LLED. TRY IT. ADE BY OLIVER,

orth Halsted-st. EEL, NAILS, Etc.

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THE PRESIDENT LAWN MOWER

SELLECK & CO., d 101 Lake-st., TICAGO. S REMEDIES.

ECLFIC MEDICINE. e Great En-TRADE MARK.

Re me dy,
promptly and
ally cure any
every case of
yours Decility
Weakness, ron,
so or overwork
ebrain and any
system; is perly sarmless, acts
marte, and has After Taking,
cars with great sacces,
in our pamy hilet, wilch we deall to every one. If the specifie
druggists at \$1 per package, or
will be sentired by mail our
addressing
GRAY MEDICINE CO

GRAY MEDICINE CO

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

tary was doing a great many things wrong, and he ought to understand that he must obey the

VOLUME XXXIX.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c.

M. KRONBERG, Wholesale Jeweler, Continues THIS DAY at 167 STATE-ST.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

French Clocks.

Real Bronzes.

CORSTATE & MONROE STS CHICAGO

OFFER

RARE BARGAINS

Mantel Ornaments.

PLEASE EXAMINE.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-

Proof Offices on second

floor, and one on third

WM. C. DOW.

8 Tribune Building.

DESIRABLE LOFTS FOR RENT.

The Third and Fourth Floors of the New and Elegan Building 183 and 185 Dearborn-st.: they are very hig and light, steam power and heat and steam elevation and they will be rented at a low price. LEVELAND FAPER CO.. 185 and 165 Dearborn-st

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

174 La Salle-st.

REMOVAL.

Between LaSalle-st, and Fifth-av.

The offices of the STATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY have been removed to 168 Randolph-st. Passengers for Europe will take notice.

JAS. WARRACK.
General Wostern Manager.

GUSINESS CARDS.

Clothes JOHN JONES,
119 Dearborn-st.,
BEST FACILITIES

Cleaning and Repairing
Gentlemen's Clothing.
ALTERING and BINDING

HOOP MACHINERY.

Hoop Machinery,
For the manufacture of HALFROUND Hoops of all sizes. The
only invention of its kind. Machines can be seen at 28 South Canai-st., Chicago.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN

RIBUNE AUCODS BUILDING

Fine Spectacies suited to all sights on scientific printiples. Opers and Field Glasses. Telescopes, Microcepes, Barometers. &c.

ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY AT CURRENT BATES. MEAD & COE, 140 LaSaile-st.

MONEY to LOAN

On Fine Watches and Diamonds
At one-half brokers' rates. City Scrip bought.
D. LAUNDER, Private Banker,
Booms 5 and 8, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854

Real Estate Loans

NOTICE.

Final Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

PINANCIAL MONEY TO LOAN

Established 1845.

LOWEST PRICES consistent with GOOD work.

floor. Apply to

Fancy Goods, &c.

TO BENT. Sew pol A

Hard Coal, Large and Small Egg,

2.000 tons, more or less. Hard Coal, Range or Stove, 250 tons,

Erie or Briar Hill Coal, 2,000 tons, aurel Hill or Pittsburg Coal, 1,500

tons, more or less. Pine Slabs, 100 cords, more or less. Maple Wood, dry, 15 cords, more or

SCHOOL SITES.

150 to 200 Feet, by Not Less Than 100 to 125 Feet in Depth,

IN THE VICINITY OF State and Indiana-sts., and Ohio-st. and Western-av. oposals to be addressed to the Chairman of Comties on Bulldings and Grounds, judorsed "Proposals
School Sites on School Sites on the Board, So Fith 27., on or before moon
rednesslay, the 21st inst.

Phil. A. HOYNE,
Phil. A. HOYNE,
Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Mesgo, May, 1879.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.
WAR DEPARTMENT. proved February S, 1878, of which the following is an extract:

"That the Secretary of War ighereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March S, 1873, for those interred in National Mititary Cemeteries.
"The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17, 000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of propossis can be had on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Bockwell. A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C. Speciments of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.
All blois should be accompanied by good and sufficient maranty, and none will be considered, except for American white marble, of grades named in the specifications.

heations.

Propeals should be inclosed in scaled envelopes and propeals the propeals for Headstones, and addressed to he undersigned, at whose whose office they will be pened in the presence of bidders on Monday, June 18, 1879, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. By Order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

SALE OF PROPERTY OF THE PARIS & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

of Illinois.

Hiram Sanford et al.

Fails & Danville Railroad Company.

Original bill, Isalah H. Johnson, Trustee,
V.
Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al.

Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al.

The undersigned, Special Master in Chancery appointed by said Court, hereby gives notice that, by virtues of a decree and order of saie made and entered in said Court in the above entitled cause at the special April Term. A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock home for the said court in the above entitled cause at the special April Term. A. D. 1879, thereof, he will, on Thursday, the inheteenth day of June. A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock home for said day, at the Exchange Saiserooms No. one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New York and State of New York, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, the proporty of said failroad Company, of the following general description, viz.: The Paris & Danville Kailroad, commencing at the City of Danville, in the State of Illinois, thence through the Comntles of Vermillion, Edgar, Clark, Crawford, and Lawrence, to Lawrenceville, in said State, in all one hundred and three miles of railroad, together with all right-of-way, islings, depot grounds, road-bed, shops, superstructures, rolling-slock, tools, supplies, materials, contracts, rights, squilies, and choese in action, and all other property belonging to the same, including the coal lands belonging to asid sailroad company, situated near Danville, in Vermillion County, Illinois, consisting of about twelve hundred and thirty acres (1,230), with the machinery five stock, point, and equipment belonging to the same, said coal lands and equipment, as provided by said decrees and order of saie, will lime to offered separately, then the railroad appropriate and the property will be offered as an entirety, and will be necessary and the property will be offered as an entirety, and will be approximated. The property will be offered as an entirety, and will be more thousand dollars (\$50,000) of which must be obtained and annual railroad approaches of the State of littings conferring rights of redemption from home property will be offered as an entirety, and will be more prop

trage sales.

o bid will be received or cried by the Special Master
the bidder first deposit with him ten thousand
ars (810,000) in cash to insure the good faith of the
and if the bid is upon the property separately the
odic shall be two thousand and five hundred dollar proof shall be two thousand and five hundred dollars proof shall be two thousand and five hundred dollars and the coal property, and seven thousand and sumstred dollars (\$7.50) on the railroad property. The shall be made subject to all sums legally dispersive the state of the shall be made subject to all sums legally dispersive the shall be made subject to the property hereby prefered so miss right of way of said railroad. For the results of the property, and also subject to For the results of the property, and also subject to For the results of the property of the pr

WASHINGTON.

Democrats Still Communing Secretly Among Themselves.

The Fire-Eaters Now Discreetly Kept in the Background.

Disposition Shown to Let the Army Bill Go by the Board;

While the Legislative Bill Will Be Passed in Its Present

And, if Vetoed, the Best Terms Possible Will Be Made.

The House Engaged All Day on the Silver Coinage

Bill.

While the Senate Is Still Hammering at the Legislative Bill.

Democrats in High Dudgeon at Certain Apt Suggestions from Senator Edmunds.

The Printing Bureau Unable to Supply the Demand for Refunding Certificates.

TALKING IT OVER.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Democra nanagers are still conducting among them more noticeable each day that the men who have hitherto expressed the most extreme views are of preventing so far as possible what has con-tributed so much toward the difficulties of the ty was toward an absolute refusal to pass the Army bill under any circumstances. He did not think that the party could afford to yield a particle upon that bill.

In regard to

he thought it would be impossible to bring the majority of the party to modify its political sections in any degree until the bill had first gone to the Executive in its present shape, the desired object being to place the President in the position of vetoing this particular legislation. After the veto this gentlement thought. that the political sections of the bill would be modified, by providing that Deputy Marshals, as well as Supervisors, should be taken equally from each of the political parties. He also thought it would be decided to introduce finally into the Legislative bill an itemized statemen of purposes for which the appropriation which is now used to cover the expense of Supervisors and Marshals should be paid, and

EXCLUDING ALL THE PAY FOR MARSHALS. In reference to the length of the session, the drift of opinion among the managers appears to be that it will last until the 1st of July at least. The friends of the President believe that if an adjournment should take place without providing for the army, he would not wait until late in the season, as on the occasion of the first failure of the Army bill, but that he would immediately reassemble Congress, and continue to hold it here until the necessities of the army

The Democrats are still considering the propriety of preparing a formal reply to the President's vetoes, and

TWO PLANS OF PROCEEDING

are under advisement. The first is to have it emanate from the Judiciary Committees of the two bodies, and send it to the country; and the two bodies, and send it to the country; and, the second is to have a joint address prepared under the rule which provides that when the Senate and House of Representatives shall judge it proper to make a joint address to the President it shall be presented to him in his andience chamber by the President of the Senate in the presence of the Speaker and both Houses. As yet no formal steps have been taken in this diretion.

In the House Appropriations Committee which are not without significance as bearing upon the question of pure and simple appropriation bills being passed before adjournment. Mr. Felton, in a meeting of that Committee, stated to-day that, so far as he was concerned, he thought that this coatest had proceeded far enough, and that the attempted political legislation should not for the rest of the session complicate the Are-THERE ARE SIGNS

the attempted political legislation should not for the rest of the session complicate the Appropriation bills. It is believed that Mr. Wells, of this Committee, will act with Mr. Felton. Mr. Felton announced that Alexander H. Stephens and Mr. Speer, of his own State, held this view with him. It has also been announced that Mr. Tellman, of South Carolina, occupied that Mr. Tellman, of South Carolina, occupied the same position, and, in fact, so numerous are the indications of yielding in this direction that the extreme men in the House are beginning to admit that if the Appropriation bills can be regularly reported free from political legislation they will certainly pass.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

TRETERDAY'S TALK IN THE SENATE.

Sected Disparch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Senate finished its formal consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill to-day, with the exception of the political sections, which were informally passed over to permit discussion on that portion of the measure. Senator Kernan spoke for two hours in reply to Conkling's great speech. The present prospect is that this debate will be a prolonged one, as thirteen Senators have already given notice of their intention to speak it is expected that Thurman and Beck will occupy the entire session to-morrow.

Senator Morrill to-day tried to amend the clause which provides for the application of the \$1,000,000 reserve heretofore held for the redemption of fractional currency to the payment of arrears of pensions a single day, as he was prepared to pay them from time to time as the necessary papers were prepared. If it was proposed to use the money in behalf of solders arrears of pensions, the piew was forced, so far at the Secretary, and the reflection to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the secretary was a deficit of \$41,000,000 reserve heretofore held for the redemption of fractional currency to the payment of arrears of pensions claims, by moving to insert the words, "if necessary," after the direction to the Secretary of the Treasury, so that the latter might apply this fund or not,

Are the ortror.

This proposition gave rise to considerable debate, in which Mr. Beck and others of the Democrats took occasion to belator Secretary Sherman to their hearts" content. Mr. Paddock

bers of the Cabinet to have seats on the floor of the Senate to the end that they might answer inquiries for Departmental information. Here, then, the Secretary of the Treasury had come into the Senate to-day and unofficially given information to a member which was contradictory to his last official communication on said subject. He was very much opposed to this back-door business, and should take the first opportunity to press his bill to its passage. Mr. Edmunds gravely suggested that this might have been done by attaching it as a rifer to the Legislative Appropriation bill. Then, if the House disagreed to it, the Senate could refuse to pass any appropriation until it had come to terms, or, in case the two Houses agreed, they could easily coerce the President.

Mr. Voorhees took this sally in high dudgeon, and not only scolded Mr. Edmunds severely for a gratuitous insult to the Democrats, but made a vigorous onslaught on the common enemy, John Sherman. The latter, he said had come into the Senate to-day to electioneer in his own interest. His visit was a surreptitions one, to which he wanted to enter his solemn protest.

THURSDAY. MAY 15, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

which he wanted to enter his solemn protest.

THE SENATE.

20 the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Consideration was resumed of the Legislative, Executive, and Juicial Appropriation bill. All parts of the bill were passed upon with the exception of what is known as the legislative portion, which appropriates \$2,800,000 for defraying the expenses of the judiciary and fixing the pay of jurors, and providing how they shall be selected, repealing the test oath and also all of Sec. 2,031. Revised Statutes, except so much thereof as relates to the pay of Supervisors of Elections and all other sections and laws authorizing the appointment of Chief Supervisors of Elections, Special Deputy Marshals of Elections, or General Deputy Marshals in Elections, or General Deputy Marshals having any duties to perform in respect to any election, and prescribing their duties and powers, and allowing them compensation.

their duties and powers, and allowing them compensation.

MR. KERNAN

advocated a repeal of the test oath for jurors, and spoke against the use of the army at elections. He said the courts bave recently decided that no juror can be required to criminate himself by admitting his participation in the rebellion, as per Sec. 820, but Sec. 821 is more objectionable, as it reposes in Judges, even such a Judge as some time ago issued the notorious midnight orders in Louisiana, a discretion almost unlimited in excluding those connected even most remotely with persons in the Rebellion. This statute practically results in excluding the best people of certain sections from the jury-box, thus deplorably degrading that important part of the administration of justice by throwing it into the hands of

IGNORANT AND INCOMPETENT MEN. IGNORANT AND INCOMPATENT MEN.

It was a farce to appropriate money to administer justice in such a one-sided manuer.

Passing to the clauses in regard to Marshals and Supervisors, Mr. Kernan spoke of increasing the power thrown into the hands of the Federal Government by its immense natronage, and by its authority to use the army to support United States officers at Congressional elections, and the dangers to be apprehended therefrom.

from.
Aluding to Senator Windom's remark that free fraud and free mobs are dear to the Democrats, Mr. Kernan deployed the spirit in which the assertions were made, and repelled them as baseless. The Democrate held dear the old deas of faithfulness to constitutional princi-

crat, but would say that Marcy was a patriotic and honest man.

Mr. Kernan next named Silas Wright and Ho hatioSeymour, who could not go into any assemblage without being greeted with applause; also Hoffman, Tilden, and Robinson. For forty years New York has had honest, zealous men and Democrats for Governors, and yet the people were asked to believe that the Democratic party want frand, violence, and ruffianism at the poils.

Mr. Morrill asked whether this was

THE SAME TILDEN

want frand, violence, and rumansin at the points.

Mr. Morrill asked whether this was

THE SAME FILDEN

who had not paid his income tax?

Mr. Kernan replied in the affirmative, but that he had heard that the Government had failed to make a case.

Mr. Eaton inquired whether this was not the same Tilden who was elected President, but was cheated out of the office?

Mr. Kernan replied that he was the same man whom the majority of the people believed was elected, and who would clean out the Augean stables in the Union as he had the peculations in New York. The Democrats thought they were beaten by a disbonest count. It was not true, as had been said by his colleague, that the Democrats want certain laws repealed because with the retention of these laws they could not hope for success. As for himself (Kernan), he wanted withing but honest and peaceful elections, and so it was with his party. But the Democrats could carry the State of New York. They carried it in '74, '75, '76, and '77, and carried it by fair elections. The Democrats carried the State, too, in 1870, when Hoffman was elected a second time. They could carry the State again by fair means.

Mr. Kernan, in conclusion, reviewed the conduct of the Supervisors of election, including that of Davenport, arguing that

THE LAW WAS DANGEROUS,

whatever party might be in power, and contending it would be a great wrong to subject American citizens to the arbitrary oppressions to which it subjected them

Mr. Thurman obtained the floor, and will address the Senate to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate as to the liability of the States for direct taxes under the law of August, 1861, and the act amendatory thereof.

Mr. Beck moved an amendment to the legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill, namely: In order to provide for the speedy payment of arrearages of pensions, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Treasury of the Treasury is a special fund for the redemption of frac

Mr. Beck, during his remarks in favor of the amendment, said the Secretary of the Treasury had increased the public debt, and had by the payment of double interest PAVORED THE BONDHOLDERS.

Mr. Paddock said that he had a conversation this morning with the Secretary, who expressed the opinion that a diversion of the money reserved for the redemption of fractional currency would not hasten the payment of the arrears of pensions a single day, as he was prepared to pay them from time to time as the necessary papers were prepared. If it was proposed to use the money in behalf of soldiers' arrears of pensions, the pies was forced, so far as the Secretary was concerned, and the reflections upon him were, therefore, not warranted by his conduct.

Mr. Beck said he was not making any particular charge against the Secretary.

of what was shown to be

AR AVAILABLE BALANCE.

The retention of this 40 per cent was arbitrary and without warrant of law. He would put in circulation the money now lying idle.

Mr. Teller said the Secretary of the Treasury on the 12th of February merely declared that there would be a deficiency, and suggested whether it would not be better to issue bonds than to take money from the Treasury.

Mr. Paddock understood the Secretary to say that he could pay \$2,000,000 a month to meet the demands of the Pension Bureau.

Mr. Pendleton did not design to ask a question not entirely proper, but if the Senator had no objection he should like to know when and where the Senator had the conversation with the Secretary.

Mr. Paddock had no objection to set a test that he

the bill, scarcely less enthusiastic than that of Warner bimself. There was in Ewing's speech the usual clap-trap about the money-holdes the bondholder, and all the iverbal paraphernalia

no objection he should like to know when and where the Senator had the conversation with the Secretary.

Mr. Paddock had no objection to state that he met the Secretary in the cloak-room to-day and asked him questions about the bayment of arrearages of pensions. The reply of the Secretary confirmed his impressions, and saved him from the necessity of going to the office of the Secretary to acquire the information.

Mr. Pendleton replied that the last communication he knew of from the Secretary was on the 12th of February, in which he made the statement that in order to pay the arrears of pensions there must be either additional taxes or sale of bonds.

Mr. Paddock—Is the Senator prepared to state that the condition of the Treasury is now exactly as it was then?

Mr. Pendleton replied that if there was any change in the condition of the Treasury it ought to have been made officially by the Secretary, and not to a Senator in the cloak-room. It only shows that official communications are not so clear and authoritative to a Senator as they would be to the Senate, and hence the great benefit that would be derived from personal explanations to this body as proposed in the billi recently introduced by him. He was in favor of appropriating the fund reserved for the redemption of fractional currency for the payment of the arrears of pensions.

Mr. Paddock remarked that the Senator had intimated that the Secretary had come upon this floor for the purpose of influencing legislation. It was right in him to ask questions of the Secretary, and it was right that he (Paddock) should communicate the answer to the Senate.

Mr. Pendleton said he did not question the right of the Secretary to come here and converse with the Senator from Nebraska.

EXERT BACK-DOOR INFLUENCE.

DID NOT GO WITH THE SENATOR

THE SILVER BILL.

to change the value of gold or silver. Let Congress remonetize siver, and if a large difference remained between the gold and silver dollar, then it would be time to determine by what method they should be equalized. He admitted that it was desirable to equalize the gold and silver dollars, and to let them float here and abroed with the same value. In order to make them equal, it was not necessary to increase the silver dollars. The gold dollar might be brought down some and the silver dollar might be brought up some, though a more just plan would be that adopted in 1834, which had brought higher-priced coin down instead of putting the lower-priced coin up. The United States was the great silver-producing country of the world, and the advocates of this bill were appealing to the representatives of the people to let the great American money product be money, instead of letting it be demonetized. [Applause on the Democratic side.] If he were the strongest advocate of resumption, he would say, reinforce your gold with all the silver money you can at the old ratio of sixteen to one, the highest rate ever established between silver and gold, and when the foreign trade turns against you, if a should turn, and when you have gold coin and not subject yourself to the humiliation and shock of a suspension of specie payments. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Referring to the demonetization of silver by the nations of the world, he said the reason for it was that the usurers of the world had combined to double wealth, to double private and public deots, and to double private and public deots, and to double private supenditures upon the sboulders of the laboring masses of the people. It was a mistake.

Mr. Kelley—Was it not more of an accident than a mistake.

Mr. Eving replied that he did not believe it was an accident. He believed it was an ingenious, well-devised, secretly-executed frand upon the American people. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The stealth with which it was done only illustrates the saying in the " Yesterday the Senate had voted to apply the idle money to the payment of pensions, and today the soft, velvety step of the Secretary of the Treasury was heard while he passed, drumming up recruits. Let not the Senator from Vermont jeer at the bill of the Senator from Vermont jeer at the bill of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Edmunds said the Senator from Indiana misunderstood him. He did not jeer at the Senator's bill. He had called attention to it as a measure of reform, and suggested that if it was as great as the Senator thought it to be, it should be put upon this bill in order to secure its passage, and then the House should be told that if they did not think that way, no appropriations to carry on the Government should be made until it was passed. The wheel would revolve faster on the outside if you attach further reforms to it, so the President and others could not fail to be swent into the current.

Mr. Voorhees replied that there was not a single rider to the bill but what called for an appropriation of money to carry it out. The Democrats said to the Republicans, "If you want to use the army to interfere with elections, we do not want to appropriate money for its support. If you say you want the army to swarm at the polls, we don't want to tax the people for supporting Supervisors to act as spies and detectives on honest voters."

Mr. Voorhees repeated that the suggestion that the Pendieton bill should be attached to appropriation bill was a jeer.

Mr. Edmunds said he agreed with the Senator in not wanting the army employed to prevent honest men from voting, but he

DID NOT GO WITH THE SENATOR

DID NOT GO WITH THE SENATOR
in not using the army when other means had
failed to protect the honest man and election
officers against thugs, assassins, and red-shirted
bands, who would again undertake to overthrow the people at the polls.

Mr. Voorhees—Who is to be judge?

Mr. Edmunds—So far as my vote is concerned, I am the judge.

Mr. Voorhees—So am I. The Senator intimated that I was in favor of free fights at the
polls. I hope he will say that he did not mean
to say so.

Mr. Edmunds—I accept, with due humility,
the rebuke from my friend from Indiana, who
intimated that we favored interference at the
poils at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was then rejected,
and Mr. Beck's agreed to.

After executive session, adjourned.

THE SILVER BILL.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION.

Special Dispatchate The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The House discussed the Silver bill another day. The leading speech in opposition to it was made by Col. Fort, of Illinois. His views are entitled to special consideration from the fact that he, as a strong supporter of the Standard Silver Dollar bill, sees in this measure, among other things, an attempt to repeal the Standard Silver Dollar law. The following are the points of objection to the bill from his standpoint: First, there is no necessity of changing the denominations of the gold pieces. There is no dissatisfaction with the existing forms of these pieces. Second, the bill in its present shape offers inducements to the foflux of buillion from all parts of the world, and would

PLOOD THE UNITED STATES WITH CHEAP SILVER BULLION.

to the advantage of the buillion-holder and the speculators. to the bill from his standpoint: First, there is no necessity of changing the denominations of the gold pieces. There is no dissatisfaction with the existing forms of these nieces. Second, the bill in its present shape offers inducements to the influx of bullion from all parts of the world, and would PLOOD THE UNITED STATES WITH CHEAP SILVER BULLION.

To the advantage of the bullion-holder and the speculators.

Mr. Fort held that no more ingenious plan could be devised in the interest of the Bank of England, or of August Belmont, or of any large bullion-speculators, and if it was known that the law was to pass the bullion-dealers throughout the world could make millions of money by means of it. The free coinage proposed by this bill was dangerous. There are many of the features of the bill to which he made objection, especially for the reason that they propose merely cumulative legislation, as laws covering the same points are now on the statute-book.

THE STRONGEST POINT OF ORJECTION raised to the bill was that it repeals the Silver

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PINAL ADJOURNMENT.
Speaker Randall in conversation
ressed the opinion that Congress
adjourn before July 1.

INDIAN RIGHTS

L. E. Eggers and F. S. St. as, had a hearing to day before mittee on Privileges and Elections, in regard to the allegations of the memorial signed by the and others, charging that the election of Sensor Ingalis was procured by bribery.

THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent refund tificates since yesterday's report as \$596,550.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted bids for 100,000 ounces of silver bullion for the New Orleans Mint, and a somewhat larger quantity for the mint at San Francisco.

EX-MINISTER SCHENCK is considerably better, and able to sit up. THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—In the Senate Mr. Vest gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill proposing to organize the Indian Territory into a State, and providing for its admission into the Union. His resolution, making an inquiry as to whether any part of the Indian Territory had been purchased by the United States with a view of locating Indians or freedmen thereon, was agreed to.

Mr. Lamar called up the bill reported from the Committee on the Jüdiciary to amend the Revised Statutes so as to provide that if two or more persons conspire either to commit an offense against the United States or to defraud the revenue, and one or more of such persons actually commit such crime, all parties to the conspiracy shall, on conviction, be fined \$10,000 and imprisonment not more than two years or both at the discretion of the Court.

The bill was passed.

In the House, after the passage of the bill allowing expenditures for the purchase of sites in connection with the improvement of the Kentucky and Great Kanawha Rivers, and of the bill for the Commission to lease a building for Washington City Post-Office, Mr. Warner attempted to have his Silver bill considered, but failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote.

The business of the morning hone was then taken up,—the bill in regard to transfer of cases from State to Federal Courts.

The morning hour was occupied in the discussion of the bill by Messer. Townshead (III.) and Orth, after which the Senate bill removing the political disabilities of John Sanders, of Battlemore, passed.

THE DOCTORS.

CLEVELAND, O., May 14.—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio began its session in the pariors of the American Hotel yesterday morning. The President, Dr. R. H. Baxter, delivered the annual address, after which caused a general and highly-interesting discussion on the treatment of different diseases, etc. There is a large attendance of prominent physicians from all parts of the State. The meeting will close this evening with a complimentary banquet by the Cleveland Academy of Medicins and Surgery.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Northern Ohio Dental Association met in the pariors of the Weddell House yesterday. The meeting was called to order by the President, W. J. Lyder, of Akron. After routise and legislative work, a general discussion on mattern peculiar to the profession took place. The Association adjourned to 9 this morning.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 14.—The State Medical Society met at 11 a. m. in the Hali of the House of Representatives, Dr. A. A. Horner, of Helena, President. The attendance is very large. Dr. J. C. Hart, of Little Rock, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Dr. E. L. Daie, of Miller, after which the President delivered the annual address.

S'NAI B'RITH.

Memprata, Tena., Hay 14.—The session of the

Foster Looming Up as the Republican Candidate for Governor.

Thurman Likely to Be Forced into the Gubernatorial Traces.

ne of the Political Possibilities in the State of Georgia.

оню. Bracial Correspondence of The Tybuna.

Columnus, O., May 13.—A fortnight ago no political weather prophet would have been bold enough to have foretold the storm that the arrival of John Sherman in Ohio has created. It was ostensibly a casual visit to look over his farms for their spring-planting, and see that the fences were properly laid and the ditches properly dug. He was not permitted to interview his farm-hands unmolested. A bevy of newspaper men were on his track, and he must conent to give the fullest account of himself and als aspirations. This account in itself is un-ustisfactory. He doesn't say that he will or will an applied to the mobile is most inot do certain things that the public is most inted in. But, meanwhile, it is ascertained, maric, that the workers—the men who set ap the pins in the various counties—are all strong Sherman men. It is understood from these that John Sherman looks after his friends; that those who work his chances and bear the heat and burden of the day are not manager in the State; and, while the ne other man, in a sort of general way, when the time comes the boys seem to be all ready to put in their work for the Secretary. Besides nis, it is coming to be admitted that the finan dal issue will be the great one, and there is no etter man to stand at the head than the Finan-

Your correspondent has taken the trouble to talk with a large number of the members of the talk with a large number of the members of the Legislature here, and from them has obtained a careful estimate of the feelings in the various counties of the State. Some forty members of the State Legislature were seen, and twenty Federal and State officeholders and prominent members of the Republican party in this city. Of these sixty, fifty were outspoken for Sherman for the Presidency. Some of them admitted that they had changed to this opinion within the past few days; while others, and they were by far the larger part, insisted that they had always been in his favor. Of the remaining ten, some were for Grant tirst and Sherman afterwards; while three were scattering, generally for Garfield, and seemed to have some grudge against the Sherman family.

tial Secretary who has made resumption a suc

sentering, generally for Garfield, and seemed to have some grudge against the Sherman family.

So much for the Presidency. In regard to the campaign this fall the following facts were gleaned: About thirty of the sixty believed that Sherman was the man who should be put to the front for the Governorship. They said that there could be no doubt about his carrying the State by an overwhelming majority; and the possibility existed that some man of less reputation might not succeed. Ten were of the opinion that Sherman could get nominated without any difficulty, that he has the run of affairs in the State in the way that no other man has, and that he would control a majority of the delegations; but these men were in doubt as to the possibility of his carrying the State after he should be nominated. They say, with a good show of reason, that there is still a good deal of prejudice in the public mind in regard to the matter of resumption, and a large number of people, especially in the rural districts, still believe that much of the evils of hard times are attributable to the Secretary. These men say that Sherman is growing in popularity, and, if he stays where he is until resumption is made an assured success and the people see that it is a good thing, they will by 1880 be, ready to put him to the front. The twenty remaining men who were talked with were in favor of Foster or Taft, with a majority in favor of the former. They hojd that Sherman is needed where he is, and that it would be understood by the people that, if he took the nomination, he would samply do so as a step to something higher. They understand that the office of Governor is made thus a mere nonentify, to be bargained and traded for for the pursomething higher. They understand that the office of Governor is made thus a mere nonentity, to be bargained and traded for for the purpose of advancing the interests of wily politicians. This very large numbers will seriously object to. Ohio beople do not like put-up jobs, and the precedents are numerous which go to show that they will not endure anything of the kind. Many a man has been repudiated on election-day, and retired to obscurity, simply because he attempted to practice this little game upon them.

Decause he attempted to practice this little game upon them.

I should add, right here, that all the thirty, without a single exception so far as I now recollect, who were in favor of Sherman should he come up in the Convention, said that they were equally in favor of any other good man who could be nominated; that they were for the Republican ticket, whatever that might be.

From what general information I have been able to gather,—and it is now getting so near the time of the Convention that a pretty good idea can be formed,—I should say that the Hon. Charles Foster is by far in the advance for the nomination for Governor. He is a very popular man, one who has fought like a Trojan for the party, who will accept the office for what there is in it, and make a first-class Governor. With the exception of John Sherman, he is the best political manager in the State; he has carried in the past his district against Democratic majornties, and would be certain to sweep the State if nominated.

the past his district against Democratic majorities, and would be certain to sweep the State if nominated.

White it is true that the short visit of the Secretary to the Buckeye State created an excitement in the Republican ranks, it may be said, without the least exageration, that it was only as the gentie shower to the mighty whirlwind compared with the storm that has ever since been raging in the Democratic camp. Before the arrival of the Secretary, the fight for the Democratic nomination was a purely dual one, between Bishop and Rice, with Bishop apparently in the lead. Thus far the managers have hardly recovered from the shock of the storm, and the skies are hardly clear enough to tell just how much heavy timber has been blown down and tall spires struck by the electric current. I have talked with a large number of prominent Democrats, although not so large a number as Republicans. I find a unanimity of sentiment to the effect that the fight is dual no longer. So long as only two candidates were in the field, a single ballot in the Convention would decide the question of nomination. It may now take a hundred. One prominent Democrat said to me, "The process will be about as follows: Tom Ewing, who is always open to the main enance, will look from his sent in Congress, and, feeling his breast swell with ambition, will softloquize: "Well, things are looking differently at home just now. So long as Bishop and Rice were contesting the matter, with some ordinary fellow in the lead on the other side, I could afford to keep quiet; but, now that Sherman is coming up with his hardmoney tenets, the party owes it to inself to monlinate me. In Ohio and the West I represent the soft-money idea, and how is the time to fight out the financial issue and settle it once for all." The next thing we may expect, Durbin Ward will genity scratch his nose, cast his weather-eye over the State, and now is the time to fight out the financial issue and settle it once for all." The next thing we may expect, Durbin Ward will genity scra While it is true that the short visit of the and the state of the company of the control to all the property of the control to the state of the control to the control

take the nomination, and some other man does and is elected, that other man will come to the front. If the other man takes the nomination and is defeated, the party may say that Thurman is the only man who can carry the State, and nominate him for that very reason.

So stand affairs at present writing.

GEORGIA.

Boston, May 14.—Col. Bryant, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Georgia, is here to confer with Republicana on the Southern of the North act wisely it may build up a strong of the North act wisely it may build up a strong party in the South by prount discussion of the new issues there, which are the proper care of the life and rights of the citizen, the protection of the ballot, universal education, free schools, and the elevation of the masses, both white and black. By doing this and assisting to build up a Republican press, North Carolins and Florids may be carried for the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and the Republicans can secure Congressional districts enough in the Southern States to give them the control of the House of Representatives. Col. Bryant

the House of Representatives. Col. Bryant says a great majority of the Southern Republicans favor either Grant or Blaine for the Presidency, and but few favor Sherman.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—Reports of the CINCUNATI, O., May 14.—Reports of the judicial election in Keutucky come in slowly. Indications are that Hargis, the Democratic candidate, is elected, but by less than one-fifth of the majority usually given the Democrats in the district. Hargis carries B acken. Robertson, Fleming, Bath, Bourbon, Boyd, Larr, Lawrence, Madison, Manifee, Rock Castle, Kuox, and Nicholas Counties by reduced majorities. Holt, Republican, carries Mason, Montgomery, Lewis, and Greenup, all strong Democratic counties. There are still ten or twelve counties to be heard from, and many of them are Republican counties in the mountain districts. It is possible that Holt may eet elected. The heavy gains made by the Republicans have supprised and encouraged them. They will enter upon the State canvass with vigor.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., May 14.—A spirited contest is imminent in this county between the nomineer for Circuit Judge. There are six candidates in the field, of every stripe, hue, and color.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 14.—At length the prayers for the long-wished-for rain have been an-swered, and a copious fall has descended within the last thirty-six hours,—the first we have had of any account for months. The gaping, parched ground is well moistened to a depth of several inches. The grain that it was feared would bake will show itself in a few days, while grasses, pastures, and foliage already exhibit a marked improvement. The great heat—90 to 96 in the shade—was reduced to 68 to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STEELING, Ill., May 14.—The long-wished-for and much-needed rain commenced falling here last evening, and has continued almost constantly all day. There is a general feeling of rejoicing among the farmers, and a large yield of grain and corn is anticipated for the coming year. The corn in this vicinity is nearly all planted, and the present rain was the one thing

planted, and the present rain was the one thing needful for its rapid germination and growth.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 14.—It has been very warm here since last Saturday. Had a big rain last night, which was badly needed. Farmers will be through planting this week. Early corn coming up well. Wheat and oats never looked better.

better.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LaSalla, Ill., May 14.—Much rain fell here during last night and to-day, mostly from the southeast, replenishing wells and cisterns, and greatly relieving the anxiety of farmers of this

greatly relieving the anxiety of farmers of this vicinity regarding the crops.

Associal Disputch to The Tribuma.

ROCKPORD, Ill., May 14.—The weather has been quite hot this week, the thermometer runbing up as high as 95 in the shade. A heavy rain fell this afternoon and evening, which has cooled off the atmosphere, besides being beneficial to the growing crops.

AWOI. Special Dis tch to The Tribune. EDAR HAPIDS day afternoon and to-day this part of the country has been blest with copious rains, and farmers are very much encouraged. Should the weather continue favorable, it is thought we may still have an average crop.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Madison, Wis., May 14.—Light rains have prevailed throughout the day, with indications of a continuance. The ground is very dry, however, and a great deal more rainfail will be necessary to have any appreciable effect.

MISSOURI.

ers fell here last night and this morning, and heavy rains prevailed over a considerable extent of territory west of here yesterday, benefiting the crops greatly.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BISMARCK, D. T., May 14.—The grasshoppers have appeared in considerable numbers. They are small but lively. The mosquitoes have also

Two Royal Marriages and a Royal Death.

For The Tribune.

The correspondent of a Parisian journal recently went to Holland to witness the fetes prepared in honor of the marriage of the King of the Pays-Bas; but the projected ceremonies were changed to luneral pomp on account of the death of Prince Henry. The correspondent, however, took advantage of the opportunity to forward an interesting letter, from which I translate the following.

EMMA STANLEY.

of pure gold. These vary in value from 700 to 2,000 francs, which the young girl receives as a present from her betrothed, may which she places on her head when she is a grandmother. I admire the comfortable means of these farmers, who offer such coffures to the chosen ones of their hearts; I admire still more the temperament of these women, who carry so lightly such a weight around their heads.

As it is Sunday, all shops are closed, save some stationery-stores, where the portrafts of the King and the new Queen are exposed, with that of Prince Henry of the Pays-Bas, whose death prevented the progress of the marriage-fetes.

Prince Henry, who died in his 57th year, was, if we may judge from his portraits, a large and handsome man, well preserved, and of an exterior at once elegant and imposing. Surely our miserable humanity is not worth much when we see those presenting such a robust appearance stricken and carried away by death in a few days.

There is besides, in this upexpected death at

pearance stricken and carried away by death in a few days.

There is besides, in this unexpected death at this time, one of the most singular and dramatic freaks of destiny. Prince Henry of the Pays-Bas, brother of the present King, decided last year, after being a widower a very short period, to marry again. He found a flancee in the Royal House of Prussia, which was well pleasing to M. von Bismarck. The Chancellor had been endeavoring for a long time to win this brother of the King of Holland over to German politics, and the alliance of the Prince with the daughter of Prince Frederic Charles might be considered as a formal dedication to Prussian politics.

considered as a formal dedication to Prussian politics.

The marriage was surrounded by great eclat, and the German officers received orders to proclaim on all occasions the public and private virtues of Prince Henry. The German journalists strained the noint a little in opposing the Prince to his brother, the King, in all particulars. They had the want of tact to insinuate that this marriage elevated Prince Henry above his brother in a social point of view, as the latter, despite his white hair, ranked among the Don Juans of the high peerage.

The King was somewhat piqued at these comparisons, and desired to prove that he also was capable of giving to the people of Holland a touching example of domestic virtue, and of showing himself as good a husband as his prother, provided his fiance was very young and pretty.

brother, provided his flancee was very young and pretty.

Apart from paradoxes, it is certain that to the marriage-fetes of his brother King William III. owed the idea of entering into a second marriage. Germany has always a number of Princesses in reserve, whose fortunes are not great, but whose nobility ranks very high, and who are educated in conformity to all the demands of a Royal marriage.

The Crown of Pays-Bas is, in fact, a jewel of great value: and, when one has lived in a little place of 5,000 or 10,000 inhabitants, where the princely chateau is the only house in some measure habitable, the Court of La Haye, very elegant and laxurious with its fetes and balls, appears an enticing paradise.

pears an enticing paradise.

King William had only to choose. He decided as a lover, perhaps, to take youngest and most modest of the Princesses who were offered to

him.

The Principality of Waldeck is the most instruificant of all the States of the German Empire,—its Capital, Aroisen, contaming but 500 men. But the daughter of the sovereign of this estate was 19 years old, and King William was 62: and, while older than his brother, the Prince, he married a younger lady than the latter.

latter.

As the two brothers were devoted to each other, it was resolved that Prince Henry should assist at the celebration of the betrothal; but illness prevented him paying his homage to this young and handsome sister-in-law. The 2d of January he was obliged to confine himself to bed, instead of going to Aroisen.

Is there not something ominous in the death of this Prince—who was the indirect cause of the marriage of his brother—just at the moment the marriage was consummated?

THE RAILROADS.

DETROIT NEWS.

Derroit, Mich., May 14.—The annual mee ing of the stockholders of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad was held to-day, and the following Directors were elected: Nathaniel Thaver, the Hon. A. Burnham, H. H. Hunewal, Charles L. Young, Charles Merriam, Charles F. Adams, Jr., Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., George W. Weld, Alpheus Hardy, and Benjamin S. Rotch, all of Boston. This last year's Board, with the exception of Rotch

last year's Board, with the exception of Rotch, substituted for James F. Joy.

The annual meeting of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad was fixed for to-day, but adjourned until Friday. Annual reports show earnings for the year ending April 30, 1879, of \$388,885.08; operating expenses, \$237,206.52; taxes, \$5,682.90; disbursements, \$238,889.49; net earnings, \$94,995.66. These figures compared with those of the preceding year show a gross increase of \$30,491.78, and \$10,276.97 in earnings. The report further sets forth that, ever since the road was constructed, all its rollearnings. The report further sets forth that, ever since the road was constructed, all its rolling stock has been rented from the Michigan Central Road. This being found an expensive method of doing business the Company, during the last year, has been equipped throughout with its own stock, both cars and engines, and that of the Michigan Central has been withdrawn. During the years 1877 and 1878 the earnings of the road have been applied, so far as they would go, to the building of a branch road from Vassar to Cairo, and also from Vassar to the two Cities of Saginaw. The road has not, at any time in the past, carned money enough to meet the interest accruing on the bonds. It had for several years been managed as a part of the Michigan Central Rallroad system, and its net earnings used in the purchase of equipment and for other improvements. The road and its equipments were, January last, placed in control of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, to be managed for the bondholders, and it is now managed and its agents appointed by that Company. The funded debt of the road is the amount of the construction mortgage bonds, of \$2,330,000, and the interest in arrears upon them, to which is to be now added the amount of the coat of two branches, and the equipment of rolling stock and power over and above the earnings for the year were about 5 per cent of the whole bonded debt. The total length of road now operated, including the new branches, is 145% miles.

NO FAST TRAINS. The representatives of the Western and East-ern trunk lines held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, which was fully reprelines have for some time past been running fast trains from Western points to the Eastern sea-

the latest scheme of the scalpers out they think they can worry them just as much if not more so then by asperring against them. All the above named scalpers were rearrested again vesterday and taken before Summerfield. It looks, however, as if both sides were getting sick of this kind of warfare, and efforts are now being made to star bertilities until an arread

THE PENNSYLVANIA WON'T HAVE

The representatives of the through lines to the East held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday to hear the report of the Com-mittee appointed at New York a couple of weeks ago to prepare a plan for the readjustment of percentages for making East-bound rates.
There were present R. C. Vilas, New York,
Lake Eric & Western; Lucien Hills, Cleveland,
Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; J. M.
Culp, Louisville & Nashville; G. B. Spriggs, Great Western of Canada; R. W. Geiger, Jeffer-sonville, Madison & Indianapolis; G. G. Coch-ran, Atlantic & Great Western; T. Trudy, Detroit & Milwaukee; J. A. Moore, Grand Trunk; H. Tucker, Illinots Central; James Smith, Chicago & Alton; H. C. Wicker, Chicago & Northwestern; E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Rioomington & Quincy; E. S. Babcock, Evansville & Terre Haute: E. S. Wausworth, New York, Lake Eric & Western; R. L. Crawford and W. H. Cummings, New Fork Central; H. C. Diehl, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western: M. March, Lonisville Mail Line; and George H. Vaillant, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The Committee reported that it had not been able to agree upon a plan, owing to the inability to secure the attendance of a representation of the Pennsylvania Lines. Consequently the meeting decided not to take any action regarding this matter at present, and an adjournment was had.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14-At a meet the Pullman Southern Car Company in this city to-Jay, the following officers for the en-suing year were elected: George M. Pullman, President; Col. D. N. Welch, First Vice-President; W. C. Hite, Second Vice-President; A. S. Weinsheimer, Secretary.

WISCONSIN PROJECT. MADISON, Wis., May 14.—Articles of as tion were filed to-day in the office of the Secretary of State for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Freeport, Ill., to Dodgeville, Wis., a distance of seventy miles. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Mr. J. Weed, late Agent of the Canada Southern Line at Peorla, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, in place of M. L.

Mr. T. W. Wadsworth, a brother of the Vice President of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Rallroad, has been appointed General Freight Solicitor of this Company in this city. He has his headquarters with Mr. Capron, at No. 61 Clark street.

There is likely to be further trouble between the Great Western and Mr. Vanderbilt. The Directors of the Great Western are satisfied that their percentage of the through traffic is too low. As soon as President Childers arrives in this country, which will be in a week or two, he will ask and inaist upon a reapportionment of the percentage of through traffic allowed his road.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad is making great preparations for the summer travel, expecting a larger business to Lake Superior points this season than ever before. It has rebuilt and refitted its sleepers in the most approved style to make them as comfortable as possible, and they will leave this city by way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at 9 p. m. daily, and will run through to Ashland, on Lake Superior. on Lake Superior.

The date fixed for the sale of the Eastern Division of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad is May 21, but it is probable that a short post-ponement will be agreed upon. As soon as this division is sold and passes out of the Rechtweller of the this division is sold and passes out of the Re-ceiver's hands, the Receiver's office will be re-moved to Battle Creek. When the Michigan Division of the Pennsular is sold, the Receiv-er's office will be removed to South Bend, Ind., where it will remain until the Indiana Division is finally disposed of and turned over to its new owners.

The Chicago roads leading to Missouri River points are natching out some new plans for the destruction of their antagonists from St. Louis, and are holding daily meetings for this purpose. Like prudent and cantious Generals they do not allow their plans to become public, and their doings are kept a professional server. they mean to avoid this hereafter if poss

CASUALTIES.

KILLED WITH CHLOROFORM. Special Disputch to The Tribune. St. Joseph, Mo., May 14.—A little child of the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Hayes, of Nodaway County, aged 9 years, died yesterday while undergoing a surgical operation by Dr. Galen E. Bishop at his Surgical Institute. Dr. Bishop, being willing to undertake the operation, administered chloroform to the child, and began the probing. As the effects of the dose grew less, be called an associate and again saturated the cloth on the child's mouth. This caused the little one to breath heavily, which frightened the parents, and the physicians, becoming alarmed, removed the cloth. An instant later the child gasped once or twice, and died in its father's arms.

FATALLY CRUSHED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, May 14.—August Schlesner was fatally crushed, at the Union Iron Works on being willing to undertake the operation, ad-

fatally crushed at the Union Iron Works on Chicago street this morning by the fall of an iron flask from a truck. Schlesner resides on Muskego avecue, is 45 years of age, and has a large family dependent upon him for support.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—This afternoon Alf Burnett, the well-known lecturer, broke his arm and leg by the fall of a staging upon which he was standing at the Marine Railway dock. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

ALF BURNETT INJURED.

TORONTO, Ont., May 14.—Three children, Richard Casey, John Casey, and John Emard, were burned to death yesterday while at play it

BARATARIA CANAL.

An Important Enterprise.

Membris (Tenn.) Inclanche May 8.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Barataria Canal Company, held on the 6th Inst., at the office of the Union and Planters' Bank, the following Directors were elected: C. F. Vance, T. P. Leathers, Robert Mott, Napoleon Hill, J. C. Neeley, A. C. Treadwell, W. W. Goodwin, Hop Loudon, H. G. Dent, Encch Ensley, J. E. R. Ray, W. T. Avery, John Cowdon, M. Gavin, Bronson Bayliss.

An election held for officers of the Company resulted as follows: President, C. F. Vance; First Vice President, T. P. Leathers; Second Vice-President, J. C. Neeley; Secretary, Charles Carroll; Assistant Secretary, Clay Hargrard; Treasurer, Napoleon Hill; Superintendent and Manager, John Cowdon; Astorney, T. W. Brown.

Upon the announcement of the result of the election, Judge Vance, on taking the chair, said, after thanking the stockholders for the honor of selecting him as President of the Company, that he regarded the Barataria Canal as the greatest enterprise of the age, as it would solve the great problem of cheap transportation; that it could be constructed at a very small expense, and would not only make rich every man who had an interest in it, but would be worth untold millions to the people of the Northwest and South; that it would enable the farmers to place their grain in the markets of Europe for about the same expense it now costs by rail to the Atlantic seaboard, or a saving of from 15 to 20 cents per bushel, to be divided between the producer and consumer.

This would give us the monopoly of the European grain trade, causing it demand for double the amount of our present exports. It would increase the value of every bale of cotton raised in this valley fully 38. There are now annually about 35,00,000 tons of freight transported to New Orleane at a cost of about the sonnexe only one-third of this amount, and one-half of that passed through the connair only one-half of that passed through the connair only one-half of that passed through the connair only one-half of

stock in the world, no matter successful may be any work at the river's th; for the heavy cost of towboats and expenses incident to that routs are so agreater than by the canal that is will al-

too shrewd to permit such investments.

Judge Vance concluded by paying a high tribute to the genius, intelligence, and indomitable energy of Cast. John Cowdon, its projector, in whom we may have the most implicit faith to carry the great enterprise to a successful completion. Il completion.
The meeting then adjourned.

CRIME.

A HORRIBLE DEED. A HORRIBLE DEED.

Special Disputed to The Tripuns.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 14.—A most horrible murder took place to day at Easton, in this county. Two women started into the town to do some trading. One of them, after she had gone a short distance, said that she could not go further, as she was afraid to leave her children alone. The other woman went to Easton, and, further, as she was afraid to leave per chluren alone. The other woman went to Easton, and, returning in the evening, stopped at her neighbor's house to inquire after her, and was told that she had not yet returned. A search was instituted and the body of the woman was found in a ravine with her skull crushed. It is supposed she was outraged and then killed by some tramp. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

A HORRIBLE CRIME. Louisville, Ky., May 14.-A special dispate from Paducah, Ky., says: Two years ago a man named Dan Edmunds, who lived in Livingston County, Kentucky, ran off to Arkansas with a neighbor's daughter, leaving a wife and family behind. A short time ago he started back to his former home with the woman and a child, and when he neared the Mississippi River killed and buried both. On returning, he took up with his lawful wife. The bodies of the murdered woman and child were found and identified, and search was instituted for Edmunds. Yesterday an officer from Arkansas arrived at the home of the murderer, and teach the form of the murderer, and took him back to Arkansas.

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY. surred here at 1:30 o'clock between Dr. W. H. Hall, a prominent druggist, and J. M. Stephens, butcher, in which Hall was stabbed in four places dangerously, and Stephens received a pistol shot through the clothing. The origin of the difficulty is not known. Hall met Stephens on the street, drew a pistol, and fired, when Stephens wrenched the weapon out of his hand and stabbed him four times with a knife. Stephens could have killed Hall with his own pistol, but after disarming him he steepped back several paces and waited until he saw Sheriff Williams coming down the street, when he called to him to come and arrest him, and gave himself up. Hall was taken to the office of Dr. Duvall, and now hes there in a critical condition.

FIGHT BETWEEN CONVICTS. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

LOUISVALLE, Ky., May 14—In the Indiana Prison, South, at Jeffersonville, to day, a fatal cutting affray took place between two colored convicts named Hunter and Davis. The first named shirking his work yesterday, Davis was compelled to perform the task. To-day Davis spoke to Hunter of it, but got no answer except a cursing. Davis said nothing, but, quickly drawing a knife from his shoe, made a murder ous assault on Hunter. One thrust cut a fright ful gash in the leg, and the other inflicted a hor-rible and fatal injury in the breast. The blade of the knife, which was turned and drawn up and down after penetrating the flesh, was made from an old file. Both men were desperadoes.

ago the body of an unknown man was found in the river near Hilliard Station. The body was onsiderably bruised. There was a suspende considerably bruised. There was a suspender tied around the neck, and heavy atones in the pockets of his clothing. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide, Parties resident have reason to believe the dead man was Isaac Nell, of Ovilla, Ind., a Justice of the Peace, who, after collecting \$600 here, started for Hilliard in a buggy with another man. Since that was murdered and thrown into the river. Ow ing to the absence of the Coroner, the body can not be disinterred to prove the truth or falsity of the suspicions of his friends.

todia ensida diport A FELLING BLOW. Journ, III., May 14.—Last night while Roger McCann and Thomas Lambert were at work in the steel-rail mill in this city, a dispute in regard to some trivial matter took place between them, and they soon came to blows, ending in Lambert striking McCann on the head with a bar of iron, fracturing his (McCann's) skull. The injured man's recovery is considered doubtful. Lambert was arrested, and is now in jail. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

A CALIFORNIA MYSTERY. MARYSVILLE, Cal., May 14.—The wife and 5-year-old daughter of Martin Sulzberger, of Sutter County, were found this afternoon suspended by the necks in an out-building on his ranche, about three miles north of Yuba City. Mystery surrounds the affair. It is not known whether it was murder or suicide. It was reported this evening that the husband had been arrested for threats made against his wife.

JANESVILLE. JANESVILLE.

Special Dispute to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 14.—in the Circuit Court to-day in the case of Thomas Ingalls for burglary, Ingalls was found guilty and sentenced to Waupun for the term of five years. The case of G. W. Griffin, charged with the murder of Thomas Grimes, was given to the jury at 4 p. m., and at this bour the jury are still out.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE

Special Dispates so The Tribuna.

OMARA, May 14.—This morning Timothy

Tracy, living eighteen miles from Columbus,
twice shot his wife, but not inflicting fatal
wounds. He then shot himself in the head,
killing himself instantly.

TRAMPS.

Special Dispates to The Tribuna.

Charton, Ill., May 14.—The tramp nuisance has again sprung up in this vicinity. Numerous squads pass through here daily, and there is no end to depredations committed by them.

BUSHWHACKER KILLED. LYNCHBURG, W. Va., May 14.—The revenue officers had a light with bushwhackers, near Cumberland Gap, and the notorious Burt Gaines was stilled.

REPRIEVED.

BINGHAMTON, May 14.—The Governor has granted a reprieve to Felix McCann, who was to have been executed Friday, until June 6. DIED OF HIS WOUND.

MEMPHIS, Tenp., May 14.—Dan Donnelly, the steamboat mate who was shot yesterday morn-ing, died last night at the City Hospital.

GOLD IN ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuss.

MACKINAW, Ill., May 14.—A few days ago a report started in this part of the county to the effect that gold had been discovered in a ravine on Mackinaw River, near this place. The report has continued to increase until great excitement exists through this region. It is said that those who made the alleged discovery have taken care to obliterate all traces of the work, and refuse to give any information on the matter. THE HIBERNIANS.

CINCINNATI, May 14—At to-day's session of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, William H. Cook, of Boston, was elected Chairman, and addresses were made by Father Gallaguer, Administrator of the Diocese of Columbus, Ohio, and Father Murray, of Chilicothe, Ohio. The remainder of the session was consumed in appointing committees and reading reports of national

A Hard Case.

Thomas Morae, an English laborer, was arrested for not contributing \$1.25 a week toward the support of his six children in the Work-

showed that Moran was carried to the Infirmary on a stretcher in September. Notwitastanding this, the Magistrate sentenced the defendant to a month's hard labor. The defendant burst out crying, exclaiming, "For God's sake, gestlemen, give me a chance! I was never in prison; if you'll send me. I'll lose my work; if you'll give me time, I'll pay all;" He was, however, removed below, still appealing bitterly for mercy. The London Times has sensibility enough to call this "a hard case."

JUSTICE MILLER,

Mine.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 14.—The Federal Court decides the long-contested case of Litchfield vs. Webster County in favor of Litchfield, holding that the Des Moines river lands were not subject to taxation from 1859 to 1861, the title ject to taration from 1859 to 1861, the title being in the United States until the passage of a joint resolution of 1861; that Litchfield was not liable for the penalty for non-payment of taxes from 1869 to 1868, on the ground that the title was in dispute between the State and United States. The amount involved is over \$10,000 for taxes and \$66,000 penalty.

The disbarment against Judge Cole was called by Judge Miller in the Federal Court this morning. The defendant appeared and waived all objection to Justice Miller trying the case, whereupon the Court set the case for trial pext Triesday morning.

Action was began in the Federal Court here involving the title to a one-twelfth interest in the Little Emma Mine, by Erwin Davis. It is expected that the trial will develop the true inwardness of the management and sale of the mine in London.

THE RUSSIAN TERROR.

The Renderyous that Uost Serge Lawrowski His Nose and Ears—The Fate of President Novikoff and of the Informer Koprowski.

London Telegraph.

A few weeks ago Serge Lawrowski, one of the ablest detectives attached to the Third Department, was sent from St. Petersburg to Poltava with instructions to get at the secrets of the Nihilistic organization there established. Arrived at Poltava, Lawrowski displayed great activity in guiding the researches of the local police, made many acquaintances in different characters, being an expert in changing his ap-pearance and manner, and was hopeful of suc-cess in his mission, when his evil fortune prompted him to fall in love with the pretty daughter of a priest, named Achristoff. This girl, only 17 years of age, was affiliated to the associations, and had been planted upon Larow-ski by order of the Poltava Committee, with the object of betraying him into their hands.

After a fortnight's ardent courtship, Mile.

After a fortnight's ardent courtship, Mile. Achristoff allowed herself to be persuaded to give her admirer a rendezvous by night in a garden just outside the town.

When Lawrowski reached the trysting place he was surrounded and seized by five masked mea, armed with revolvers and knives, who bound him to a tree and then cut off his nose and cars. Bleeding and unable to shout for assistance, as he had been gagged by his mutilators, he remained where they left him in an agony of pain until early morning, when he was found senseless and all but dead from loss of blood. An open letter in his pocket contained the following ferocious announcement. "We cut off his nose because he has proved himself to be an ase, in that he paid court to one of Us!" Mile. Achristoff has vanished from Poltava, and all the efforts of the police to track her to her hiding place have proved utterly ineffectual. Meanwhile, Lawrowski lies in a hopeless condition; and even should he raily from the utter exhaustion induced by the hemorrhage suffered during that terrible night, he will bear hideous witness on his disficured countenance, as long as he may five, to the pitiless anger of the Poltava Committee.

The St. Petersburger-Zeitung reports four attempts at assassination committed at Kasan,

tava Committee.

The St. Petersburger-Zeitung reports four attempts at assassination committed at Kasan, the victims of which have one and all been State officials of high rank. Three of the four persons stracked have died of their wounds. One of these latter, Novikoff, the President of the district, walked into the principal restaurant of Kasan a few minutes before he was shot, and said to one of the waters: "Priced, give me a drain; perhapa it will be the last I shall ever drink." A glass of vodki was brought to him,

and the waiter noticed that NovicoTs hand shook as he lifed the judy or to his lips. Immediately afterwards he loft the restaurant; but as he opened the door, a builter struck him full in the breast, infleting an jayiry which has since proved fatal. The accuts of the Committe actually engaged in these outrages have been arranged. Two are workingmens, one is a Boyar, and abother is a handsome and highly-ducated get of 17.

The latest news from Kieff indicates that it revolutionary propagands is assuming extraordinary dimensions in that province. Eight passants were brought into the province Eight passants were brought into the province and insurrectionary proclamations at the fairs and markets of the district. These men confessed under pressure that they had succeeded in creutating some 40,000 of these publications among the country folk. In another village, Toporowko, a secret british press was discovered by the police in the schoolhouse of the Commune. Their search was instituted upon the strength of information supplied by the scribe of the Mr. a man named Koprowiki. Next morning he was found dead in his bed with a knile plunged to the hilt in his breast.

Young Boblkoff's Death Arwayeed.

The Russian revolutionary journal, Land get Midwin, reports that on the 13th Okthio of March sentence of death was passed at Archangel on a young man named Boblkoff, shough only 20 years of age, had already, for some offense unnamed, been sent to serve in a penal or disciplinary battalion, somewhere in Western Siberia; and his indignation had been roused by the publication of an order to the effect that describes from the disciplinary battalion, somewhere in Western Biberia; and his indignation had been roused by the publication of an order to the effect that describes from the disciplinary battalion, somewhere in Western Biberia; and his indignation had been roused by the publication of an order to the effect that describes from the public by air soldiers with long the results of the first of the first him of the publicati

in making itself feit. On the 10th inst, the Chief of Police at Pinera, an officer named Pietroffski, was found dead in his bed, stabbed to the heart. On his breast lay a slip of paper, bearing the following inscription: "Thou wast a Pole, but more cruel to the Poles banished hither than the most barbarous Russian bangman! Perish, dog! for thou art not worthy to live among men! Signed, The Executive Committee." No trace of the assassin has been hitherto discovered.

EDISON.

What the London Times Says Abous His Patent for Electric Lighting.

London Times. Part 25.

Mr. Edison's patent for electric lighting, which has been so anxiously expected, was registered in the London Patent-Office on Wednesday; but it does not, upon the face of it, appear at all likely to lead to any speedy revolution in the art to which it refers. It may broadly be said to contain nothing new in principle, and to depend entirely, both for its value and its validity, upon the details of application of facts which have long

both for its value and its validity, upon the de-tails of application of facts which have long been known to every practical electrician. It includes an improved generator for the production of the electric current, and the light is furnished by the incan-descence of a piece of material of greater resistance introduced into the circuit. When a sopper wire of a certain calibre is conducting a electric current and is interrupted by the intro-duction of a pertion of platinum wire, much increased resistance, causes the conversion of part of the electric current into heat of part of the electric current into heat and the platinum becomes red-hot, or white-hot, as the case may be. This property has been utilized in the arts for many parposes: In surgery, as a means of applying the actual cautery; at the Royal Albert Hall, to light the gas of the uppermost circle of burners; and in many other places and ways. The same principle forms the basis of Mr. Edison's light, in which, of course, the light-riving body, whatever it may be, has to be raised to a very high temperature in order to yield

to a very high temperature in order to yield sufficient illumination. The specification says: "A cylinder of platina foil, around a rod of lime, gives an excellent light, and atrips, wires, rods, beads, and pieces of iridium,

says: "A oplinder of platina foil, around a rod of lime, gives an excellent light, and strips, wires, rods, bends, and pleces of iridium, rathinium, rhodium, osminum, titanium, and other metals that fuse at a high temperature may be used, such as oxide of titanium." It is difficult to believe that there is here any valid patent, or that the public can be restrained from heating known substances by the employment of a familiar method.

The practical difficulty to be overcome, in the application of incandescence to illumination, in the liability of the incandescence to illumination, in the liability of the incandescence to illumination, to reach the point of fusion of the light-riving body, and thus to destroy the essential part of the apparatus. In order to obviate this, Mr. Edison so arranges matters that the elevation of the temperature to a dangerous point, by causing the expansion of a metallic bar, completes a new electric connection, and thus opens a shorter and less resisting circuit, into which a portion of the current is shunted, so that the amount suffered to reach the lamp is reduced in a corresponding degree. Here, again, we have a principle which is in daily use for other purposes. Mr. Spagnoletti's railway signal lamps; indicate their own accidental extinction by the breaking of a circuit which is held closed by the warmth which they afford while lighted; and all electric fire-alarms depend upon the closure of a circuit by metallic expansion produced by elevation of temperature. There is, therefore, nothing new in the conception, but only in its application for the particular purpose; and Mr. Edison has sought to protect himself by describing a large number of different mechanical contrivances for carrying it into effect. Even if it be assumed that he can maintain a patent for these contrivances, which is very doubtful, it is almost certain that other methods of obtaining the same result will suggest themselves to other experimenters.

Moreover, as was set forth in a letter from New York in the Cir

portion of the current through an electrolytic call containing a solition of copper. Metallic copper is deposited upon one of the two plates in the call during the passage of the current, and in quantity proportioned to its intensity; so that, by removing and weighing this plate at stated intervals, an estimate of the amount of electricity constitued can be arrived at. The specilication concludes with the following statement of claims:

I claim (1) the combination with an electric light of a thermal circuit regulator to lessen the electric action in the light when the maximum intensity has been attained; (2) the combination with the electric light of a circuit closing lever operated by heat from the electric current or from the light, and a shunt or short circuit to divert the current or a portion thereof from the light; (3) the combination with the electric light of a circuit-closer operated by heat and serving to place more or less resistance in the circuit cipht of a circuit-closer operated by heat and serving to place more or less resistance in the circuit of the electric light; (4) the combination of the electric light with a disphragm operated by the expansion of a gas or fluid in propertion to the temperature of the light, to regulate the electric current; (5) the combination with a vibrating body, similar to a funing-fork, of mechanism for maintaining the vibration, and magnets, coils, and helices, whereby a secondary current is set up, so as to convert mechanical motion into electric force or the reverse; (6) the combination with electric lights, substantially ench as described, of means for regulating the electric current to the same in proportion to the hyst evolved in the light, so as to prevent injury, to the apparatus.

electric current to the same in proportion to the hyst evolved in the light, so as to prevent marrieto the apparatus.

In the presence of a specification which can be thus summed up, it seems tolerably certain that the proprietors of gas snares may possess their souls in peace, and that the general introduction of electric lighting must be deferred until some more solid progress has been accomplished.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS. Naw Orlhans, May 14.—The Auxiliary Sanitary Association have abated the nuisance of Locust Grove Cemetery by a covering of two two feet of earth sown with grain and grass. All interments are now made in the new cemetery, three and a half miles from the city. The dumping grounds have been covered with a coating of time a foot deep.

SOLD:

Special Disputation to The Tribuna.

ROCHRILE, Ill., May 14.—Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court, the property of the Rochelle Malicable Iron Works were sold yesterday. The property cost \$25,000. It was sold for \$8,000. It was purchased by Mrs. M. B. Borst, of Rockford, who had a money interest in it.

Sunday in the London Parks.

It is proposed to silow the sale of tea, coffee, and other dripks of a non-intoxicating nature in the London parks on Sundays. An English journalist thinks that "London is as well provided with parks as is any other city in Europe. The Regent's Park is an far superior to the Champs Elysees as are the Champs Elysees themselves to the Grand Park at Brussels." He apprehends "no danger of the Contintental Sunday if we allow seed water at a halfpenny the glass, and tea at a penny the cup, to be sold in the Regent's Park. It is in the Resent's Park on Sunday afternoon that the true bourgeons and ourself life of London really salows itself." The First Commissioner of Public Works has been appealed to by a deputation who asked also that the sale of tobaccog night be permitted. With regard to that "all he could asy was that as most people took their pipes into the parks he could not see why they should not have the wherewithal to charge them."

wherewithal to charge them."

Encouraging for Prince.

Buguia Owner.

When L. Bradford Prince had received his appointment as Chief Justice of New Maxico, about the first person so met in Washington was a young lady who proved to be the daughter of an ex-Chief Justice of the Territory. She was a delightfully entertaining young lady, and gave him much vainable information.

On his way to the Territory Mr. Prince took sent alongside of a fine-looking man, who sis proved to be from New Mexico,—the secont New-Mexican he had met. After a long tall Mr. Prince mentioned his meeting with Missiongh, the ex-Chief Justice's desgriter, at asked his companion if Col. Slough was living "No," replied the stranger, "I killed him."

Second Day's Ses

THE MI

tional Con Report on the Best for Mil

Grading and

The System of Dec on by the

Some Action Demanded-The New Co GRAIN FOR The Millers' National

sessions at the Grand Pi terday morning, Mr. Flo the chair. There was delegates.
Mr. W. P. Brown, of I sented the report of the for Milling, as follows: Your Committee on Gr
spectrally recort that we is the subject, and find that for argument. So varied a on the subject by miliers is country that the recort shof miliers from the diffe as what is regarded favor, so regarded in others, recommend any one to all others might see an only recommend so most desirable for militance of the subject will cassion by the Conventic sion will furnish more port we may make. We importance to miliers ever power to furnish the farming the seed wheat, the only change their seed most desirable varieties, at as low a price as locationers, at as low a price as locationers, at as low a price as locationers, at a low a price as location the most sang opinion that, as a rule much attention to the ite manufacture as the would use more cauting that which damages to ination in price induce the desired varieties, the impost kinds for flooring wired, and each milier we and induce the farmer to that, too, at as low a price on will only anything that farmer finds he can raise poor variety, he things money than to raise a decrease will persist in not they will effect such a server and the subjects will effect such a server and the subject will effect such a server and the subject will such a server and the subject will subject wi

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The Committee spoke varieties of wheat and tion, and closed with the discussion of the subject TALKING Mr. N. Elles, of Indi-tion the millers had, w

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ly apart. It was diffi-through the agricult matter of bread-and-

Mr. Norton, Chien ommittee on Gradia would embody his a read the report, as for the question of the wheat in our large in affects all of the count kets either as shipped into standing between and establishing a ferain so inspected. To tion is the basis upon of the country is solid guate to the immense be handled; and it is one process of the country is solid guate to the immense be handled; and it is one process of the country is solid guate to the immense be handled; and it is one process of the country is solid guate to the interments of milk markets for supply. In the country of more than the property of the present the sailors through the purchased. The present the sailors through the property of the present the sailors and price, he prejudicial to the intermet. Sog that very little whear reaches this market the scalper, and, she send any wheat that I the very lowest point designed will allow.

ne 10th inst. the Chief er named Pietroffski, er named Pietroffski, stabbed to the heart, af paper, bearing the hou wast a Pole, but hanished hither than

N. W. W. B. Lighting. prof 25, electric lighting. expected, was regupon the face of y to lead to any the art to which which have long platinum, by its s red-hot, or white-

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can be arrived at. The s with the following stateination with an electric light rulator to lessen the electric an the maximum intensity; the combination with the lift-closing lever operated by surrent or from the light, and to divert the current or a the light; (3) the committe light of a circuit-closer erving to place more or less it of the electric light with a diaeaxpansion of a gas or fluid temperature of the light to arrent; (5) the combination similar to a tuning-fork, of taining the vibration, and elices, whereby a secondary as to convert mechanical alices, whereby a secondary as to convert mechanical proc or the reverse; (6) the ectric lights, substantially means for regulating the e-same in proportion to the ight, so as to prevent injury

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aging for Prince.
Salo Courier,
Tol Prince had received his
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THE MILLERS.

Second Day's Session of the Na tional Convention.

Report on the Best Kinds of Wheat for Milling.

Grading and Inspection. The System of Doctoring Grain Carried on by the Scalpers.

Paper by Mr. Norton, of Chicago, on

Some Action Demanded-State Organizations-The New Constitution.

GRAIN FOR MILLING.

The Millers' National Association resumed its sessions at the Grand Pacific at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Fletcher, of Minnesota, in the chair. There was a full representation of

delegates.

Mr. W. P. Brown, of Red Wing, Minn., presented the report of the Committee on Grain for Milling, as follows:

Your Committee on Grain for Milling would respectfully report that we have carefully considered the subject, and find that it embraces a wide field for argument. So varied are the opinions expressed on the subject by millers in different parts of the country that the report should be made of opinions of millers from the different localities, or States, as what is regarded favorably in one locality is not so regarded in others. For your Committee to recommend any one variety in preference to all others might seem egotistical, and we can only recommend several as among the best or most desfrable for milling, trasting the importance of the subject will induce a thorough discussion by the Convention, believing such discussion will furnish more information than any report we may make. We deem it of the greatest importance to millers everywhere to do all in their power to furnish the farmers in their locality with the best seed wheat, thus enabling them to not only change their seed, but to introduce the most desirable varieties, and to furnish the not only change their seed, but to introduce the most desirable varieties, and to furnish it to them at as low a price as location and circumstances will permit. And we feel certain, if such a course is generally pursued, in two or three years the improvement in quality and kind wall astonish the most sanguine. We are of the opinion that, as a rule, millers do not pay as much sitention to the kinds of wheat they buy to manufacture as they ought, and if they would use more caution in buying, rejecting that which damages their flour, and by discrimination in price induce the farmer to raise only the best kinds for flouring would be more fully realized, and each miller would bester himself to aid and induce the farmer to procure good seed, and that, too, at as low a price as it could be procured. One hindrance to this object is the shipper, as he will bay

will buy anything that will pass grade, and if a farmer finds he can raise a few more bushels of a farmer finds he can raise a few more bushels of a more vitan to raise a destrable kind. But if millers will persist in not using the poorer qualities they will effect such a change as will be meet desirable.

The Committee spoke briefly of the different varieties of wheat and their claims to consideration, and closed with the hope that a thorough discussion of the subject would be had.

TALKING IT OVER.

Mr. N. Elles, of Indiana, said that in his section the millers had, within the last year, taken great pains to give out the best grades of winter wheat for seed. His firm gave out over 300 bushels of Mediterranean wheat, which they elieved to be the best. The farmers cheerfully paid them five cents a bushel profit, so that it was no loss to the millers. They had tried Fultz wheat but had abandoned it. He advised millers to go and do likewise, believing that by this means better wheat could be raised.

Mr. Williams, of Minnesota, thought changes should be gradual, and that they should try to induce farmers to raise a few acres specially for

induce farmers to raise a few acres specially for seed.

Mr. Sparks, Illinois, said that Fults wheat had recently been introduced in his section, and although it was of a very fine appearance it was very deceptive. He agreed with the gentleman from Indiana, that it would be a good thing for mitters to induce farmers to introduce the better qualities for seed.

Mr. Baker, Minnesots, wanted to know if any of them had tried Theiss wheat, from which the famous Hungarian flour was made. It was of the nature of the Fife wheat so well known in this country. He was not well acquainted with winter wheat, and wanted to hear from some members from the winter-wheat section.

Mr. Gordon, Illinois, thought this the most interesting question which could come before them. If they were to make good four, they must have good wheat. He had found no difficulty in introducing new qualities of wheat among the farmers of his section.

Mr. Holton, Ohio, said the millers there could not induce the farmers to raise just the wheat they wanted, because millers did not purchase all the product, much of which was bought by grain-dealers. In his neighborhood, they thought the Lancaster and Mediterranean the best.

Mr. Gordon advocated the claims of the Rocky

grain-dealers. In his neignborhood, they thought the Lancaster and Mediterranean the best.

Mr. Gordon advocated the claims of the Rocky Mountain wheat, a smooth berry which ripens early.

Mr. Atkinson, Kansas, said the remarks of the speakers had been confined to wheat fitted for patent flour. He wanted to talk of wheat suitable for State grades. In Kansas the Fultz wheat stood high. He was a wheat-grower as well as a miller, and had made many experiments. Among the desirable varieties were the Claussen, Walker, and May. In Kansas, where wheat farms were large, they were obliged to sow several different varieties, from those which rivened earliest to those which reached perfection last. Otherwise they would never get their harvests in.

Mr. Bradfield, Michigan, said the Claussen was the very poorest flour-making wheat grown in that State. But it vielded very large crops, while the Mediterranean did not give more than half so many bushels to the acre. The interests of farmers and millers were therefore apparently apart. It was difficult to reach the farmers through the agricultural papers, for it was a matter of bread-and-butter with them to keep in with the farmers.

The report of the Committee was then adopted.

matter of bread-and-butter with them to keep in with the farmers.

The report of the Committee was then adopted.

GRADING AND INSPECTION.

Mr. Norton, Chicago, said that the regular Committee on Grading and Inspection had not prepared any report, so that what he would say would embody his own views only. He then read the report, as follows:

The question of the inspection and grading of wheat in our large markets is one which greatly affects all of the country tributary to those markets either as shippers or purchasers, the inspection standing between the producer and consumer, and establishing a fair comparative value of the grain so inspected. The present system of inspection is the basis upon which the whole production of the country is sold, and the only system adequate to the immense crops that have each year to be handled; and it is of the atmost importance that grades should be adopted so as to express as nearly as possible the quality of wheat so graded. In this respect the inspection of the Chicago and Milwankee markets does not meet the requirements of millers dependent upon these markets for sumply. Each grade is made to embrace too great a latitude in quality, and embraces wheat varying largely in intrinsic value, so that the designating grade does not enable the miller to interestiber as to the quality or variety of wheat purchased. The present crop, varying largely in wallity and price, has stimulated a business very projudicial to the interests of millers, and apparently of no benefit to any one except to those engaged in it. In refer to the practice of mixing and accurring wheat. So general has this practice become that very little wheat oclow the grade of No. 2 reaches this market that has not been graded down to the sealper, and, should the shipper by chance send any wheat that has not been graded down to the sealper, and, should the shipper by chance send any wheat that has not been graded down to the sealper, and, should the shipper by chance send any wheat that has not been graded down to t

precisice obtains, or its evils, than by reading the following letter addressed to Mr. John A. Christian:

"OFFICE OF H. WILLIAMS & Co., MERCHAFT MILLES, Houston, Minn., April 28.—John A. Christian, Eq., Missacapoiis—Dan Sin: Allow me to call your attention to a matter which is affecting the interests of miliers in this part of the state, almost to the extent of shutting their mills down. I refer to the process of scouring the wheat, so that, subjected to a weight test only, it is made to appear from one to two grades, higher than it really is. It would hardly seem probable that a trick so transparent could go far unless Boards of Trade exist for the purpose of promoting specularities rather than legitimate basiness. But the facts seem to conflict with the probabilities, for although this business has been going on in this part of the State since early in January, and has for some time been general in Southern Minnesota, Northern Iowa, and Wisconsin, I have not been able to learn that any official notice has been taken of it either is Milwaukee or Chicago. Of course, ecoured and unaccured wheat cannot for any great length of time move in the markets subject to the same rule of inspection. The Southern Minnesota millers are saked six cents a bashel premium for unaccured wheat, as it is worth that to ship, showing that, although the Milwaukee grades, as established at the beginning of the movement of the crop, were tassed on unaccured wheat, if this tate of tange has not reached New York yet, wheat-dealers evidently expect that It will, for I learn that a firm recently paid wheat, the basis of inspection is now scoured wheat, the basis of inspection is now scoured wheat, the basis of inspection is now scoured wheat, the will have been fitted up with such machinery, and that wheat has been taken out of the city, fixed up, brought back, and resold at a profit. I also learn that farmers have learned the sharp practice, and have purchased scourers and are using their threshing machine horse-powers to drive them with.

millers can be incroughly posted, and boy their wheat with a full anderstanding of what has been done to it and of the relative value of wheat in the two conditions, subject to the same test, that prices will in time adjust themselves to the new conditions.

"I feer, however, that millers may not get sufficiently posted on this crop, unless the whole matter shall be well alred at the National Convention, where there will be representative millers from all parts of the country. The millers hereabouts think the National Convention can do much toward bringing about a wide-spread discrimination against secored wheat. I will not weary you with a consideration of objections to accurring wheat before it is to be milled, or to scouring it on wrong principles, or by wrong methods, matters of great importance to be considered in the proper place.

I should be pleased to hear from you with reference to this matter, and would be glad to learn that you will have it brought before the National Convention. Yours truly, H. WILLIAMS."

In regard to winter wheat, it seems proper that wheat raised in points far remote from each other, and varying largely in value for specific purposes, should have a different designating grade, and that wheat from Missouri, Kansas, and Wisconstin meeting in this market should not be classed undo one general grade of No. 1, 2, or 3 winter wheat, thus discriminating against the better varieties in favor of the poorer. As expressing the shove views I offer the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Millers' National Association in convention assembled hereby represents to the Boards of Trade in the Northwest that the present system of inspecting wheat is stimulating and protecting the practice of mixing and scouring wheat, thereby reducing the quality to the minimum point allowed by the rules governing sack grade; that such soouring and mixing tends to inture the wheat so manipulated for milling purposes; and that we urge upon them the necessity of taking such action as will remedy this evil.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS. Mr. C. H. Seybt, Illinois, read the report of the Committee on State Organizations as foi-

Upon a careful survey of the milling industry of this country, one fact will strike the observer forcilist country, one fact will strike the observer forcilist the milling business there are no State consisting. In the milling business there are no State consisting the milling frainteness, or climatic changes divide the milling fraintenity into written tribes, whose self-interess and self-pressed of the country of the milling industry and the country of the milling industry of the milling force of the Missispip River, in the winter or spring wheat country, whether our mills are driven by steam or water-power. The misfortance betailing discussion and the common good. Aside from the healthy and perfectly lealtimate competition and rivalry between the different milling centres, there is no more dissention and discord than on board of some ocean patent spring wheat four ranged alongside the rowe of St. Louis fancy and Michigan white extrass, peaceably sailing along for the European ports, on whose plers they will meet their kindred from California and Oregon. We even cross the equator for many and the distinct of the present milling general control of the control of the present milling general control of the pre

machinations of schemers, "consolidated" or otherwise.

Mr. Seybt added that he had intended to give an exhibit of the condition of the State organizations, but some of them were incomplete, and he would therefore he compelled to forego this. The report was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, but this action was afterwards rescinded, and an evening session provided for.

During the afternoon the members of the National Millers' Association took a lake trip on one of the side-wheel steamers of the Goodrich line. About 150 of the visitors participated in the trip. The boat ran out about four miles, but the lake acted rather roughly, and some of the travelers were a little upset. But they had a mice time even if it did rain, and there was lots of fan in the cabin. THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Couvention reassembled at 8 p. m., the President, Mr. George Bain, in the chair. Mr. Alexander H. Smith, of St. Louis, read the pro-President, Mr. George Bain, in the chair. Mr. Alexander H. Smith, of St. Louis, read the proposed new constitution for the Association as prepared by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Baker, of Minnesota, moved that the constitution be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Green, of Wisconsin, said that as it was provided that the States should elect the Exective Committee the Association would be without such Committee until the State organizations were completed. To meet this he proposed that, if the constitution were adopted, the Chair should appoint five persons as an Executive Committee, to serve for the ensuing year.

Mr. Snouffer raised the point that copies of the constitution had been promised to each delegate, and that these could not be ready until morning. Moreover, this was only a called meeting, it having been understood at boon that an adjournment had been taken until 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. For this reason many members were probably absent, and, as this was the most important business before the Association, he moved that further action on the constitution be postponed until the morning.

The resolution of Mr. Green was adopted, and further action was deferred as proposed.

Mr. A. H. Smith then suggested that the constitution be read and discussed informally.

The Chair thought this a good idea. There were a good many gentlemen present who were just aching to get in amendments, and this would give them a splendid opportunity to get off their gas. [Lauphter.]

The Convention accordingly proceeded to discuss the details of the proposed instrument, which was read by sections.

During the evening Mr. George Harding, the attorney who represented the Association in the famous "Cochran suits," was introduced to the Convention and made a pleasant little speech. He prophesied that the decision in the Inited States.

The Convention will meet at 9 o'clock this morning, and will in all probability conclude its labor to-day.

MILITIA SHOOTING-MATCHES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

JOLIST, Ill., May 14.—Yesterday Lieut. J. H.

Joliet, Ill., May 14.—Yesterday Lieut. J. H. Breckerridge, of Company B, Twelfth Battalion, I. N. G., received a lengthy communication from Gen. W. E. Strong, the executive officer of all shooting-matches of the State militia for the silver cup. The burden of the letter sets forth the grievances of the Rodman Rifles, of Rock Island, who had placed a challenge in the hands of the Citizen's Corps, previous to their contest with Company A, First Regiment. The challenge was accepted, but was declared off by Gen. Strong for some unexplained reason, and the field was open for other companys as soon as the match with Company A was decided. It is understood that the latter Company intended to hand in a second challenge as soon as defeated, and it looks very much as if the desire to give them a second chance was the motive for annulling the Rock Island engagement. They were outlanked, however, in that little scheme, as the Ottawa company got in their work first. The corps have no jurisdiction whatever in regard to the acceptance or non-acceptance of a challenge, they being oblired to act on the principle of first come first served. They consequently accepted the proposition of the Ottawa company, and matters remained in statu quo until the receipt of the letter above mentioned. In it Gen. Strong intimates that the proposed match with Ottawa savors of a "put-up job," and asks the Joliet company to throw them aside without giving them a chance to contest for the prize. This, besides being an unreasonable demand, would be doing great injustice to

aside without giving them a chance to contest for the prize. This, besides being an unreasonable demand, would be doing great injustice to Ottawa, and the object desired by Gen. Strong would not be accomplished even then, as the Rockford Riffes would come next in order, they having telegraphed a challenge to the city the day after Company A made their debut. The desire of the General and his staff is that Company B shall blindly overlook the rights of Ottawa and Rockford, and shoot with the Rock Island team.

One more victory entitles Company B to the undisputed possession of the cap. That victory is not yet gained, nor is it by any means certain, as the Ottawa men are good marksmen, and are in excellent practice. The kind donor of the peautiful cup, however, thinks he foresees the victory, and it wouldn't look well to have the cup remain in a little out-of-the-wav country town like Joliet, when it was not expected that any company would be able to hold it the required time for many years.

The only reply that can be sent to Gen. Strong's communication is in accordance with the above facts, and if he desires Company B to Strong's communication is in accordance with the above facts, and if he desires Company B to meet the Rock Island team—which they are perfectly willing to do—the Ottawa and Rockford companies will first have to be induced to withdraw their challenges.

The Municipal Expenses of Paris.

The correspondent of the New York Nation at Paris has just closed a series of highly valuable articles on that city with a letter on its debt and expenditures. Its municipal expenditure is now \$41,000,000 yearly, an increase of nearly a fourth since the days of the Empire. It has a debt of \$397,423,239. New York, the city of next largest expenditure, spends \$12,000,000 less. The debt of New York is a little over a fourth of that of Paris, but the interest charge of Paris is only a little more than twice as large as that of New York. New York taxes its bonds, and Paris does not. This is one reason, and the better credit of the French city is another. There is this to be said in comparing the two cities: New York uses about a tenth of its annual expenditure in supporting the State Government; Paris pays nothing to the budget of France. The debt of Paris, like that of New York, is due to lavish improvements. Paris had so debt to speak of in 1852, when Baron Haussmann began the work of pulling down streets and building greater. He continued his work till the Empire fell, and his successors have carried on his plans. Paris meets its enormous expenditures by levying a duty (octroi) at its gates on all the food brought in from the country, wine paying the largest share, and on all fuel, all materials used in construction, and countless other things. In ransing its revenue in this way from its imbabitants, Paris follows the course pursued in nearly all the larger cities of the Continent, though the German cities have within a few years substituted a graduated income tax. In the case of Paris the annual expenditure amounts to an average assessment of \$35.73 on each man, woman, and child. That of New York is about \$30. said then he was so theps the the him.

Fun for All Concerned.

Bochester Democrat.

In Plymouth avenue, the other afternoon, a boy and a girl held a rope across the sidewalk, and secosted every one with, "Won't you jump, sir, before you go past?" A gentleman settled his hat firmly on his head, looked around to see that no one was near, measured the distance with a practiced eye, jumped the fiying rope with all the ease and accuracy of youth, and then marched on with a smile on his face. Not far behind him was a popular Main atreet grocer, who observed the performance, and at once eaught the humor of the thing. He is bulky in form and short in wind, but when the inquiry came, "Won't you jump, sir?" he reolled, "Of course I will," and forthwith spread himself in the air with an abandon that threatened to burst his coat, but which cleared the rope, to the infinite delight of the children. The next was the critical test. She was young and shapely, bright of face and strike of apparel, and she had admired the serial flights of her predecessors. It was her turn, and, to the honor of the set be it said, she did not shirk the responsibility. The trail was kicked up and firmly grasped, the body swaved for a mement in time with the rope, then a swing, a fash of cardinal hose in the sunlight as she swent through the air with the greatest of ease, and she pursued her way without a misplaced ruffle to tell the story of her daring.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File," It will surely care and end sain. 25 tents.

Gumbleton's Murderer Dying of Consumption.

He Says He Took the Money, but Did Not Kill the Man.

A Joliet correspondent of the Journal, writing under date of vesterday, says:

The punishment of Alfred Ziegenmeyer, for the murder of William Gumbleton. In 1870, is nearly ended. He is dying of coasumption in the hospital at the Joliet Penitentiary, and cannot possibly survive the week. Yesterday your correspondent visited him, and in a brief interview learned that he had been advised by Chapisin Briscoe to prepare for death, which is liable to occur at any moment. Ziegenmeyer is very weak—almost gone, in fact—and can talk only in a low whasper, interrupted by frequent coughing spells. He seemed greatly pleased to see his visitor, and his mental faculties seem to be much brighter than they were for several years preceding his admission to the hospital. Physically, he is merely the wreck of his former self. The orison physician has given him to understand that

HIS RECOVERY IS IMPOSSIBLE,
but he still clings tenacionsly to the hope of a pardon, which shall bring with it liberty, a change of climate, and ultimate recovery. The dying man occupies a cot in the northwest corner of the hospital ward, and said, when asked how he felt, that he was feeling better than he did the day before. In conversing with him one has to bend his car down close to Ziegenmeyer's face in order to hear distinctly what he says. After a few commonplace remarks, the Journal representative asked if he wished to make any statement in relation to his case, telling him at the same time that there was no probability of his recovery, and that it might be the last opportunity he would have to talk upon the subject.

"No," said Ziegenmeyer, "I have nothing to eay, only that

talk upon the subject.

'No," said Ziegenmeyer, "I have nothing to eay, only that

I AM INNOCENT.

There are those who know more than I do about it.
I got the money, but I did not kill bim."

"I understand that you and Gumbleton were friends?"

"Yes, we roomed together. One day he did not return, and I suspected something was wrong."

"Did you take the money before you knew that Gumbleton was dead?"

"I suspected something. The body was not found until three months after he disappeared."

"What became of the money, and how much did you get?"

"About 38,000. Six thousand dollars was recovered, the trip to Germany took some, and \$1,600 was paid for my defense."

"You understand, Ziegenmeyer, that you are in a dying condition? Are you resigned to your fate?"

"Yee; the doctor says he cannot cure me inside.

"You understand, Ziegenmeyer, that you are in a dying condition? Are you resigned to your fate?"

"Yes: the doctor says he cannot cure me inside. I will get a pardon, and with a change of olimate get well."

"Then you say, and will say, whatever your fate, that you did not kill Gumbleton, and this is all you know about the murder?"

"I DID NOT KILL HIM.

I do not think he was mardered. He just fell in the water and was drowned. I got the money, but only say that I am innocent. If anything is said about the money it would make a misunderstanding. Six thousand collars of it was recovered, and there is some back yet."

This was all he would say about the murder, and for fear of exciting him too greatly, which would have been dangerous in his weak condition, the question was not pressed. Before separating, however, he invited your correspondent to visit him again, saying that he had but few friends, and again asserting his innocence, which he declared he should maintain to the latest moment and with his last breath. He talked, or rather whispered, with difficulty, and apparently with great pain, every few words being accompanied by the hacking cough which marks the mai stages of consumption. During the interview he tay on his left side, with one thin hand in the other, and both partially under his head. In answer to an inquire in relation to his treatment, he said that he receives the best or care and attention. He has been in the hospital since April 9 last. Dr. Campbell, the prison physician, says that Zeigenmeyer may hold out several days, or die at any moment.

PITTSBURG'S SENSATION. Special Dispatch to 1... Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., May 14.—In the Mowry eject PITTSBURG, Pa., May 14.—In the Mowry ejectment case, a number of Michigan witnesses testified to the marriage of the plaintiff, Cubba Yongent to the late William Mowry according to the Indian custom. To day William Holmes, banker, of this city, was called to the stand. He testified that he was the executor of the will of Eliza Mowry, mother of William Mowry, and that Mr. Mowry had given him a letter stating that William had a daughter in Michigan, and she (Mra. Mowry) directed him to give this daughter fifty shares of stock, of which the par value was \$50 and the real value \$70. Mr. Holmes further testified that the estate of Mrs. Eliza Mowry has been all settled except as to the disposition of the stock, directtate of Mrs. Eliza Mowry has been all settled except as to the disposition of the stock, directed to be given by the deceased Mrs. Mowry to the daughter of her son. The plaintiff, Cubba Yongent, also testified.

She answered without hesitation the many questions propounded although now and then returning, unintentionally, not a very relevant answer. She testified that she was Mowry's wife, and they had two children,—a boy and a girl. The boy is dead, but the girl was in court. She said that Daly, of East Saginaw, was present at all the ante-nuptial conferences.

The trial will continue for several days yet. Great interest is felt in the result.

The distinguished prima donna, Mme. Roze, uses "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and testifies "they seem to act especially upon the organs of the voice and produce a clear enunciation." Colds, hearseness, or sore throat can scarcely exist when this favorite remedy is used. 25 cents a box. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

THE TRIBUNE ABBANCH OFFICES,
IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUT: NUMEROUS
patrons throughout the city, we have established
Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until so-cicek p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.
on Saturdays:
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Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdesler, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdesler, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PEBSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL-M: MEET ME TO-MORROW (FRI LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—A RED COW WITH, WHITE SHOUL-ders; a suitable reward will be paid for her return to 112 Low-av. to 112 Low-ay.

The Property of the great Bond estate in England, bequesthed to Hichard Bond, of Schenectady, N. J., or his heirs, it has been discovered that the British discharge given to said Richard Bond by the Captain of the British navy on his landing in America about the year 1756 was Intrested in the nands of one Mr. Brown, clerk of Lawyer Gook, residing in Buffalo City, N. Y.—for official purposes—about the year 1852, Any one leading to the discovery of, and forwarding the said discharge to George B. Van Antwerp, Dunham, Province of Quebec, Lower Canada, or to A. J. John, Moulton, Appanose Co., Ia., will reactive the above roward.

G. B. VAN ANTWEEP.

MACHINER V.

MACHINER V.

FOR SALE—1 PUTAM LATHE, 14-INCH SWING, 6-foot bed; 1 brass finisher?s lathe, 1 power drill press, 1 emery wheel machine, 1 12-inch and 2-6-inch horton charge, and a bit of tools: 25 pulleys, 500 feet of belting, 1 pair of Fairbank scales, 1 far-proof sate, 1 office desk, The above will be sold cheap, J. P.

MARSH & CO., 224 and 220 Washington-sk. FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 20 BY 24-1MCH STATION—Any engine, with bollers, complete, of our own make, suitable for flour-mill, factory, or sew-mill; in use but a short time, and in all respects as good as new; will be sold at a bargain. C. & G. COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, O. Mount Vernon, O.

FOUNDRY JUST OPENED—ORDERS SOLICITED and asfirsaction guaranteed. Shoenberger from Foundry, ee and es Michigan st.

A TEST-NO IMPOSITION-LOOK HERE-THE greatest independent business and medical clair-voyant is MRS. PORTER, born with a natural gift. She has been fested by some of the great notifity of Europe and America. Tell you the name of the one you will marry; that of her visitor; also, deceased, and friends in full; shows likenesses; has that great French secret for such as love and speedy marriages; cures all diseases; she succeeds where all others fall. Focs, 50c and \$1. Parties residing out of the city can consult MRS. PORTER by fester, inclosing a lock of half, \$1, and stamp. Office G2 Wabsh-av., near Thit teenth-st. No gents.

ogo Jao TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE-I OWN A GOOD IMPROVED farm in indiana, that I will exchange on a cash basis for stock of goods. Address, with full partienlars, M. M. MILLER, Milford, Ill. TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE CHEAP-10 LOTS at Park tidee, Ill.; make an offer, VALENTINE BRUS., Janesville, Wis.

COOD DRY, SAFE STORAGE, BY RESPONSI-Under the parties, at low rates, at 683 and 685 State-st. Examine before going elsewhere.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggles, etc., reheapest and best in city: advances at 16 b. c. per amount. J. C. & G. PARKY, 190 W. Monroe WANTED-OFFICE PARTITION WITH GLASS top and dorks. Call carly at 59 East Lake st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L GELDER'S, 804 State st.: orders by mail promptly attends 1 to.

PROFESSIONAL.

POR SALE—LOTS ON DEARBORN-AV. AND North State-st., between horth-av and Schiller-st. Lots on Huron and Superior-sts, between blace and Cass-sts. Apply to owner. R3 Chicaso-ay.

POR SALE—FIVE ACRES FRONTING SOUTH PARK: a fine investment at price offered; terms easy, MEAD & COR. 140 Lastgle-st.

POR SALE—AT A REAL BARGAIN—FINE 29-foot lot on Monros-st., best Oakley: 180 6 lot fin Wilcox-av., sast of Californie-av. BAVID WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

POR SALE—54, SOO, HOUSE AND LOT 3X174 ON Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 154 Lassine-st.

POR SALE—25 FOOT LOT ON THIRD-AV., 50 FEET south of Harrison-st., at 885 per front foot; this is certainly chean JUHN H. OHLERKING, Koom 1.

A SUBURBAN BRAL PSTATE POR SALE—6100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chleago: 816 down and \$5 monthly: cheapset property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroadfare, 10 cents IRA HR(WN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-TWO HOUSES AND LOTS BETWEEN Statement and Control of the Statement and Larrabon and Wells-statement and Larrabon and La

BUSINESS CHANCES. DEUS INESS CHANCES

DEUS STORE FOR SALE ON VERTY EASY
terms; one of the oldest and best in Des Molnes.
In. Reason for seiling, failing health. Address F. D.
BOOTH.

D YOU WANT A SALGON BUSINESS WHEKE
D there is money to be made? Se Randolph-st., with
business and lease, will be sold for \$1, 800 cash down.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY AND WATCH REPAIRing store with large run of work; stock about
\$1, 500. Address J.M. BEVERLY, 194 Clark-st., Room \$ TOR SALE-CHEAP FOR CASH-CORNER GROWN SALE-CHEAP FOR CASH-CORNER GROWN AND CONTROL OF STRAIGHT CONTROL OF SALE-CHEAP FOR CASH-CORNER GROWN Address Address J. 63, Tribune office. Duriness. Address 188, Tribune office.

TOR SALK-DRUG STORE DOING A GOOD business. Address 188, Tribune office.

TOR SALK-DRUG STORE DOING A GOOD business, well located; atock, 28,001. Reasons for selling, shout to engage in other business. Would take a partner. Address DRUGS Peakin, Ill.

TOUNDRY TO RENT-THE FOUNDRY AND MA-thine-shops, at present, occupied by the National Tube works Company, on Kuckle-st, North Pier. The machinery, bollers, engines, tools, &c., will be sold at a very tow figure, base a well-emblished and good-paying trade. Apply at once of National Tube Works Commany, 150 and 1611-Lake-st.

TOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; 15 to 25 hands annually employed; profits large, and doing \$20,000 to \$25,000 business; amount required about \$4,000. Inquire at G. C. WHIPFLE'S, 59 South Market-st.

Market-st.

LOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF EXPECTING TO GO
To Europe. I will offer my entire stock of confectionary and bakery at a very low price. 13% signated on a
good street on the North Side. Address G 64, Tribune.

DATENT FIRE-ESCAPE—THE RIGHT TO MAKE
and sell in the State of lilinois the best Fire-Escape yet invented is offered for sale. Money can be
made with it, and a live man who means business can
get control on reasonable terms. Come and see the
model at Room 5 Tribune Building. JAMES GRANT. get control on reasonable terms. Come and see the model at Room 5 Tribune Building. JAMES GRANT.

TO WHOM IT WILL FIT-THE CHEAPERT, SIMpleat, and sensible brick machine yet, patented in the United States and Canada, for sales working model can be seen. Call at or address C. N. FISHER. Transic House. 255 Clark at. Also snother patented article which for simplicity and practicability cannot be beat, one of which ought to be sold to every person who owns a grind-rock. Same address.

WANTED-88,000 CASH FOR THE ENTIRE Water and retail business long established, and facts will show a rare opportunity for amount lavested. Address L 47, Tribune office.

WILL SELL ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THERE or to the best fowns in lilinois; also, an alevator, lecated at one of the best grain points in the State, for least than one-half what they ore worth. For full particulars inquire of H. C. FISHER, Room 20, 156 Washington-st.

\$1.000 will Buy Copy-Right AND 8,000 chromos of best selling picture out; rare chance. H. A. BALDWIN, 99 Washington, Room 6,

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Kandolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established (884).

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND A planos without removal, 151 Kandolph-st., Boom 4.

A NY AMOUNT, 850 TO \$1,000, LOANED ON PI-ROOM 1.

A NY AMOUNTS TO 10,000, LOANED ON PI-ROOM 1.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PI-ROOM 1.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PI-ROOM 1.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PI-ROOM 1.

A NY SUM LOANED ON PURNITURE, PI-ROOM 1.

A NY SUM LOANED ON PURNITURE PI-ROOM 1.

A NY SUM LOANED ON PURNITURE PI-ROOM 1.

COLORADO-A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS NOW offered for investing in a valuable mining property. Call on E. S. HUNT, Secretary of the Chicago Enterprise Gold & Sliver Mining Company, 110 Dearbornst, come of for prospectus.

CASE PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Windows 1.

CASE PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Windows 1.

CASE WALKER, 142 DIARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDS MID'S Loan and Ballion Office (flocased, 59 East Madiaon-st. Established 1985.)

DAVIS & WALKER, 142 DIARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loan on improved city real estate in sums from \$500 to \$10,000. 101 to 12, and 2 to 4 p. m.

I HAVE A NUMBER OF 7 PER CENT SCHOOL bonds for sale. LEVI SPRABOLE, T Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PEH CENT ON IMPROVED CITY Money to LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISC OF every descriptory at 50 and upwards. UNION TRUST COMPANY, 123 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MER-denands of every description as 10 per cent per annum. Storage rates lowest in the city. J. C. &G. III. house receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STURRY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24. M. NOBE COCCUPIAL MEAGANET, SA LASAIIC-SE., ROOM 24.

M. ONEY IN SUMS OF \$1,500 AND UPWARDS TO loan at current rates. BUGH A. WHITE, IS Metropolitan Block.

W. ANTED-\$1,200 FOR 2 TO 5 YEARS, TO BE yeared on a good dwelling house and large grounds convenient to the city; will pay good faterest. Address 1.50, Tribune office.

W. ANTED-\$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS; GOOD REAL estate security; state terms if you have the money. Address 170 Address 1 \$200.000 AND UPWARDS ON BEST CHI-CHAS, GARDNER, northeast corner Dearborn and Bandolph-sts., first floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

320 ADAMS-ST., CORNER ABRIDGEN-MODmen can be well suited; first-class table; terms reasonable.

South Sides.

South Sides.

1001 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNisned rooms front and back, with board.

Terms moderate.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND

A floor, in a private family, with first-class board.

Situated on avenue, near Twenty-second-st. Also
rooms for single gentlemen. Address 2.25, Tribune.

Stuated on avenue, near Twenty-second-st, Also rooms for single gentlemen. Address Z 25, Tribune. M ICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTISTH-ST.—ONE large front room, nicely furnished, for two genter or gentleman and wife. Address Z 26, Tribune office.

North Sides.

North Clark-ST., Fourith Door From the bridge—First-class board 24 to 36 per week, with use of plano. Day-board, 33.50.

130 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT NICELY-FUR-furnished rooms on parior floor. Day boarders wanted.

**Vanue House, Near twenty-Second-St. Depots—First-class family hotel. Takes transients at boarding rates. Several choice family rooms very cheap.

(LARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sts., 4 blocks south of Falmer House—Board and room per day. 31.30 to \$2.00; per week, from 28 to 310; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

English House, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms, with first-class board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Transients, \$10 51.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPper week. Transients, \$15 be 15.00 per day.

per week. Transient \$1.50 per day.

Miscellamous.

Por DESCRIPTIONS OF STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS rooms and boarding places in the very best city and suburban locations call at 1500M N FRIBUNE BULLD-ING. No charge to those wishing rooms or board; reliable people only.

Country.

Two couple on three Persons can be accommodated with board and elegant rooms (furnished) in a private family at Riverside. Address 446, Tribune office. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH baby and nurse girl, in private family on West side, convenient to business. Address immediately, M. 13, Tribuse office, HOUSEHOLD GOEDS.

HOUSEMOLD GOODS.

A NNOUNCEMENT-THE UNION PURNITURE CO., A DIS West Madison-st., sell all thads of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

OLD PIANOS, ORGANS, AND FIRE PURNITURE made new, refinished and polished. Hardwood inshining of all descriptions done in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible price. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. GREEN & BUDLONG. 125 Twenty-first-si.

WANTED-PARLOR AND CHAMBER SET; MUST be good and cheap for cash; also office furniture. Address by letter L. D. CLAY, 24 North Clark-si., loday.

WANTED-ABOUT 35 YARDS OF GOOD CARbettless. Address Lou. Tribune office.

INGERSOLL'S LECTURES, 5C PERCOPY. COPIES I mailed and trade supplied by W. HENDERSON, III Mosroes. Agents wanted everywhere.

OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 100 FOR SALE at Thouse office.

QUIET HOMES FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE. Box 20, Chicago.

SALOUN WANTED—TO BUY OR KENT; MUST BK in mood locality; will pay cash. Address, with particulars. M 5. Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-A GOUD SALESMAN FOR CITY:
GOOD CAY and steady work. Apply to J. G.
TERS, 342 State-14.

WANTED - S FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERIES wages \$2.50 a day; steady work, or \$3.75 through the busy season; also, want 7 apprentices to finish the trade for good wages. Apply to J. A. COLBY & CO., 217 and 219 State-si. WANTED—AT ONCE—TWO OR THREE GOOD COMING WORKER. No others needed. CLIFFORD NEWMAN, Des Moines, Is.

WANTED—A GOOD UMBRELLIA-MAKER; MUST be a good flaisher and repairer. Address L 24, Tribune office. Tribute office.

WANTED—A TOUNG MAN HANDY WITH TOOLS to put up wire window-screens. Inquire of KELLEY, Tribute Building.

WANTED—PAINTER AT BAILBOAD OFFICE, Haisted-st, vladuct, ready to work.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD PANTALOON HANDS. at 151 South Clark-st, Hoom 1. J. F. REID. WANTED AN EXPERIENCED MILLER ACCUstomed to grinding for starch. Address, with particulars, Loc, Pribuse office. WANTED—TO THE BEAUTY OF THE BEAUTY WORK TO GOOD MEN ACCUSTOMED TO EXAMINIST WAS ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEAUTY WORK.

WANTED—CARPENTER AND BLIND—MAKERS WAS WAS ACCUSTOMED TO BE SEAST Adams—st.

WANTED—S CARPENTERS: STEADY WORK TO GOOD MEN. Call at shop, 1008 Michigan—av.

WANTED—MAT TO BUN PLANING MILL: MUST be thoroughly compelent, sober, and industrious; steady employment given to the right man. Address the S. N. WILCOM LUMBER OD. White Cloud, Newwayso Co., Mich.

steady employment given to the right man. Address the S. Wilcolx LUMBER CO., White Cloud, New Wayso Co., Mich.

Wanted—A HOY TO PEED SMALL PRESSES.

Wanted—A FEW GOOD PAINTERS AND CALdinners at 76 Aberdess-st.

Wanted—A FEW GOOD PAINTERS AND CALdinoin-st. and warren-sv. and corner of Ontario and Rush-sts.

Wanted—GOOD CARPENTERS AT CORNER OF Lincoin-st. and warren-sv. and corner of Ontario and Rush-sts.

Wanted—GIX GOOD CARPENTERS TO WORK On door and window frames. Inquire at my factory, North Pier, foot of Michigan-st. CHARLES J. L. MEYER.

Wanted—A GOOD CUTTER AND TAILOR TO go to Michigan. Apply at once between 8 and 10 octors at m. to H. A. ROHN & BROS. UZ Wabash-av.

Wanted—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER AT BRAUN

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN ON COMMISSION or salary in every State; goods sold by sample. LaBelle Manufacturing Company, is Clark-st.

Wanted—GOOD SALESMAN FOR EVERY

Wate Washington-st.

Wanted—TWO RND MEN; THREE LADIES.—

Manufacturing Company, 19 Gourge-st. Chicago, ill.

Wanted—Two RND MEN; THREE LADIES.—

Wanted—Two RND MEN; THREE LADIES.—

Wanted—Chy Horel, 46 Sherman-st., between 10 and 30 clock. J. H. WASHBURN.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILdren, to go to New Mexico as gardener and cook;

at Garden City Hotel, 46 Sherman-st., between 10 and 30 clock. J. H. WASBBURN.

WANTED-A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILdren, to go to New Mexico as gardener and cook; German preferred; sood references required; liberal wages offered. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock at 214 and 216 East Madjoorst.

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL TEAS, Confees, and bating-powders to families. S. M. KENNEDY, 112 Esndeibr-st., Chicago.

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL TEAS, S. M. KENNEDY, 112 Esndeibr-st., Chicago.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, who lives in the vicinity of Cottage Grove-av, and Thirty-ninth-st., io drive delivery wagon for MUNGER'S Laundry. Apply immediately at our office. Sol Cottage Grove-av, Roome, basemant Portland Bicck, entrance 105 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-A GOOD, INDUSTRIOUS SCANDINATION AND CONTROL OF COMMISSION AND CONTROL OF COMMISSION AND CONTROL OF CONTROL

WANTED—A YOUNG, ENERGETIC, AND IN-telligent man accustomed to approaching the general public to solicit in Chicago and yicinity for a prominent corporation. Moderate salary and percent-age. Address, stating recent business experience, CHANHATTAN, Tribune office. CHANHATTAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE YOUNG MEN TO TRAVEL, sell, and establish agencies for Rice's labor saying music charts. Commission or salary. Office 208 state-st.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN WHO WRITES well. Salary \$30 per month; expenses paid. Apply at Palmer House, Room 301, from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM MAN IN A hotel in the city. Address M 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY WHO IS USED TO WORKING by the plece, and is lively. Apply at 63 West Van Buren-st.

Buren-st.

W ANTED—ATHENÆUM BURRAU OF LITERA
ture, 37 Park-row, New York, has received de
mand for 24 editors, contributors, reporters, corre
spondents; positions vacant; manuscripts immediatel,
placed if available. Correspondence invited. WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; small family; good pay. German or Swede preferred. 159 Forest-av. WANTED-GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; ALSO second girl; Swede, German, Danish, or colored. Good wages given, and references required. 1510 wabsah-set. W ANTED—COMPETENT GIRL POR GENERAL housework in small private family. Wages, \$5 per week. Come prepared to stay. E: South Adest. WANTED-A GOUD. STRADT GIRL THAT HAS Nad experience, for general housework. 437 Warren-av.

WANTED-A GIRL (COUNTRY PREFERRED) TO do gederal work in private family. Take Cottage Grove cars to University place. 189 Rhodes av.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK. 105 Dearborn-av.

W COOK. 105 Dearborn-av.

W ANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; prerences required. 1504 Wabash.

W ANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL. APPLY at 944 Indiam-av.

W ANTED—GIRL TO DO GRNERAL HOUSEWORK at 184 Park-av. Wages, \$3.

W ANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Must be thoroughly competent and come well recommended. Call at 121 Loomis-at., before 9 o'clock. WANTED—A TIDY, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO cook, wash, iron, and do general housework in an American family of three. Apply at 539 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 86 North Dearborn-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND fron for private tamily. Apply, with references, at 72 Twenty-fourth-st. wanted—A girl: Must BE A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and froner; small family. Apply at 1132 Indians—av.

Wanted—A First-Class Cook and Second girl; will have to go to Oconomowoe with the family for the summer. Apply as 504 Michigan—av.

Wanted—A Good Girl: Wages, \$3 A Week. WANTED - A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. No Irish. Apply at 456 West Adams-st. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND A BABY and do light housework at 207 West Harrison-st.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS TO take work home. TAGG BROS., 148 Madi-WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A private family. Apply at 320 LaSalle-st., on Thursday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.
WANTED-SIX LAUNDRY GIRLS AT THE Palmer House. Apply at office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian giris for private families, hotels, and boaring-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, 105 Milwaukee-av.

BOOKS. UNITED STATES MEDICAL DISPENSATORY, 11th edition; sheep; published at 510; a few more left, \$3. CHAPINS, corner Madison and Dearborn-state.

MUSICAL WANTED-PIANIST-LADY OR GENTLEMAN, good, steady engagement. Apply JOSEPH MOLL, Concert Garden, 81 South Canal-st.

100 s5 per week wanted. Apply to-day at Room 37, Howland Block, corner bearborn and Mouroe-sis.

HOU at per week wanted. Apply to day it motion 37, Howland Block, corner Bearboots and Monroe-sia.

HOESES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAR A tons, buggies, etc., at very low prices. Pennoyer's Warercoms, 304 & 306 Wabash-sv. H.B.RILL.

FOR SALE—ONE TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS, all in good order. 1245 Michigan-sv.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THREE YOUNG horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds; work single or double: just in from the country. No. 192 West Randolph-st.

DENNOYER & CO., 301 TO 506 WABASH-AV., 301 TO 506 WABASH-AV., and the sandolph-st. and the country. No. 192 west readolph st. from the country. No. 192 west readolph-st. from the country. No. 192 west for the country of the country of the sandolph st. from the country. No. 192 west for different country of the country. No. 192 west for different country of the country. No. 192 west for different country of the country. No. 192 west for different country. No. 192 west for dif

PARTMER WANTED—WITH \$500 IN A BUSINE requiring two; one accustomed to manage agents a good salesman preferred; worth investigating; I has control of a salaole monopony for the entire Nortwest. Address J 77. Trionne office. DARTNER WASTRO-A GOOD, HONEST MA with \$1,500 to \$2,000, to go West and start a cast or sheep ranch; her of references given and required dorest to, tribune office.

A GENTS WANTED-EVERYWHERE FOR THE A Buckeye Ciches-Line Fatener Just patented. Sample by mail 20 cetta. JUHN A. WOMLEY, Cleveland O.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A DRY GOODS SALES-mas, with several years' experience; willing to work in city or go in the country; best of reference etven. Address Box 614, Rockford, Ill. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCE!
Situation Wanted-By An EXPERIENCE!
Situation Wanted-By An Experience:
Situation Wanted-By Wanted pharmacy. Leg. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG
Man of 21; has a good business education: can conduct a set of books, is a very good semman; speaks German and Regislah. Address Leg. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN
office or wholessie house as shipping-cierc or assistant bookteocor; references given. Address Lig.
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR
Sissistant, Can give undoubted reference from
present employer. Address M.2.

Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FUR HAT FINISH-er, in a wholeshie or retail hat store. Direct to H. Room of Ashland Block.

Coachmen, Teamsters &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN (Dans) as exachman; is villing to work about house and garden. Good reference. Lest Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-AS COACHMAN; Is A first-class driver and groom; single man. The best of reference. Address Lo4, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT girl for general housework or second work in the country. The best of references. L 90, Tribuse office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND handress (German) in a small private family, on the North Side. Please call or address its universal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and second girl in a private family: best of references given. Call at prevent place, 698 Michigan av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and second girl in a private family: best of references given. Call at prevent place, 698 Michigan av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YUUNG ENGLISH was family; references. Please cell or address see Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PHIOTOCHER family to do general housework, or where another girl is kept. Call at 300 State-8t, in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS: ONE AS COOK, and one as second girl; best of references city or country. Call at 18 Ray-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO CANADIAN GIRLS: one as cook, and one as second girl; best of references. Call at 18 Gay-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO CANADIAN Girls; one as cook, the other as second girl; best of city references. Call at 38 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL.

SECAMSTRUCTURE.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GERMAN at 250 West Chicago av., up-stairs. No cards answered. J. SCHREYER. Employment Agencies

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF
first-class female help of all astionalities should
apply to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 198 Milwaukee-av. STUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework and one cook; please call early and be supplied at 957 Wabash-av.

TO RENT_HOUSES. West Sides
TO RENT-545 WASHINGTON, 395 WARREN-AV.,
110 Oakley, and 480 Monroe-st., stone-fronts,
with dinfar-room and kitchen on parior foor; gasfixtures, furnace, isundry, etc., \$35 to \$30 per month.
H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st.
TO RENT-520 PER MONTH, FINES-STORY BRICK
BROWN, 1026 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY
BROWN, 1036 West Van Buren-st., or Boom 63, 97
South Clark-st.

TO RENT-CHOICE LAKE-SHORE 10-ROOM brick, close to Oakland Station and boulevard, very lot; the company of the close to Oakland Station and boulevard, very lot; the company furnished marrished from Indiana a (; 7-room house, Englewood, \$10, U. STORES, et Washington-at. TO RENT-186 VINCENNES-AV., TEN ROOMS grained, newly painted, all modern improvements rent \$30. J. C. MCCORD, 154 LaSalie-st. TO RENT—AT 19 ELDRIDGE-COURT, UNE LARGI
Tront room, furnished, and one single room, for
gentiemen; a suite of pariors, unfurnished except earpet and shades in front parior.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCE
and barn. 740 Michigan-av., at Twenty-first-speak & PAYNE, northeast corner Handolph and
Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT-FURNISHED COATAGE AT GENEVA Lake. Wis., one block from lake-shore; bleasant, shady yard, good, siry rooms; less the thing for small family destrian to spend summer at this delightful place. Address H. H. CURTIS, Geneva. Wis., or isquire of S. P. FARRINGTON, 4. 6. and 6 Lake-st.

TO RENT-\$10-BEAUTIPUL COTTAGE AND grounds at living Fark; e rooms; hydrant water; 20 trains; 10 minutes; 70 fars. H. T. KACE, 47 La Salle-21.

TO RENT-MIDDLE FLATS, 178 AND 188 at.; house, barn, and acre of ground corner and Webster. A. T. GALT, 79 Destron-st., R. TO RENT-UPPER FLAT NO. 223 SUPERIOR seven rooms and bath room; all modern implements; \$35. Inquire on premises from 10 to 11 of

TO RENT-8 PER MONTH, SIL LARGE ROOMS, 10 Harvaries. Inquire 515 Western-av.

TO RENT-8 ROUMS, 2 CLOSETS, 28 EAGLE-ST., 7 or \$5, at basement 204 LaSalie-st.

TO RENT-BOOMS, A LOOVE, BAY WINDOW; 1 south and east; stone front; others furnished or unfurnished; no housekeeping. 721 Washington-st.

TO RENT-THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping. Tidy, pleasant, convenient. Second floor front, 735 Lake-st. TO BENT-BOOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, at ue7 Indiana-av. at set Indians av.

TO RENT - 7 ROOMS AND 5 CLOSETS, 520 STATE, near Thirteenth-st., brick building, first floor, 820. inquire 204 Lasalie-st.

TO RENT - FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLE-men at 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House, Apply as Room 17.

Tilscellame-stas.

TO RENT - ROOMS, WITH STEAM - POWER, FOR light mechanical purposes. 224 and 228 East Washington-st.

TO HENT—se RANDOLPH-ST., STORE AND BASE-ment; abated rest; immediate possession. S. H. HAVEN, Room 10, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT-DESK ROOM; GROUND FLOOR; 47
LaSalle-st.; \$5 per month.

TO RENT-OFFICES WITH VAULTS IN BRAPER,
Block. Offices in McCormick Block, and store is
Lake-st. Inquire flowm 4 Reaser Block.

TO RENT-OFFICES ON FREST AND BECONDfloors, corner LaSalle and Adams-sta.; also deskroom, cheap, at 224 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED TO RENT-

WANTED-TO RENT-TWO BLOMS, WITHOUT board, in private family, by two gentlement mass be first-class, on South Side, east of State and north or Twenty-second-st., or on North Side east of Clark and south of Chicago-av. First-class reference furnished and required. Address L 4, Tribune office. and required. Address I. 4. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CUTTAGE OR 6 OR 8
rooms for houseleceping in pleasant location on South Side; must be reasonable rent; no objection to-Englewood if convenient to depot. Address I location to-Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BENT—BY A YOUNG COUPLE 5 or 6 rooms for housekeeping, near Thirty-Trafsit; rent not over \$15. Address I of, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX BOOM COTtage near Orden-av, or Van Buren-st. Apply at 108 Dearborn-st., Boom 7. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTEUMENTS.

A TTENTION—WE WILL CLOSE OUT THE POL
A lowing lot of very fine organa, regardless of cost.
One new 2-stop organ.

One new 2-stop organ.

One new 2-stop organ.

One new 3-stop organ.

One new 12-stop organ.

EXEMDS TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

Fine of the stop organ.

A TTENTION—PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.25 (IN AD
YANCE).

Planos repaired. politabed, etc.

Planos repaired. politabed, etc.

Planos repaired. politabed, etc.

A TTENTION—PIANOS \$125. \$150. \$175. \$200.

A Largest stock in city. Every instrument warranted due years. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 195

State-st.

A TTENTION—TO RENT—NEW ROSEWOOD
Temple of Music, 191 \$5545-54.

A CHICKERING PIANO, LITTLE USED, AND
Yery fine, all modern improvements. Owner mus
well, Can be seen at KEED'S Temple of Music, 191
and 195 State-st.

OHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS

Something very new.

Something very new.

Beyearing action of lightining quickness.

Werranted to stand in tune perfectly.

Has anney astent deck—the only convenient mealsholder ever used on upright pianos.

EXEMPLE OF MUSIC.

ESTAPPLE OF MUSIC.

ESTAPPLE OF MUSIC.

FOR SALE—A PIRST-CLASS PIANI AT A BAEgein; will take in exchange one or two good horses.

POR SALE-A FIRST-CLASS PLAND AT A DARgain; will take in exchange one or two good horses.
Address Let., Tribune office.

If YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO GO TO PROSSCOMMission. Established 1830, 215 State-8.

200 Plangs AND ORGANS TO HENT OF FOR
KIMBALL, corner state and Adams-size, Chicago.

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unday Edition: I fta wry and Railgious Bouble
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THE CUICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements NEW YORK—Room 29 Fribuse Building. F. T. Mo ADDES, Manager. PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere. I Maulas, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strr
faxray F. Gillio, Agent.
WASHINGTON 13. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. treet, between Dearborn and State, the Warde & Barrymore Company.

Baverly's Theatre,
Dearborn street, corner of Mouroe, Engages
t the Colville Buriesque Company, "Oxygen"
Pinsfore." Hooley's Theatre.

colph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Enment of Kate Claxton. "The Double Marriage."

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engag-ment of Thorne & Christie's Pantomime Troup

White Stocking Park,
Late Shore, foot of Washington street. Champion
ship same between the Chicago and Providence Club
at 3:30 p. m SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1. K. T.—Attention.
Sir Knights! You are hereby notified to rendezvous at
the Asylum. Thursday. May 15, 1879, at 1:45 p. m.
equipped or unequipped. to attend the funeral of our
late frater, Sir Knight Stephen Austin Goodwin. Commandery will leave Asylum at 2 o'eleck prompt, by carriage to Grace Episcopal Church, and from thence by
carriage to Graceland and return. By order of the Emthem the Commander.

H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

The Rev. Francis L. Parron, of Chicago is to preach the opening sermon at the Pres-byterian General Assembly, which is about meet at Saratoga.

nounced that the Canadian Parlis nent will be prorogued by the Government to-day. A similar piece of good luck for the people of Illinois in the matter of its worth-less and vicious Legislature would be hailed

The heavy and persistent rain which had last evening fallen for nearly twenty-four hours in Chicago seems to have extended over quite a wide extent of country, as the ches from various points in Illinois dispatches from various points in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin show that the long spring drought is at last brought to an end.

Three of the Governor's latest nomin lons for Justices of the Peace in Chicago were yesterday confirmed by the Sanate, viz. HAWKINSON, PRINDIVILLE, and DE-The fourth, that of Mr. BRENTANO x-Congressman from the line Destroy ssman from the Third District mething novel in politics when timber that has been thought good enough for Congress

A vacancy in the Federal judiciary is about to be created by the resignation of Judge Dinzon, of the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, who has accepted an offer from the Columbia College Law School in New York. Considering the large amount of work that is required of them, the Circuit Judges are not very liberally paid, and it is not surprising that Judge Drilon should choose a position involving less labor and

The bill appropriating \$60,000 for maintenance and repairs of the Illinois & Michigan Canal yesterday passed the House by a vote of 111 to 24. Some opposition was made, ostensibly on constitutional grounds, but these objections were very effectually met by Mr. Shrhman's proposition that the frames of the Constitution might justly be set down as idiots if they really intended to forever prohibit the State from maintaining a work that had cost it millions of dollars to a work that had cost it millions of dollars to

The proceedings in the trial of the Custom-House construction-fraud cases in the United House construction-fraud cases in the United States District Court were considerably enlivened yesterday by the sharp encounters between Messrs. BOYINGTON and HOLMAN, important witnesses for the Government, and the lawyers employed by the different defendants. From the testimony given by these experts, it would appear that a vast quantity of faulty and inferior stone was allowed to go into the walls of the building through lack of faithful and efficient inspection, and that the stone furnished was in quality far below that called for by the conquality far below that called for by the con-

Mr. EDMUNDS has a quiet way of stirring up the animals occasionally that results in causing a great deal of noise. He suggested to Mr. PENDLETON yesterday a way in which that gentleman might force the early consideration and passage of his pet measure giving members of the Cabinet seats on the floor of Congress—which was, by attaching it as a rider to an appropriation bill, and in the event of a refusal by the House to pass, the Senate could refuse to pass any appropriation until the House came to terms, and then if the President was hostile they could starve him into submission. The covert sarcaum and quite obvious irony of this suggestion nettled both Pendleton and Vogenses to the point of making some heated remarks complaining of Mr. EDMUNDS proposition as being in the nature of a jeer,—which of course it was, and rendered all the more effective by the wincing it caused. The suggestion, nevertheless, was in a direct line with the latest style of Democratic reform in legislation, and ought not to have caused such a fluttering unless the birds on the bull-dozing were hit hard.

Three decisions were last evening reached

dealing and good trotting, is worthy of parm commendation.

The punishment inflicted is severe and far-reaching, but well merited. It consists in the expulsion from all National-Association tracts of R. C. Parz, a prominent turfman of St. Louis; of Happvox, the then owner of the horse Forrest; and of EDWARD Priz, the driver of the horse Edward, which by the conspiracy was enabled to win the race; besides the suspension for the entire trotting season of four prominent drivers implicated in the fraud,—Monaga. Hugars, GUS GLIDDEN, J. J. BOWEN, and JOHN Bioos. The reinstatement of Small Hopes, a very fast horse formerly expelled, but now the property of William H. Vanderaux, was in accordance with the latter's request, and will be generally approved; while few persons will dispute the substantial justice done in the award in the Bonesetter-Protein

There is no prospect of immediate developments in the dead-lock between the Demcoratic Congress and the Republican Executive. The Senate is still engaged in discussing the Legislative bill with its political riders, and in the fortnight's interval that has elapsed since Mr. Consumo made his famous speech a number of Democratic heavyweights have been in training for an attempt to get back at the hard-hitter of the Repub-lican side and return some of his knock-down blows. It is said Mr. THURMAN will take the floor in reply to Mr. Consume, and that other elaborate speeches are to be made, so that a vote on the bill now pending in the Senate will hardly be reached in less than ten days. This will give time for the meditation which the Democracy so much need in order to make up their ninds whether to acknowledge peaten and quit, or to go shead and perpetrate fresh blunders. The Legislative bill is cer-tain to be vetoed, and it is probable that nothing will be done regarding the political measures in the House until the Senate has disposed of the work now in hand.

THE ISSUES OF 1880.

THE ISSUES OF 1850.

THE TRIBUNE'S Washington dispatches yesterday morning probably contained as many suggestions in regard to the issues of the Presidential campaign of 1880 as is generally crowded into as many lines. For the last eighteen years the Republican party has been dominant in Congress and in all the Northern States, and, being in power, it was able to take the initiative in dictating measires of public policy and to crystaliz ideas of expediency into statute law. The party inaugurated what it pleased, and went to the country on the issues it made. But all this is now changed. The Democracy are now in the ascendency in Congress, in every Southern State, and in some of the Middle and Eastern States also. They have it now in their power, and are using it aggressively, to decide what questions of public concern shall be para-mount in the great discussion that is to take place before the Electors decide upon the choice of the next Chief Magistrate. Some of these questions are already raised in Congress and will be appealed to the great court of last resort in this country—the People. Others are being concocted in the secret caucus of the dominant party, and we shall know what they are as soon as the Jacobin Club shall see fit to disclose the news. The present extra session of Congress seems wholly devoted to the manufacture of exciting political topics, and to force upon the attention of the country new aspects of public questions that were commonly regarded as well settled. The Demo-Confederate party in Washington seems to be anxious to go to the ballot-box for a decision upon the question whether an insolvent and disloyal maof the Government into an approval of its vicious and partisan decrees, or, in other words, whether the Executive branch of the words, whether the Executive branch of the Government has any constitutional rights that a sectional and temporary majority in Congress is bound to respect. The Republicans have promptly joined issue with their Confederate opponents and have argued the case with signal ability and research, in which they have been greatly aided and strengthened by the President's conclusive and lucid veto messages, and are now ready to let the people render a verdict upon it. That is issue number one, and the second is That is issue number one, and the second is like unto it, viz.: Whether the House of Representatives, which is invested by the Constitution with the sole power to provide

Representatives, which is invested by the Constitution with the sole power to provide ways and means to defray the expenditures of the Federal Government, is justified in withholding the necessary supplies unless it can have its own stubborn and unprecedented course. "Submit or starve" was the decree of King Cencus; and this new forcing process has got to be decided by that same court, from whose opinion there is no appeal.

Another subject of considerable importance that will naturally come up for incidental discussion in the next campaign will be whether it is safe or expedient under a democratic form of Government to relegate questions of National consequence to a party cancus, or to a sub-committee of a cancus committee, for decision, and to subordinate the action of the American Parliament to the decrees of the Jacobin Club, It is well known that the Democratic majority in the Forty-fifth Congress met in secret conclave and determined upon the pernicious legislation that has already caused them so much vexation and the country so much excitement. The idea of attaching political provisos to appropriation bills is said to have originated with Senator Thurman, of Ohio, a prominent candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, and quickly embraced and indersed by the entire party. The caucus origin of the scheme was as vicious and unpatriotic as the measures themselves were inconsistent and unconstitutional. During an exciting political debate in the last Congress, Gen. Garriero boldly accused Mr. Blackburs, who was then in the chair in Committee of the Whole, with ruling points of order against the Republicats in accordance with the spirit and dietation of the caucus and the policy it had adopted.

The present condition of the Democratic

adopted.

The present condition of the Democratic crowd in Washington—and they seem to be doing the deviltry just now for the entire party of the country—is exceedingly favorable for the production of other issues for 1880 even more exciting and important than any to which we have already alluded. "We are in a —— of a fix," was the truthful but professe way that one of the Confederate such a fluttering unless the birds on the bulldozing were hit hard.

Three decisions were last evening reached
by the Board of Review of the National
Trotting Turf Association which will be
read with interest throughout America.
First and most important was the case of
the horse Edwin Forrest and the owners and
drivers implicated in the shameful fraud
perpetrated at Uties in August of last year.
The decision of the Roard in this flagrant case
at turf dishonesty is in the interest of

they do not fancy starving themselves,—and let the army and navy literally "go to grass"; but Mr. Thurman shakes his wise head and declares that it will never do to stop the supdeclares that it will never do to stop the sup-plies. That would raise an issue all ever the country that they would not care to meet, and yet they may conclude to do it. Still another theme that the people will be called to pass judgment upon is, whether the ex-citement and expense of an extra session of Congress shall be forced upon the country for purely selfish and partisan purposes, simply because the majority in Congress has it in its power to do so. The present perit in its power to do so. The present per plexing condition of public affairs, and the hostile attitude that the Executive has been forced to assume towards the dominant party in Congress, might have been avoided as well as not if the Confederates had accepted the just compromise offered over and over again by the Republicans before the close of the last session. But they are wedded to their idols, and must be left now to work

THE STATES AND THE NATION. We print this morning a report of the commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving an account of the cost of suppressing illicit distillation, the number of stills suppressed, and the number of officers killed and wounded while executing the laws in the Southern

States during the sixteen months of 1877-78.

This report is instructive. It tells the whole story of how peaceful, obedient, and law-abiding are the people of the "loyal South." The reader will notice first the item of cost to which the Government has subjected. He will also notice large number of illicit and dishonestablishments for the manufacture spirits and the consequent frauds on the revenue; he will also notice he bitterness of spirit and fierce determina tion shown by the people of the Southern States towards the Government, and especially towards the public officers. Last, he will especially notice the large list of officers who have been shot down or murdered in these Southern States while in the discharge of their duty as officers of the revenue, execut-ing the process of the Courts. The expenditures for the suppression of violations of the internal revenue from Jan. 1, 1877, to May , 1879, was \$155,671. Of this sum the folamounts were expended in the States \$ 5,313 Virginia \$ 8,858 20,907 West Virginia ... 5,518

States.	Stills	No. of arrests	No. of officers killed.	Officers wo'ded
Alabama Arkansas Georgia Kentucky Misaissippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Virginia West Virginia	172 34 471 140 21 758 199 417 126 93	13 853 267 993	1 1 5 1 2 2 8 1	pris from the last of the last
Virginia West Virginia			19	

20, 947 West Virginia. 5, 518 20, 648 Total 3119, 488 rolina. 27, 478 Other 29 States 36, 268 rolina. 16, 929 22, 543 Grand total. \$155, 671

Total. 2,638 5,452 20 The loyalty and strict obedience to the people of these States, as shown by these figures, illustrates how naturally the Southern people insist upon a repeal of all laws author-izing the National Government to employ force in "Sovereign States." In all these cases the Government employed civil officers alone; but these were authorized to employ force. A year ago Congress prohibited the tatus to aid the civil officers, and hence upon Congress, next to the "sovereign" peo-ple of the State, rests the responsibility for the murder of these revenue officers and the wounding of many others. That law was enacted by Congress in the direct interest of the "moonshiners" and the murderers of Federal officers. The wonder is not that there were nineteen officers killed and thirty-four wounded, but that there were not ten times that number. A blue coat is a thing which the Southern people abhor. It is a symbol of National Government, something which reminds them that there is an American Union, with power and suthority to enforce its laws. It is a living reminder of the Lost Cause, and of the aboreminder of the Lost Cause, and of the abolition of slavery and of slave property. It is
a remembrance of the fact, once denied, that
the Yankees will fight, and that they have
fought successfully all over the South,
conquering and subjugating those States and
reducing these people to obedience to National law. Hence the demand in the name
of the Southern people that no man wearing
the uniform of the hated Union shall be employed for any duty whatever in the Southern States. If the President will not consent to release the Southern States from the
presence, for any purpose, of all Federal
soldiers, then the South demands that the
army be disbanded,—starved out of existence by the refusal of every dollar needed
for its support and maintenance. The
Southern people feel free to murder any civil
officer of the United States, but the soldiers
they insist shall be extirpated the land.
The liberties of the "Sovereign States"
are never safe so long as there is a bayonet

are never safe so long as there is a bayonet at the service of the National Government to enforce National authority and National law.

The Southern people have not resorted to the shot-gun and the secret ambush alone to resist and defeat the execution of the law. They have also recorded to the State. law. They have also resorted to the State law. They have also resorted to the State Courts to secure the arrest, indictment, and punishment of those officers of the United States who attempt to execute the Federal laws. The State Courts have also been influenced by the popular fealing in their districts to give their influence to weaken and destroy the National authority. In no case have the State authorities or the State Governments made any effort to indict or requision. have the State authorities or the State Governments made any effort to indict or punish the persons guilty of the murder of the United States officers; on the contrary, the arrest and imprisonment of such officers, for acts done in the performance of their duties, have been as numerous as they have been malicious. A case of this kind has just been decided in Kentucky for the third time. A Deputy Marshal of the United States was indicted and arrested for an act committed by him in the execution of a writ issued by the United States Court. Upon a hearing before the Federal Court he was discharged, his act being committed in the lawful performance of his duty as an officer of the United States. He was again indicted by the same State Court and he was again discharged by the United States Court. A few days ago he was arrested for the third time under process from the same State Court, and has again been discharged by the United States Court, and has again been discharged and universal is the popular hatred of

the National authority even in Kantucky, and the persistence with which any effort to execute the National law in that State is resented even by ariminal presecutions of the officers. Those who escape the shot-gau and the rifle are subjected to criminal prosecutions for attempting to execute the authority of a "foreign Government" like the United States within the jurisdiction of the sovereign State

of Kentucky. This report, showing the difficulties executing even the revenue laws in the Southern States, recalls the case of South Carolina in 1832. At that time the people of South Carolina determined that the United States should collect no revenue from imports into that State, and instituted criminal proceedings against the Collector of the Port of Charleston for violating the laws of that State in executing those of the United States. Gen. Jacksen was President at that time, and he had no Democratic scruples against asserting the authority of the National Government, and did not hesitate to employ the military to protect the judicial officers in the execution of their duty. Despite the solemn decisions of the War, the Democrats of the present day demand the repeal of all laws for the enforce-ment of National authority in the States, and that it be made a criminal offense to assert National authority in such States.

THE GREEK QUESTION.
The Paris Journal des Debats is reported by telegraph as saying: "On the attitude of England on the Greek question may depend the continuance of that mutual confi-dence which has hitherto marked the rela-tions of France and England." A reference to the Treaty of Berlin will explain the sig-nificance of this hint. Article 56 of the treaty says: "In case the agreement rela-tive to the rectification of frontier provided by Protocol 13 between the Sublime Porte and the Kingdom of Greece should not be realized, the Powers declare themselves ready to offer their good services to the two Powers, Ottoman and Greek." The protocol alluded to sets forth the expediency of giving to Greece an extension of her northern frontier to a line running from the Adriatio shore near the southern end of the Island of Corfu across Mount Pindus, a little to the north of east, to the mouth of the Salamyria River, which, coming from the slepes of Mount Olympus, falls into the Ægean Sea. It will be rebered that at the time of the assembling of the Berlin Congress Greece made appli tion to be represented in its deliberations To this the Powers would not assent, a breece was not one of the signatory Powers but it was conceded that her representative might be present at the deliberations, though without taking part in them, or having the right to vote. England and France really appeared as her representatives, and it was through their influence and at their reques that Article 56 was inserted in the treaty. It was, moreover, through England's solemn promise that she would aid her in seering this extension of frontier after the war was concluded that Greece was kept from declar ing war against Turkey, and thus placing herself in a position where she could after the close of the war, formulate just Sulgaria, Servia, or Montenegro. From the day the treaty was signed France has been anxious to secure for Greece her promised reward, but England has persistently de-clined to take any steps in that direction, and Lord BEACONSPIELD even went so far as to inform the Greeks that it was a mere mat-

ter of sentiment, and that they were well

nough off as they are. France is evidently

ont of patience waiting for the co-operation of England in compelling Turkey to disgorge, and has already commenced to mutter her THE MORMONS AND POLYGAMY.
Miss Owen, a native of England, recently arrived at Salt Lake, has just lost her hus-band, one Miles, a Mormon, by the action of the Courts in which was brought suit against him for polygamy. There is no par-ticular occasion to pity Miss Owen, as she was perfectly well aware when she married him, a few months ago, that he had other wives living. There is reason for congratu-lation, however, that the much-married MILES has been convicted. The testimony in the case was so convincing that it could not result otherwise. The only issue raised by the defendant was that the first marriage must be conclusively proved before Miss Owen could be allowed to take the stand and testify as to the second, the defendant evidently expecting that the Court would be dently expecting that the Court would be defeated in any attempt to get the records of the first marriage from the Endowment House. The issue, however, was overruled by the Court, who allowed Miss Owen to take the stand, and she not only proved the second marriage absolutely, but the first beyond all question. The charge of the first beyond all question. The charge of the Court, Judge Van Zile, was very brief and concise, and the jury were absent only five minutes, returning a verdict of guilty. The defendant gave bonds for an appeal to the Supreme Court of Utah, which can hardly help affirming the verdict below. If the matter is carried to the United States Supreme Court, there can be no hope for the defendant, as the second marriage was consummated two years after the passage of the statute forbidding polygamy, and the proof is conclusive. It is gratifying, therefore, to be assured that there is one Mormon who will spend some time in the Penitentiary and have an opportunity to reflect upon the and have an opportunity to reflect upon the consequences of disobeying the laws of the United States. It is also a matter for congratulation that the issue of this trial is notification to the Salt Lake Saints that they can be prosecuted and convicted for violation of the laws the same as the Gentiles It is the first strong blow that polygamy has received, and it will not need many more of this sort to convince the Saints that they cannot practice polygamy without taking their chances of going to the Penitentiary. It practically settles up the business of that infamous institution known as the Endow-

ment House, where these iniquitous and un-lawful alliances are consummated, and where the records are kept. It knocks out one of the strongest props upon which Mormonism rests. There was one phase of the trial, however, which shows that the laws of this country have not yet completely reduced Mormonism to submission. Daniel H. Wells, the First Counselor in the Mormon Church, was one of the witnesses summoned. He not only refused to testify, but deliberately and defiantly refused to obey the order of the Court to produce the marriage register from the Endowment House. Thereupon the Court very leniently, too leniently, ordered him confined two days for contempt. At the expiration of that period he was released, and the Mormons of Salt Lake made his release the occasion of a public ovation. The Salt Lake Tribune says that, "so far as concerns the magnitude, in a numerical point of view, of this demonstra-

it." There were over 10,000 persons in the procession, at the head of which rode the recusant witness. Banners were carriewith incendiary and defiant motions, among them one by some little girls, bearing incription, "The women of Utah uph polygamy." As the various divisions pas the Court-House they howled their defiant at it, and whenever they passed a Federa official he was hooted and jeered at. At las accounts the Mormons were contemplating organizing an equally large and imposing procession to escort Mr.zs to jail when he should be committed there. The only regret in this case is that the Court dealt so leniently with the witness WHLLS. His publishment should have been made more severe and the other magnates of the Church should have been summoned in succession and ordered to produce the records, and upon refusal sent to joih Wanls. It is evident that the leniency of the Court was VELLS was not essential to the est of the case as against Mrxs, but it was s timely opportunity, not only to strike at polygamy, but to compel the insolent leaders of the Mormon Church to submit to the laws of the country, and to show them that while the sentiment of its people will not tolerate interference with the right of public worship, it at the same time will not tolerate practices that are offensive to public decency and in violation of the laws, which all other sects

It was at the close of the last Kentucky Democratic State Convention, and Mr. WATER-son had been intently gazing for some time on a box marked "Mumm's Extra Dry." Then the editor of the Courier-Journal sums up his

the editor of the Courier-Journal sums up his case in this glowing imagery:

A wreath of May blessoms about her head: standing by a camp fire; lighting once more the half-extinguished fires of the Constitution with one hand, while in the other she holds a banner upon which an eagle has descended.

He is talking of the Democratic party as it appeared to him at the close of that Convention. The eagle referred to was once the property of the present Manor of Chicago.

It is quite likely that the Demo-Confederates in Washington are not fully aware of the feeling that their unpatriotic course has caused through the length and breadth of the land. Judge WEST, who was the Republican candidate Judge Whst, who was the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio two years ago, writes to Representative Khiffin a letter, of which the following is an extract: "The Republican rank and file have not been so united, so wrought up to the fighting point, since the War as now. They will rally to the President, and stand by him to the bitter end, if only he yield not a jot to the insolent demands of the Democratic caucus. I write what I think I know." rite what I think I know."

The Louisville Commercial is level-headed and talks something more than horse sense when it

The South can never find laborers so well suited to its climate and productions as the former slaves, and the way to keep them satisfied in their old homes is to treat them with the same justice with which the Southern pianters will have to treat any labor that they hope to keep.

That is sound advice. If the Chinaman is substituted for the negro, while Joun will no care to vote, and there will be no inducement to blow his brains out for political reasons, ye he will protest against oeing cheated out of his wages as stoutly as the colored man.

It seems to us that almost any class of strik ers would be satisfied with the compromise that was recently made by the glassworkers and their employers in Pittsburg. The basis of the agreement was as follows: "The employes have agreed to allow their employers the privretion." It is not likely that the concession on the part of the glassblowers will allow the employers to pay such wages as they please,—that being regulated by the workmen.

The Boston Herald (Ind.) gives a very correct ides of the present situation of the Demo-Con-

incident:

When the water was high on one of the Western rivers, a steamboat pilot blundered into a faise channel, and found himself land-locked. For a time he was loath to admit the misguidance, and kept assuring the Captain that there was "a way out." At last the situation became too obvious for denial. The pilot was driven to acknowledge his ad steering. "Captain," he said, "there is a way out; but I gness we will have to find it by backing."

The vast amount of profabity indulged in because of the bridges being open is enough to counteract half the good that is done by the Gospel and other religious meetings. Can't the city fathers invent and apply some sort of a remedy for this great and increasing nuisance? If the Common Council should pass an ordinance requiring all bridges to be closed for an hour and a half at morning, noon, and tea time, it would be better than it is now. Something ought to be done. ought to be done.

Mayor Harrison has given fair notice to the thieves, "and their sisters, their con-sins, and their aunts," to get out of Chi-cago on the first train. There are more of that breed of folks in this city than the town is willing to support, and the sooner they accept the Mayor's kind invitation to leave the better it will be for them. "Our CARTER" means business, and is not fooling around the American earle this time.

Mr. Bill Springer was very industriously trying to find out on Tuesday last who had been thekering with the currency. If William would keep posted on current events, he would know that the party to which he belongs has been kept from tinkering with the currency for the last fifteen years by the persistent and judicious efforts of the Republican party, whose wholesome laws are still in force.

If HAYES keeps on fighting the Southern B igadiers in Congress, and continues to give such good reasons for the faith that is in him, he may yet become the candidate of the "Stalwart" wing of the party in 1880. True, he declined a second nomination; but that was long before snybody asked him. Besides, times change, and men change with them.

A Kentucky paper wants to know where Jour BLACKBURN is, and his plan for wiping the laws off the statue-book. The last heard of Jour he

off the statue-book. The last heard of Jos he was looking for a pair of skates, as he had promised to stay in Washington until perdition froze over, and then he was to fight the Republicans on the ice.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Elliott will fight no more prize fights except at one dozen paces.

If everybody goes, who will there be, let us sak, to put anything into Mr. Kearney's hat?

Parole, we hear, faels his oats, and what horse, pray, has a better right to feel plenty of 'em!

'em?

Mr. John Dwyer and Mr. Rutherford Hayes appear to be "always ready for a knockdown blow."

Mr. Ben Hill is probably of the opinion that the President's veto is the rankest treason to the Government.

The Government.

England is to have a "drunkards' retreat"—from which, we suppose, the retrest will be more general than in South Africa.

If Ben Hill could have had his way, the North would never have plunged the country into a wicked, costly, and unnecessary was.

The sherry cobbler wants to get in out of the cold, as the danger of freezing to death does not seem to have been altogether past.

Philadelphia has a Ladies' Economy Club. It would be an excellent institution, thinks the Buffalo Express, but the truth is every member

Dr. Van Dyke cannot go to Heaven. H couldn't live happily with Mr. Talmaze, and would doubtless prefer the other place. England has been victorious in its Afghan-istan war. We must remember, however, that the man it started out to whip died of old age.

The New York Herald weeps because Ohi has so many great men. It would not be so affect ing, however, if they did not monopolize the offices Don't grow old too fast, says the Christia Intelligencer. But we fear the warning comes to late for Clara Louise Kellogy and Susan B. Ar

A distinguished Nihilist has arrived in New York on a secret mission, and we suspect has come over to purchase Mr. Tilden's system of reform for operation in Russia.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to the late Lieuts. Melvill and Coghill, of the Twen-ty-fourth Regiment, for their valor in saving the colors of their regiment at Isandala.

Mr. Robeson, it is alleged, furnished the President with his last backbone, and it seems probable that he has started a Presidential-backbone factory in opposition to Mr. Chandler's.

The most interesting features of the fea-

The most interesting features of the feativities at Vienna, in connection with the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, were the tableaux vivants at the house of the Archduke Charles Louis. Only members of the Imperial family were present, and they alone were the actors. The Crown Prince assumed four different characters in costumes and with arms and jewelry preserved since the time of Rudolph of Hapburg. The success was so great that pictures are to be painted of the characters as represented.

Another version of how the Emperor of Another version of how the Emperor of Austria carried on his courtable: He was to have opened the ball given in his honor with the present Empress' sister, but asked where was his old playmate. Liesel, whom he had not seen since they were children together. She was brought down, and he opened the ball with her, but her parents did not see "how the land lay" till next evening, when the Princess Elizabeth being scelded for availling a cup of tea over her mother's dress, the spilling a cup of tea over her mother's dress, the Emperor made her peace by beging that they would not be too severe upon the future Empress of Austria.

JUDGE DILLON.

He Will Resign His Position to Accept a Pince in the New York Columbia College Law School.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Mo. May 14.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Ju-dicial Circuit, which includes the States of Misdicial Circuit, which includes the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Asnsas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, has accepted an offer to preside over the New York Columbia College Law School. The salary to be paid him is said to be very handsome, though the Judge declines to mention the exact figures, and, in addition, he is to be allowed the privilege of practicing in chambers and publishing books on law, in which work he has already achieved considerable success. It is looked upon as strange that a Judge of the Federal Court should be willing to resign his position to accept a college Profesorship; but when it is known that his net salary is less than that of the Judge of the Criminal Court in this city, the apparent mystery vanishes.

THE EXODUS.

boat Officers Deny the Reports of Their Befusing Transportation to the N

groes. Sz. Louis, Mo., May 14.—The officers of Southern steamboat companies having head-quarters in this city, and the officers of steamers plying between here and New Orleans, deny having refused transportation to the colored refugees whenever the latter have had any money to pay their passage. They also deny that there had been any generally expressed dis-position on the part of merchants and planters to withdraw their patronage from the boat which carry immigrants. This has been done in a few instances, but the desire to prevent the negroes from leaving the South is changing, and now the planters don't seem to care whether they leave or not. The officers of the latest-arrived hoats say they were not hailed on the way up by begroes, and they don't believe there are any such numbers of refugees on the river banks as has been stated. They further state that the excitement is fast dying out, and will cease altogether in a short time.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, shift to colder northerly, falling possibly followed by rising barometer, numerous rains, followed by partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, rising barometer, northeast to southeast winds, clear or cloudy weather, stationery or higher temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, higher barometer and temperature, northeast to southeast winds, partly cloudy or clearing weather.

For the Lower Lake region, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy, or rainy weather, possibly followed by colder northerly winds and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CINCARO. May 16.

Time. Bar. Thr. Hu. Wind. Fel. Rn. Weather etc. 200 p. m. 20.885 88 88 8 5 21 Thrun'g. 11:118 a m. 20.877 49 93 N 6 1 Lt. rain. 200 p. m. 20.885 46 93 N 16 Lt. rain. 200 p. m. 20.895 46 93 N 16 Lt. rain. 200 p. m. 20.900 45 95 N 16 12 Lt. rain. 200 p. m. 20.900 45 95 N 16 12 Lt. rain. 40:15 p. m. 20.900 45 100 N 18 20 Lt. rain. 40:15 p. m. 20.900 45 100 N 18 20 Lt. rain. 40:15 p. m. 20.900 45 100 N 18 20 Lt. rain. 40:15 p. m. 20.900 45 100 N 18 20 Lt. rain. 40:15 p. m. 20.900 45 100 N 18 20 Lt. rain. Harimum, 67; minimum, 48.

CHEASON May 14—10:18 p.m.

stations. Bar. Ins. Wind. Rain Weatner.



DOCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS,
NEW YORK, May A — Arrived, steamships St.
Laurent, from Havre; Victoria, from London;
Nevada, from Liverpool; Denmark, from Lon-

don.
SOUTHAMPTON, May 14.—Arrived, Mosel, from New York.
LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Arrived, steamer Bevarian, from Boston.

REUNION.

Special Discatch to The Tribuna.
CLINTON, Ill., May 14.—There will be a grand reunion in this city June 13, 1878, of Company E, Twentieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, to which all soldiers of the late War are invited to attend. Specific arrangements have been made to accommodate all those who come.

A heavy and much-needed rain visited this section yesterday afternoon and last night.

THE MISCEGENATION CASE.

RECHMOND, Va., May 14.—In the United lates Orcuit Court to-day a writ of habeas repus, in the miscegenation case of Edmund inney and Mary Hall, now confined in the ententiary for violation of the State statutes sohibiting the intermarriage of races, was reused by Judge Hughes, on the ground that noted States Courts have no jurisdiction over marriage.

FOREIGN

Partial Autonomy Granted by Garmany to Alsace-Lor-

edW to chail man any no trocks Recent Failures of Several Heavy Iron Firms in England.

Floods in Hungary Result in the Widespread Destruction of Crops.

European Powers Moving for the Suppression of the Slave Trade,

Fearful Mortality Caused by the Plague in the Cancasus.

GERMANY.

RADICALISM IN FRANCE. REELIN, May 14.—In diplomatic circles here not considered that in view of the efforts of Radiolism in France, a solid settlement there is scarcely possible.

BERLIN, May 14.—Princess Charlotte of Prassis, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was delivered of a daughter Monday. ALSACE-LORRAINE.

BERLIN, May 14.—The bill relative to Alsacs.

Berlin, May 14.—The bill relative to Alsees-Lorraine provides as follows: The Emperor will appoint a Stadtholder who will set as representative of the Imperial Government, and will reside at Strasburg. The office of President of the Department of Alsace-Lorraine, now attached to the Chancellery, will be abolished. A Ministry, with a Secretary of State, will be formed at Strasburg, and a Council of State will also be established, which will consist of the General commanding the troops is Alsace-Lorraine, a Secretary of State, the calef provincial officials, and seven members, who will be appointed by the Emperor. The Stattholder will be President of the Council. The Provincial Committee will henceforth number fity-eight. A delegate to be elected by the Provincial Committee, subject to the approval of the Emperor, will represent Alsace-Lorraine in the Federal Council.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Berlin, May 14.—It was announced in the

THE SLAVE TRADE.

BERLIN, May 14.—It was announced in the Reichstar to-day that Austria and Russis had consented to become parties to the Angio-German treaty for the prevention of the slave trade on the African coast, but that France and the United States, though asked to do so, were hardly expected to join, as they were unwilling to admit the mutual right of search.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ROTAL VISIT.

LONDON, May 14.—The Empress Augusts, of Germany, arrived at Windsor Castle to-day, on a visit to the Queen.

A CHALLENGE.

LONDON, May 14.—Fred Plaisted, of New York, publishes a challenge offering to row Butman, of Shadwell; Messenger, of Teddington, or Kempster, of Sunderland, over the Thames champlonanip course, or their own distance, for £100 to £200 a side.

SWINE IMPORTATION.

LONDON, May 14.—The order of the Privy Council requiring that swine from the United States shall be alsughtered at the port of landing, has been so modified as to take effect the 16th instead of the land-16th instead of the 1st of June.

16th instead of the 1st of June.

PAILURES.

LONDON, May 14—The Skerne Iron Works
Company (limited), of Darlington, has failed.
The capital was £200,000.

The Habilities of Lloyd & Co., of Middle-borough, whose fallure was announced, is £400,000, and those of Hookins, Gilkes & Co. (limited), of Middlesborough, £190,000. Both of these firms are also in the iron trade.

THE COLLIERS.

A conference was held at Barusby yesterday at which 120,000 colliers were represented. It decided to demand 10 per cent increase of pay, and if refused to stop work throughout the country. Another conference will be held in Birmingham in five weeks to fix the date for gir-ing notice of the strike. The interval will be levoted to agitation.

ST. PHTERSURG, May 14.—The Governor of Orenburg telegraphed on the 13th inst. that another fire occurred there on the 8th inst., but was quickly extinguished. The fire on the 11th inst. half consumed the Cossack quarter. Gov. Uralsk, of Orenburg, telegraphed on the 12th inst. that the fire there destroyed a considerable portion of the town, and that the flames were still raging.

still raging.

A TERRIBLE VISITATION.

St. PETERSBURS, May 14.—The disease which has broken out in the Caucasus proves fatal in twenty-four hours. In Derby, which contains 150 houses, seventy persons have died. In Medivricheni, with 200 houses, there are 200 persons dead. The mortality elsewhere is on the same scale.

PRANCE AND ENGLAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—The Porte has received official information of the intentions of France and England with regard to Expt. There is no intention of deposing the Khedive, THE KHEDIVE'S GOVERNMENT. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—The Knedlve's emissary autounces that the Knedlve has laid the joint note of France and England before the Council of Delegates. Its rejection is an

THE ALBANIANS.

The Porte is about to send a Commission of Softas to tranquilize the Albanians, who, it is thought, contemplate revolt.

INDIA.

CONFLAGRATION.

BOMBAY, May 14.—There was a great configuration last plant at Poonah, an important Government and military centre, eighty miles southeast of this city. The Government school, Boodwar Palace, law courts, Post-Office, Police Office, and fifty houses were completely destroyed.

PARIS, May 14.—The Journal des Debuts sars; "On the attitude of England on the Greek question may depend the continuance of that mutual confidence which has hitherto marked the relations of France and England."

HUNGARY.

PROTE, May 14.—The Town of Halas has been inundated in consequence of continuous rains. Much damage was done.

DESTRUCTIVE PLOODS.

PESTR. May 14.—The floods have destroyed 300 houses in Kottori. The parvest prospects in that district are ruined.

SOUTH AMERICA.

VALPARATIO, April 19.—The Bolivians have retaken Atarama. It is announced from Jujuy, a town of the Argentine Republic near the Bolivian frontier, that 15,000 Bolivians are marching to attack the Chillans.

MADRID, May 14.—The Duke of Medina Cell as been accidentally shot.

SPORTING

Three Big Cas the National

Severe Punish

the Parties

Small Hopes Rein quest of Will

The Bonesetter-Pro

Yesterday's Events a Race by Mo

THE THE BOAR had a field-day yesterd of a character that will all lovers of honesty

in the morning the Be sion, at which the against the Freeport tharge that the suppre ments of several Board went into executed deration of cases on taken, the principal Edwin Forrest matter race in this city last fu.
In the Forrest case

AFFIDAVITS D hich all the trouble that one of the partie deavored to carry out ed" on the balance action taken by the B from whatever source Without going any

nan and owner of V the contestants in the at that time owned F driver of Edward, were expelled. Gus o bie, who drove For driver of Trampoline Wright, were su further investiga evidence is to be the past two years here, and is at present ble of trotters, none ted in his name or who drove Edward, here ly satisfactory. The

trotted. One result o into the hands of of Fred, Monarch Rule, Sprague in training; ones; Biggs has Declarge stable at Boston
The decision throws since, up to within a ame of Mr. Pate no been connected with t that the job which has

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follows:

901. The Nation if Tous Gisdden, of Cincition, Ill., and whom is of an alleged fraud w Purrest, on the ground tion, Usica, N. Y., class.

It was ordered that J. of Edwin Forrest; Edriver of the sorrel s and R. C. Pate, who stallion Woodford Manages, are expelled. GMorrill Higgie, Canton Mass., and John T. Buspended until the Board.

The Board expressed once appeared upon or imputation of any e judges of the race in the proof compels the culpably lax or lames istration of the rules of the Board feels it its want of a proper and the rules, in order the Acquient france of the desired of the desired of the desired on the rules of the Acquient france of the second of the rules of the Acquient france on the rules of the Acquient france of the rules of the Acquient france of the rules of the winner. The 1a of The Tribun connection to give to which is as follows: 853. H. V. Bemisa against the Chicago J pral, and application

863. H. V. Bennis against the Chicago J gainst the Chicago J real, and application in the matter the lin this matter the review of the forms he asme, on the grown administered the race on the former hearm slets. Upon inquiry slets. Upon inquiry sload granted the amination of the jude ete. Upon inquiry baid granted the mination of the jude using the fact that was won by the horse held that it was won held that neither heat; but the i the attement that wire in advance that heat. One of th Roard as the most

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aburg, and a Council of

seven members, who will peror. The Stadtholder e Council. The Provin-aceforth number fifty-

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L VISIT. The Empress Augusta, of Vindsor Castle to-day, on

LLENGE.

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MERICA. WAR. 9.—The Bolivians bave announced from Jujuy, ne Republic, near the t 15,000 Bolivians are

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TAL SCION.

Three Big Cases Decided by the National Board of Review.

Severe Punishment Inflicted on the Parties to the Edwin Forrest Fraud.

Small Hopes Reinstated at the Request of William H. Vanderbilt.

The Bonesetter-Proteine Difficulty Decided in Favor of the Chicago Horse.

Yesterday's Events at Lexington-A Fast Race by Mollie McCarthy in California,

had a field-day yesterday, and the results were of a character that will both surprise and please all lovers of bonesty and fair-dealing. Early in the morning the Board held a short open session, at which the case of A. W. Longley against the Freeport track, and the further charge that the suppression of time had been practiced there, was taken up, and the statements of several parties taken. Then the of several parties taken. Then the Board went into executive session for the con sideration of cases on which action was to be taken, the principal one being the celebrated Edwin Forrest matter, and the other the Bonesetter-Proteine figot concerning the free-for-all race in this city last fail.

In the Forrest case it was generally under-stood that new evidence was to be introduced in

APPIDAVITS BY CERTAIN PARTIES, one of whom was a driver in the race out of which all the trouble grew. Just what the new evidence consisted of will prohably never be known by the public, but it is tolerably certain that one of the parties who, hatched-up and endesvored to carry out the conspiracy "squeal ed" on the balance of the crowd. From the action taken by the Board it is evident that, from whatever source its information came, it was considered perfectly reliable.

Without going any further into that branch of the subject, it may be said that

the ambject, it may be said that
THE DECISION WAS AS POLLOWS:
R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, a well-known turfman and owner of Woodford Mambrino, one of the contestants in the race; E. D. Hadduck, who at that time owned Forrest: and Edward Pyle, driver of Edward, the winner of the race, were expelled. Gus Glidden, and Morrill Hig-ble, who drove Forrest; Jack Bowen, the driver of Trampoline; and Biggs, driver of Deck Wright, were suspended until next December, and the case continued until the same time for further investigation. This means that other evidence is to be hunted up if it exists, and evidence is to be hunted up if it exists, and other sinners made an example of. The blow will be especially heavy on Pate, who has for the past two years been prominent in turi matters, and is at present the owner of a large stable of trotters, none of which can now be trotted in his name or while owned by him. Pyle, who drove Edward, has heretofore borne a good reputation, and his punishment will take people by surprise, and at the same time prove generally satisfactory. The suspended parties

ly satisfactory. The suspended parties
ARE ALL WELL-KNOWN DRIVERS, and rumor has connected their names with the fraudulent proceedings ever since the race was trotted. One result of their suspension will be to throw a large number of prominent trotters into the hands of others. Highle has Little Fred, Monarch Rule, Col. Dawes, and Kate Sprague in training; Gus Glidden, several good ones; Biggs has Deck Wright, and Bowen a

rge stable at Boston.

The decision throws new light on the race. since, up to within a very short time, neither the name of Mr. Pate nor that of Mr. Hadduck had been connected with the matter. From the evidence submitted to the Board it was apparent that the job which has ended so disastrously to

was FUT UP BY HADDUCK, the owner of Forrest, and engineered by Pate, who bought up the pools for the combination and fixed things generally. The drivers who are either expelled or suspended are supposed to owe their seduction to him, and can lament

In the case of Pyle, it is claimed by those who profess to know that he will now tell everything he knows, which is supposed to embrace considerable not yet shown. What the others who reelved punishment will do cannot be foretold ceived punishment will do cannot be foretold, but some of them are muttering terrible threats concerning the revelations that they could make in case the spirit moved them. Those in the race who escaped punishment are happy, and the others correspondingly depressed.

As to the feeling in the Board itselt, it may be said that when the job had been done the members felt that a good work had been accomplished, and were ready to enter into further investigation of the matter with renewed zeal.

THE OFFICIAL PINDING

of the Board, as it will appear on record, is as follows:

901. The National Trotting Association, against Gas Gidden, of Cincinnati, Morrill Highle, Canton, III., and whom it may concern. In the matter of an alleged fraud with the bay gelding Edwin Furrest, on the grounds of the Utica Park Association, Utics, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1878, in the 2:24 class.

class.

It was ordered that J. N. Haddock, the late owner of Edwin Forrest; Edward Pyle, who was the driver of the sorrel gelding Edward in the race; and R. C. Pate, who was the owner of the bay stallion Woodford Mambrino, who competed in the mass, are expelled. Gus Gidden, Rushville, Ind., Morrill Higgis, Canton, Ill., J. J. Bowen, Boston, hass., and John T. Biggs, Cincinnati, O., are suspended until the December meeting of this board.

suspended until the December meeting of this Board until the December meeting of this Board.

The Board expressed itself gratified that no evidence appeared upon which to base an allegation or imputation of any compiletity on the part of the ludges of the race in the established fraud. But the proof compels the conclusion that they were culpably lax or lamentably weak in their administration of the rules during its progress. In fact, the Board feels it its duty to declare that such a want of a proper and necessary administration of the rules, in order that the public may be protected against fraud as is disclosed in this case, is a most serious cause of regret.

After this matter had been disposed of, the Board entried into a consideration of

Contenting matter had been disposed of, the Board entrred into a consideration of THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE AT CHICAGO last fall, in which the fifth heat was decided to be dead between Bonesetter and Proteine,—a decision which resulted in Proteine's winning the race. The testimony of the judges of the race was heard yesterday, and formed the last link of evidence wanted. After a careful refiew and consideration of all the facts, the losard decided that the fifth heat was fairly won by Bonesetter, and that the race should have been terminated there by declaring him the winner. The facts are so familiar to the readers of The Tribune that it is only necessary in this connection to give the official order in the case, which is as follows:

853. H. V. Bemis and Frank Van Ness, Chicago,

which is as follows:

853. H. V. Bemis and Frank Van Ness, Chicago, against the Chicago Jockey & Trotting Club. Appeal, and application for an order.

In this matter the applicant. Bemis, applied for a review of the former decision and a reversal of the same, on the ground that he would show to the loard, from an examination of those who officially administered the race, that the evidence presented on the former bearing was inaccurate and incomplete. Upon inquiry into the matters alleged, the Boad granted the rehearing, whereupon an examination of the judges of the race was had, disclusing the fact that one of the judges, at the termination of the afth heat hold that said heat was won by the horse Bonesetter. Another judge held that it was won by Proteine, and a third judge held that it was won by Proteine, and a third judge held that neithes horse was entitled to the heat; but the three judges concurred in the sintenent that Bonesetter came to the wire in advance of the other horses in that heat. One of the judges testified before the Board as the position upon which he reside his deals of the right of Bonesetter to the heat, that he based his view upon occurrences of the previous best of heats in the race, which was regarded by was won by the horse Bonesetter. Another judge held that it was won by Proteine, and a third judge held that neithes horse was entitled to the heat; but the three judges concurred in the slatement that Bonesetter came to the wire in advance of the other horses in the slatement that Bonesetter came to the wire in advance of the other horses in the slatement that Bonesetter to the heat, that be least his view upon occurrences of the previous best or heats in the race, which was regarded by the Board to be upon the partor the judge a missipplication of the rules. From the testimony of the judges it appeared that, with the exception of the judges it appeared that, with the exception of the judges it appeared that, with the exception of as alleged treak in the first quarter of that heat. I seems, therefore, to the Board that there was not only an error of judgment in the matter recited viewed in a legal sense, in taking said heat from Bonesetter for occurrences in previous heats, but an inequity also. Hence, the libered is convinced that the heat should have been warried to Bonesetter, and therewith the race.

And it directed that the Secretary of the Chicago Jockey & Trotting Club and the Secretary of the Naturnal Association so amend the official record of said race as to make it accord with the decision herein declared.

of said race as to make it accord with the decision herein declared.

SWALL HOPES REINSTATED.

Then came a very interesting matter, it being nothing less than a request by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt for the reinstatement of the celebrated horse Small Hopes, whose career of frand and outlawry in the fall of 1875, under the guidance of William McGuigan, is fresh in the minds of the public. The horse was purchased by the late Commodore Vanderbilt shortly before his death, and in 1877 was, in company with Lady Mac, driven a mile to road wagon in 3:23,—the fastest time on record at that way of going. From Mr. Vanderbilt's desire for his reinstatement, it is probable that he will be trutted in races this season. The same request was made a year ago, but refused for the reason that, in the ophison of the Board, the horse had not been debarred from National Association privileges for a sufficient length of time. Mr. Vanderbilt's letter is as follows, and after it had been read, the request was granted, and Small Hopes is once more eligible to the turf:

New Yonk, May 5, 1879.—To the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association—Gunters as an outlaw upon the trotting turf prior to my evership brought him under expalsion with your Association, as I am informed, in one case as early as May, 1875. In my service he has proved an animal of superior quality, and has attracted so much attention that purity on account of his merits, and partly for the gratification of myself and other patrons of your Association. I would be glad to have him relieved from the pennity of expalsion, if your Board should be willing to make such an order. I need not ramind you in this connection that the restoration of the horse to privilege on the grounds of your members can in no sense profit the parties who were immediately and morally responsible for the wronge committed with him. Yours respectfully, W. H. VANDERBILT.

Other cases were considered and disposed of, but they were not of public interest.

At 10 o'clock last night the Board adjournm SWALL HOPES REINSTATED.

BONESETTER AND PROTEINS MATCHED. BONESETTER AND PROTEINE MATCHED.

The long-talked-of match between Bonesetter and Proteine has finally been arranged. The parties interested met yesterday morning and concluded the agreement for a race for \$5,000 a side, a forfeit of \$1,000 having been placed in the hands of Mr. Alvin Hulbert, of the Sherman House, and the halt ce to be out up with the Treasurer of the Jockey and Trotting Club on or before the day of the race, which is to be July 19, good day and track. It will be mileheats, three in five, in harness. A double-team race will take place the same day.

The agreement in regard to the race is as follows:

The agreement in regard to the race is as follows:

This agreement, made this lith day of May, 1873, witnesseth:

That John Kanley & Co., of Cincinnati, O., owners of the brown mare Proteins, hereby agree to match her against the bay stallion Bonesetter, owned by H. V. Bemis, of Chicago, to trot in harness over the track of the Chicago, to trot in harness over the track of the Chicago, to trot in the 19th day of July, A. D. 1878, for the sum of \$5,000 a side, good day and track; \$500 a side to be put up in the hands of A. Hubert, Esq., of the Sherman House, Chicago, as forfeit money, and the remaining \$4,500 each to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club on or before the day of the race. This race to be trotted according to the rules of the National Trotting Association.

It is further mutnally agreed that, in case the day set for the race should not be suitable, on account of bad weather or track, then the race shall be trotted on the next following good day and track; provided, however, that the day does not conflict with any day of the July trotting meeting, and the same shall not exceed ten days from July John Kantany & Co., IL V. Bants.

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LEXINGTON.

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SAN PRANCISCO. Saw Francisco, May 14.—At the California Blood-Horse Association races to-day Mollie McCarthy won the mile-and-a-quarter dash in 2:08% under a strong pull, the second-best time on record. Clara D. won the two-and-a-quarter miles dash easily in 4:03%.

PEDESTRIANISM.

STEELING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. a pedestrienne from New York, commenced the task of walking 175 miles in fifty hours at the Wallace Opera-House in this city last Monday evening. The Madame was to complete her thresome journey by half-past 10 this evening, and, as the time approached, it was evident that she would have no time to spare. At the commencement of the last mile there remained but thirteen minutes of the last mile there remained but thirteen minutes of the time, and, upon being informed of the fact, the Madame ran the first and last three laps of the mile, finishing with one and a half minutes to spare. The spectators became very much excited, and, rising to their feet, cheered her vigorously until the close. Madame Dupres goes from this city to Ambov, where she will attempt to walk fifty miles in ten hours. Numerous amateur walking matches were indulged by local celebrities, the notable ones being Robert Cummerford, Robert Smith, Charles Ellis, and Balty Byers.

THE TRIGGER.

PRORIA, Ill., May 14.—Owing to the inability to secure sufficient pigeons, the shooting tour-nament of the State Sportman's Association and 30 has been postponed indefinitely. A new date will be announced as soon as the requisite number of birds are assured.

THE INDIANS.

Little Prospect of Serious Hostilities in Montana This Year—A Review of the Red-Skin Situation.

San Francisco, May 14.—A Portland dispatch says Chief Moses and companious, lately returned from Washington, accompanied by Gen.

Howard and Gov. Ferry, of Washington Territors are about starting for the Unper Columbia. tory, are about starting for the Upper Columbia, where the new Indian Reservation is to be estab-lished. Gen Howard will establish a new mill-

lished. Gen Howard will establish a new military post between the reservation and the white settlements.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

HELENA, Mon., May L.—If the Indians knew as much about what they intend to do as the newspapers, the settlers of Montans would have good cause for uneasings. The Indian question is one which should be tackled (so to speak) with modesty. There is no danying the fact tion is one which should be tackled (so to speak) with modesty. There is no denying the fact that the hunters and half-breeds, who are the authority far many startling reports of the redskins' worst preparations for combat, are, "by a large majority," unmitigated liars. They are, as a body, illiterate scalawags, who, having nothing else to brag of, and eager, like all the rest of mankind, for the applause of their fellow-men, make the most of the perils of their calling, and endeavor to give the world an exaggerated idea of the dangers they encounter by thrilling tales of Indian deviltry, which have often no foundation in fact. Your correspond-

by thrilling tales of Indian devitry, which have often no foundation in fact. Your correspondent has endeavored to get at the true inwardness of the present Indian situation, to learn what probability there is of a conflict this summer, and he here presents the results of his inquiries. He has interrogated Indian Arents, army-men, and trappers whom he deems reliable, and, more than all, has seen for himself, as he has had ample opportunities to do.

Baking Powder Company, and has endeavored to get goods from M. R. Ayers and other South Water-street commission-northants. No later than the day before yesterday he presented an order for three boxes of soap to M. R. Curley, of No. 33 Wabash avenue, but failed to get it, as it was suspected that something was wrong. He is still as liberty, and may try his swindling games further on.

AMUSEMENTS:

OPERATIC GOSSIP.

OPERATIC GOSSIP.

The London Figare says: "An excellent instance of presence of mind was afforded by Miss Minnie Hank on Saturday. Curvaes, as we know, in the first act, with ber hands tied behind her, swings to and fro on a three-legged stool, while she fascinates the handsome young Campanint. On Saturday Miss Hank swung to and fro far too realistically, until at last she toppled over. As Carman she rose to her feet, her hands still tied behind her, and, kicking the stool straight arain, she, with a past participle and a noun in Italian, once more scated herself. The laughter of the sudlence was at once changed to well-merited appliance."

A London paper says: "Mr. Mapleson has introduced, at Her Majesty's Theatre, two innovations from America, one of which is good, while the other is calculated to cause considerable inconvenience. Of the deairability to abolish the fees to booking-clerks, hor-keepers, and attendants there can be no two opinions. Every employe at Her Majesty's is now paid, and Mr. Mapleson requests the co-operation of the public in carrying out the principles of a total abolition of fees. Visitors to the opera-bouse will also recollect that the offer of a 'tip' will only lead employes into a tempatation for which, if they sucumb, they will be summarily dismissed. The other innovation is a barrier placed across the central half for the purpose of ticket-marking. The barrier is removed in the course of the evening, out on Saturday the ladies who were, waising for their turn to pass through were by no means pleased to be left in the draft." "The innovations from America." will be grateful features to Western barbarians in London who have been annoved by the petty feeing system in vogue at English theatres.

The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette says: "A select company of amateurs, well known in social circles, will undertake the production of the famoes natural elegatival elegation of Miss Is a well-give change in the story of the case of the case and the reference of the feet of the part of the fe

by the Government's Toolishness in sending Commissioners to treat with him as though he were an independent potentate, aspecially when the Commissioners had no power to resent the insuits which were heaped upon them. When Gen. Miles had the Nez-Ferces surrounded at Bear-Fave, Sitting-Bull was not fifty miles distant, with 4,000 warrors; and, when White-Bird effected his escape before stosph's any render, the Unexaspe King, whom he met riding at the head of his savage command, told them that, had he known of the fight, the Nez-Ferces should never have been writipped. Sitting Juli has not besu out a had him south of the line several times,—and Maj. Walsh, of the British Mousted Police, than whom no one is more capable of micelligent judgment, writes that he does not believe he intends to come south. His camp is in British America, anout seventy hiles north of Milk River, and consists of 800 lodges of Indians, beseen 2,500 and 4,000 or whom are males above back to the Yellowstone country, and he does dot deter them from raiding on American soil in small parties; but that he contemplates a movement in force, there is positively no evidence. He has told Americans—for American hunters and trappers are in his camp all the time—that he only wants the contemplates a movement in force, there is positively no evidence. He has told Americans—for American hunters and trappers are in his camp all the time—that he only wants to see the second of the Studiey acts as musical manager, and the starge direction will be in the hands of Mr. George About James."

A dispatch to the New York Times, from San Francisco, under date of May 10, savs: "Mr. Strakosch's season of Italian opera in this city has been so successful that he has determined to prolong it two weeks. Mme. Marie Roze, who has been received with great favor by San Francisco opera-goers, has been re-engaged for the additional time, and next Wednesday night she will appear for the first time as Carman, in Bizet's pretty opera. The season was begun in Baldwin's Theatre, but last Monday night the troupe was transferred to the Grand Opera-House, and 'Alda' was produced, with an incressed chorus and bew scenery. Mme. Roze was Aida. Miss Annie Louise Cary sustained her old part, Amseria, while the principal male characters were filted by Mr. Adams and Signor Pantaleoni. The performance was received with freat applause, and Aida' was repeated on the following evening. Marie Roze has completely conquered the susceptible Californians. Aside from Aida, she has been notably successful in 'Favorita' and the time-honored' Trovatore.' An immense audlence was present at the last performance of this always-bopular work of Verdi last Friday evening in Baidwin's, every available place in the large theatre being occupied, and Miss Cary, as Asucraa, shared the honors of the evening with the prima donna. Miss Cary has departed from her usual repertory during this season, and on Thursday night last she sang M graos with marked success. The houses have been uniformly large, and on the lightest night of the season the receipts were \$2,900."

BOUCICAULT ON THE "PASSION

PLAY."

Special Distract to the Courier-Journal, May 13.

In a private letter to a friend in this city, Mr. ed the members of families by the breadth of a continent. On the field of Big-Hole they demonstrated themselves the best fighters among American Ioalans, but the rifles of the Seventh Ioanary cut down the flower of their warriors on that memorable 9th of August, and the shattered remnant of the once-powerful tribe will henceforth play on boonsnicuous part in the Western drama.

The clouds which were gathering around the fair fame of the Gros-Ventres were effectually dissipated on April 19, when Indians of that tribe fought bravely and well by the side of the boys in blue, and utterly annihilated their epponents, in eight Sloux warriors. This was at Lieut. Locke's fight on the Muscleshell.

The Bloods and Blackfeet are quiet, though they, too, are spoken badly of. No one tribe of Indians in the United States, except the Sloux, is powerful enough to seriously annoy a military force as large as that now in Montans. The Sloux are not disposed to fight an alert foe; and, the minor tribes being too jealous of each other, too fearful of an unjust division of the spoils of war, to make an alliance possible, there seems no good reason for expecting much trouble with the Indians this year. If other tribes are disaffected when the Sioux come south, they may join them; but, until the Sloux come, comparative peace and quiet may be expected.

FORGERS AND BURGLARS. sketch of the notorious "Passion Play," which he saw in San Francisco: "I saw the 'Passion Play'at the Grand Opera-House last night. It was beautiful. The bouse was very poor. I doubt if the play would be permitted in the doubt if the play would be permitted in the East. It creates a peculiar feeling. The City Fathers of San Francisco passed an ordinance expressly to aqueich this performance. It is contended that they exercised their constitutional powers in doing so, and O'Nell is now before the Plate of the 'Slope,' who has not yet passed judgment on the matter. Meanwhile the management has withdrawn the play. As there has been no objection to Moose in Egypt,' and 'The Prodigal Son,' and 'The Witch Elizabeth as there is the 'Slope,' who has not a strength of the 'Slope,' who has not yet passed judgment on the matter. Mean 'The Witch Elizabeth as the play is a there is the 'Slope who has not a strength of the 'Slope,' who has not have been before the public are to be drawn! It is a father and the principal objection to make and painting (two elements of the divines, how much further into the art may they go! Where is the line to be drawn! The principal objection to me in the representation is the vulgarity of some of the performance in the strength of the East. It creates a peculiar feeling. The City Fathers of San Francisco passed an ordinance was working the city after the manner of the two gangs organized and conducted by the "Sheeney," George Freeman. Cloth robberies have been most frequent, and within the past few weeks there have also been a lace robbery and a millinery burglary. Last Sunday added another to the list of cloth robberies. The police are keeping such things so "mum" that if a reporter gets the facts before they are a week cld he is doing well enough. The location was the wholesale clothing-store of Cahn, Wampold & Co., at the northeast corner of Wabash avenne and Randolph street, but the exact hour is not known, as the fact of the burg-

FORGERS AND BURGLARS.

How They Are Working the City. It really begins to look as if a gang of burglars was working the city after the manner of the

known, as the fact of the burg-lary was not ascertained until the store was opened Monday morning.

Entrance was effected by prying open a door in the building No. 28 Randolph street, formerly occupied by S. H. Harris, but now vacant and

John (tenor), ferming the group at the foot of the cross.

"I confess that I did feel that such a ceremony, if well executed, would have inspired me with worthy sentiments, and even more so than the 'Ober Ammergau' performance. The objectionable feature in all passion plays is the utterance of any words not found in the Gospels, for who can put words into the mouth of Our Savior! It is offensive to my dramatic soul to hear familiar expressions in the mouth of God, or hear the words in the text altered or paraphrased in any way."

occupied by S. H. Barris, but now vacant and partially burned. The burglars ascended and got out upon the roof, and then, easily crossing over to the large corner building occupied by the clothing firm, pried open a scuttle in the roof with a jimmy. Descending, they passed through the workrooms and storerooms, molesting nothing until they reached the first floor, where they selected a stock of silk and cotton velvets, and other goods. It was impossible to tell exactly what was missing from so large a stock, but thus far the firm have missed about 160 yards of silk velvets, about 380 yards of cotton valvets, and aome other piece goods, valued in all at about \$1,000. The thieves selected some heavy wrapping-paper from the second floor, and wrapped their plunder in paper, leaving the pasteboard boxes seatered about in the store. Egress was made exactly the reverse of the manner of entrance, the burglars carefully reolacing the scuttle which they bud removed, for fear that sparks of fire or water might complete the despoliation which they commenced.

Only a few weeks ago a speak thief was seen prowling about the place, and was chased and fired upon.

FORGERY.

Business men are warned to beware of a chap who is come are warned to beware of a chap John (tenor), forming the group at the foot of the cross.

"I confess that I did feel that such a ceremony, if well executed, would have inspired me with worthy sentiments, and even more so than the 'Ober Ammergan' performance. The objectionable feature in all passion plays is the utterance of any words not found in the Gopels, for who can put words into the mouth of Our Savior! It is offensive to my dramatic soul to hear familiar expressions in the mouth of didd, or hear the words in the text altered or paraphrased in any way."

THE "GOVERNOR'S" DEPARTURE.

Solvist of the Times.

The scenes at Mr. Wallack's departure were affecting. The avenue leading from the theatre to the Grand Central Depot was thronged with people and illuminated with gas-lamps. The street-cars were crowded, and the omnibuses on Broadway and Madison avenue reduced their fare to five cents. The streets were also brilliantly lighted, and there was a device in glasswork in front of the Union Square. A very pretty display of colored bottles was made by the drug-store adjoining the theatre. The tunnel leasuing to Farty-second street was opened, and its boilow entrance suggested the great hore this trip must be to the actor-nanager. The window of the room which Mr. Barton Hül formerly occupied at the Union Hotel was a popular point of observation, it being generally known that Mr. Hill had engaged Mr. Wallack for San Francisco. Notwithstanding the prevalent excitement, the utimest decorum was streetient excitement, the utimest decorum was streetient, and brought the business to a close. The feature, and brought the business to a close. The feature, and brought the business to a close. The feature, and hor provided with him the prevalent of the former of the feature was a device in glass work in front of the Union Square. A very pretty display of colored bottles was made by the feature adjoining the close of the former of the feature and the feature of t Business men are warned to beware of a chap who is going around obtaining goods upon forged orders, and in other swindling ways. His name is Joseph Jeidel, alias Cohen, and he is unmistaliably of the Hebrer race. Until two weeks ago be was in the employ of J. H. Throop, a grocer doing business at No. 480 West Lake street, and during the illness and subsequent death of Mrs. Throop he was in full charge of the store. He betrayed the trust in every way possible, and upon Mr. Throop's returning to business he was not only found to be a defaulter, but was actually caught scaling goods from the atore. The same day of his discharge he collected a bill from one of the customers, and appropriated the amount to his own use. Store that time by forging Mr. Throop's name to orders he has got away with \$11 worth of baking powder from the Royal Baking Powder Company's office in this

Before learing the theatre Mr. Wallack presented each member of the company with one of the lithograph nortraits of himself that are to be used as window bills during his tour. The minor members were overcome by this memento, and the universal sentiment was that "is 'eart was too good, and the likeness didn't do 'im instice." Manager Most concealed his sorrow by going to the depot, under pretense of arranging for a paisee car, taking with him the speech written by Manager Magnas, who left hurricelly, to suppress his emotions. Mr. De Fontaine, of the Herald, also wept and left. Mr. Pioyd bade farewell to the Governor in the theatre lobby, which was as web as the stage in "The Assommor" by the time the parting was over, and Mr. Wallack had been carried to his carriage by Lamb Beckett and Wright Sandford, while poor Floyd was led, half fainting, to the salcon, by Charles Moss and Thomas Barton.

It is to be hoped that the everglasses of Mr. Henry French are responsible for the satirical expression of his countenance as he stood by during this touching seems, which might well have warmed a colder heart. Some explanation of his apparent smile is certainly die to those members of the company who remain in New York. "For the man," as Mr. John Gilbert justly observed, "who would laugh at the misortunes of another—why, damme, it's too bad!" And the shrill voices of Ford's children, practicing "Pinafore" inside, responded:

"He said 'damme! He said 'hang it!"

Madame Poisi and Mr. Shanson, who had been carefully selected to accompany the Governor as far as Chicago, were the cysosures of envious eyes. The Misses Bartlett wore most becoming and appropriate morning toilets. Miss Rose Cognian and Miss Katherine Rovers were unable to be present, as their coatumes had not arrived in time. Miss Stells Boniface said, in a voice full of tears, that she felt a soldier's trust in the Governor's safe return. Loud cheering emphasized this most apropos remark, to which the Lambs Club responded by hearty ba-a-abs!

At the depot a numbe

DRAMATIC NOTES. Manager Hooley leaves for New York on Sat-

"Yakie" is underlined for June 2 by a West Next season Joe Jefferson will have a company of his own.

Mart Hanly has become identified with Horace Walls' dramatic agency.

Lizzie Conway is slowly recovering from her severe illness in Philadelphia.

Lester Wallack, who appears at Haverly's on

It is probable that Lillie Ellis, who was shot in Toledo by her husband, will recover. Steele Mackaye's venture at the Madison Square Theatre is said to be a big success. The business manager of Comstock's Opera House, Columbus, O., Turk Hume, is in town

Mr. Robert Stickney, while performing the other day at Indianapolis, ruptured a small blood vessel.

An Eastern bootmaker particularly calls the attention of stars and combinations to his consignment of walking shoes.

John McCullough has cleared \$25,500 on the season. Evidently a few are left who take stock in "the legitimate."

stock in "the legitimate."

A very improbable rumor is affoat to the effect that Clara Morris is engaged to open at the Haymarket, London, in August.

The baby in "The Double Marriage" appears to be one of the populars characters in the play. It receives a call every night.

Gus Williams ought to make a lot of money out of hits Admiral in "Pinalore." It is one of the best things he has ever given us. To-night the Colville company appear in "Ox-ygen," founded upon Jules Verne's "Dr. Ox."
"Pinafore" concludes the evening's entertain-ment.

Mesars. W. B. Cahill and A. W. Maflin, now with Sam Colville, at the conclusion of their present engagement, intend to turn their attention to the variety theatres.

FIRES.

of a building at No. 38 Star street. No unmage.

The alarm from Box 6il at 4:25 yesterday afnoon was caused by a fire in a vacant frame church at the corner of Bryson street and Maplewood avenue, owned by G. S. Peterson, and formerly occupied by a Scandinavian congression. The building was valued at \$500, and was totally destroyed. It is supposed that some boys, who were in the habit of playing about the place, maliciously set fire to it, and last evening it was expected that the police would make some arrests upon a charge of arson.

AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 14.—A destructive fire broke out at a quarter past 8 o'clock to-night in Silas Wolverton's omnibus and livery-stable, on Main street. The flames spread rapidly, and within five minutes Wolverton's and the adjoining stable of Treacy & Wilson were one sheet of flame, spreading rapidly until the Phænix Hotel on one side and the residence of Gen. Lesile Coombs on the other side were in flames. The destruction of these buildings was completed, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the Fire Department was able to keep the fire within its limits, and at the hour of il D. m. the fire is still raging, but under control. Loss, \$200,000: Insurance about \$75,000.

LEXINGTON, KY. May 15.—The fire is entirely under control. The Phænix Hotel, Treacy & Wilson's livery stable (the largest in the city). Silas Wolverton's stable, and Gen. Lesile Coombs residence are untrely destroyed. Mr. Simonds, propri-tor of the Phænix. has moved to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and opens there to-morrow morning. The furniture and movables in the hotel were saved in a damaged condition. Gen. Coombs had no insurance.

Manag ir Field, of Boston, is anxious to secure Marie Williams for a summer tour. Perhaps she will and perhaps she won't. She may go to England shortly.

It is an editor with modesty the most intense in the land who writes the following: "Tiring of their Lydia Thompson appearance, the mapie trees are going down in their trunks for their spring and summer suits."

Yesterday morning Miss Affie Weaver left for New York. She has been before the public here since last fall, and during that time has proved herself an actress, particularly in the legitimate, of unusual ability.

A colored "Pinafore" party is being or

balance due them. The indignant performers before disbanding prepared a statement, in which they denounce John H. Starin, Jr., "their late proprietor and manager," for putting his son's name at the head of the bills as manager, "thus reserving for himself a clear field for the outrage he has perpetrated on his company." It is further charged that Mr. Starin, after making \$20,000 during the run of the "Black Crook," abscended without one word of apolicity, owing one week and two days' salary to every employe of the theatre, amounting in all to some \$2,400.—New York Times.

CHICAGO

damage, occurred yesterday alternoon at 3 o'clock. The fire was in the old machine-shops and round-house of the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which are situated on the north side of Eric street, between Union and Halsted. A few days ago the railroad rented a part of the machine-shop to Meadowroft Bros., bankers, who proposed to utilize it as a smelting works on a small scale. A workman named Patrick Mullen was employed in cleaning some old copper in a little brick structure in the centre of the machine-shop, and here was the only fire in the building. But Mullenanys the fire started in the extreme was two did he machine-shop, in a place which was locked up at noon. He gave a still alarm to Babcock No. 2, which is close by, and afterwards turned in an alarm from Box 328.

Assistant-Marshal Green sent in a second alarm a few minutes later, fearing that the finness might reach the small frame buildings on the south side of Eric street. A strong wind was blowing, and in a few minutes the machine-shop was in flames throughout. The fire spread to the round-house, but, the walls of this being of brick, the only damage sustained was by the gravel roof, which will cost pernaps \$200 to repair. The machine-shop was a dispidated old frame erection, and burnt like a match-box. It was not worth \$500, if, iedeed, it had any value, and has long been an eyesore and a danger to the neighborhood. Neither of the buildings has been used for any purpose for several years past. Dewey & Co. had a large shed to the was to f the machine-shop which they used as a coal office, but this also was empty, and sustained no damage. Meadow-croft's stock of copper and metal was not worth more than \$200. The Chicago & Northwastern are their own insurers, so the damage must be written up to profit and loss.

The alarm from Box 912 at 11:55 yesterday forenous was caused by a small fire on the roof of a building at No. 38 \$81 street. No damage.

SCANDAL.

The Town of Lebauon, Tenn., Agitated by a Church-Trial Pollowing After Fingitious Misdoings Samewhere Among Its Citi-Special Disputes to The Tribune.

LEBANON, Tonn., May 14.—The Church
Session, called for the purpose of trying

Leganory Tenn., May 14.—The Church Session, called for the purpose of trying Judge Robert L. Coruthers on a charge of unchristian conduct, preferred by W. H. Dargall pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterlaw of the Church, met this afternoon. The charge reads that Judge Coruthers, claiming to be the protector of Miss Mary Cahal, an inmate of his household and relative by marriage, and claiming, as far back as on or about Oct. 23, 1877, to have in his possession evidence of her innocence of writing or mailing vicious, anonymous letters, he has not, up to the present time, published so much of that evidence as would establish her innocence, slibough she was, in the Nashville Banser, of date on or about October, 1877, published as the party upon whom suspicion had fallen as the writer of scandalous, anonymous letters received by various parties in Lebanon, Tenn.; that, claiming to be the protector of Miss Mary Cahal, an immate of his household and relative by marriage, and claiming as far back as on or about Oct. 23, 1877, to have in his possession evidence of her innocences of writing or mailing vicious, anonymous letters, he permitted her name to be stricken, without recommendation, from the roll of the members of this church, although noceedings had been instituted against her before said Session for mailing vicious, anonymous letters, and no judgment of acquittal had been instituted against her before as Session, for mailing vicious, anonymous letters, and no judgment of acquittal had been instituted against her before as Session for mailing vicious, anonymous letters, and no judgment of acquittal had been instituted against her before as Session for mailing vicious, anonymous letters, and no judgment of acquittal had been rendered in har behalf; and in rotusing to agree to terms of peace offered verbally and by writing. A large crowd was present. The Rev. R. Beard acted as Moderator, and, after prayer, announced the object of the Session, and and adart the first things to be called for writing as preferred by the

in the andience during the reading of the answer to the charges by Judge Coruthers, caused by the following sentence: "I did not vindicate my place when I should have does as by the publication of evidence I professed to have of her inscence of a wrong suspected when assailed by an aponymous letter to a newspaper. To make this an unchristian omission of duty, I suppose it would have to be shown by the Bible or confession of faith that the duty of deing so is enjoined upon one in my situation. I am ware that it is usail for the protectors of females to perform that duty by the use of the pistol, dagger, or cowhide, to avenge their wrengs, but I have never understood that this was the Christian code, or that it enjoined as a duty my other mode which must be adopted at the risk of church censure." At the conclusion of the reading of the sawer by Judge Odmiters, the Rev. W. H. Darnall gross sarcitedly, and asked if he would be allowed a copy of the answer. The Moderator replied that he would. The Session then adjourned until halfpast 7 Thursday night. There is much feeling in Lebapon over the affair, and much speculation is indulged in as to the probable result of the trial. The cause of trouble is that, about the middle of July, 1877, the town was flooded with anonymous letters making serious charges against the Rev. W. H. Darnall and Mrs. Hoggatt, a wealthy widow and member of the same church. Reports were also circulated to the effect that Judge Coruthers was guilty of criminal intimacy with a female member of his household, and a relative by marriage.

QUARRYMEN'S STRIKE IT WALLE JOLIET, fil., May 14.—The strike of the quarrymen at Lemont has proved, so far, perfectly successful. They are now getting \$1.50 per day for their labor, which is excellent wages for quarrymen. It is understood that as soon, as present contracts are filled the employers will shut down the quarries and employ no man anness they can be hired for \$1.25 a day. To-morrow the Joliet quarries will pay to their isborars for April about \$5,000.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's 50 couts. BUSINESS NOTICES

Arend's Beef, Iren, and Wine, made in se-cordance with latest medical research, improves the appetite, enriches the blood, and prompily re-stores nerve power, when fatigued from physics or mental strain. Depot, 179 East Madison street. Chew Jackson's Beat Sweet Wavy To

CATABER REMEDIES.

SANFORD'S

CATARRH

SNEEZE! SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

Until your head seems ready to fly off; until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of mucus, thin, acrid, and poisonous; until until for business or pleasure, you number yourself among the most afflicted of mortals, destined to suffer periodically the greatest distress without relief or consolation. Every draugh, givery breath of air seems an enemy in dignine, This is Acutra Catarra of Cold in the Head. It erises from constitutionally weak or diseased nasal organs and enfecthed action of the pore of the skin. In the normanent cure of this distressing trouble, Sanford's Radical Cure is a never-falling specific. Instant rules follows the first dose. Its use destroys that morbid semi-liveness to atmospheric changes which profisposes people to this discuss, and is sure to prevent an attack of Chronio on Ulgarative Catarra.

INIVERSAL SATISFACTION Prom a Well-Known Drag

GREVLEMEN: I am happy to inform you that RANFORD'S RADIGAL CURE is the best remedy for Catarrh I have ever sold. It gives universal satisfaction. I have not found a base that it die not relieve at once, and in many cases a cure it performed by the use of one bottle. It must soon lead all others in the market. Pleasa and me another supply.

Respectfully yours.

Manchester. Mass.

A Boston Physician says:

"Since I received so much relief from the use of it myself, after a thorough trial of the usual remedies, I have privately advised its use, and presume I have sent to your store to less than one hundred of my patients for it."

Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatles, and Directions, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

COLLINS VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS Dyspepsia and Indigestic Ague and Liver Pains, Billions Colle,

Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach. Collins' Vollator Electric Plasgras furnish the shorthats with that marvelous vitalizing and restorative agency, Electricity, united with the carative properties of our own fragrant Balsams and Pine. The amount of Vitality they infuse into Wesk and Paralyzed Parts is assonishing. They stimulate the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, perfect Digestion, cure Disappesta. Billium Colla, Cramps, and Palsa, and prevent Ague and Contarious Malarial Discases from fastening themselves upon the system. For Weak and Sequence Lunga, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Rheumatiam, Neuraleris, and Sciatics, they are the best remedy in the world.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. Be sure that you have what you are willing to pay for. Call for COLLINS' VOLTAGE ELECTRIC PLASTER. Bold by all Druggists.

SULPHIDE OF ABSENICUM.



TRSENIGUM Any and the growth of the Suprement of the Supr



SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

If renders the Cuticle Healthful Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expansive Sulphur Raths. It will head Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to record to Bulghur Eprings for bathing purposes.

Persons employing it have no need to record to Bulghur Eprings for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT OCLOTH.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT OCLOTH.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT OCLOTH.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more and design on the cartoon which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more level of the influence; and it is the very best scap to share with, leaving the skin smooth and will on distinguished the same of the counterfeited.

C.N. CRITTENTON, Sale Presp., N.J.

FAMOUS REMEDIES. SKIN DISEASES 25 chs. o Celto

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVIUM, For restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequalited), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute. 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYB (instantaneous), 50 Cents.

SOLD DY ALL DRUGGISTS.

E Duke of Medina Cell NCE. nt Ferdinand de Los man of letters, is dead.

ECE. CONTROVERSY.

Journal des Debats sars:
England on the Greek
the continuance of that
ch has hitherto marked
and England." GARY. DATED. Town of Halas has been

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WASH-DAY IN HEAVEN.

Power through celestial rafters came
A spattering of wet,
As April clouds the window-panes

Of heaves oped and shut.

A little boy looked on and said,

As sober as a deacon.
"I guess his angel wash-day, ma,
And all the tubs is leakin!"

him the brightest thing. They brought many bright things, but finally little Carl brought in a poor wounded dove that he had found, and on which had fallen two tears from his own eyes. The master declared these tears the brightest things of all; but the others were dissatisfied, and so the master allowed them another trial, and told them to bring on the morrow what each considered the loveliest. Carl again won the prize by bringing a great white lily. The others were still dissatisfied and were allowed one more trial, which was to be for the best thing. The next day one boy brought plum-cake as the best thing, another money, another a bottle of wine, and so on; but finally little Carl brought his mother's Bible, which the master said was by far the best thing, and so little Carl won the prize.

TELLING STORIES TO LITTLE FOLK

The Bill to Restrict Interest to 8 Per Cent Pushed Forward.

Ex-Congressman Brentano's Nom-ination as Justice of the Peace Rejected.

Confirmation of Hawkinson. Prindiville, and Demars Without Debate.

The Bill Appropriating Money to the Canal Discussed in the

Sixty Thousand Dollars Finally Voted by 111 Year to 24 Nays.

Probable Failure of the Bill to Consolidate the Supreme Court-Parks.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

Special Disputes to The Probuse.

RINGFIELD, May 14.—The Senate began its ork this morning by reading for the second me House Bill 764. This is the act revising the laws in regard to the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the thirteen circuits of the State: A few changes were made in it as it came from the House, and it was then ordered

enator Joslyn reported back the Chester itentiary oill with an amendment, which was pied, providing that the Commissioners, in ertising for bids to do the work specified in advertising for bids to do the work specified in the bill, shall require the bidder to specify the amount be will allow for the labor of stone-masons, stone-cutters, brick-masons, carpenters, and common laborers of the convicts of the Penticuttary; and the contract for labor is to be entered into on the basis of such bids.

Separtor Tallisferro desired to reconsider the

of that provision. "I believe that, if a person voluntarily gues to a bank-counter and agrees to pay a rate of interest greater than 8 per cent, he should not afterwards be allowed to refuse to pay all interest, simply because of his own voluntary agreement, as this amendment proposes to allow him to do, and I certainly think he should, at least, be compelled to pay at the rate of 6 per cent, as if he had made no contract as to the rate at all. Nor do I believe that the result of this bill will secure that benefit to the debtor class which its advocates claim for it. I do fear, Mr. President, that thousands of farmers and other borrowers who are now paying at greater rates than this bill fixes, and whose obligations are now maturing, will be unable to secure extensions or new loans, but with find their farms swept away under the mortgages and trust-deeds now resting on them, especially if the amendment of the Senator from McDonough (Neece) prevails."

Senator Southworth and Merritt raised the banner of an interest-burdehed; people, and made the welkin ring with sonorous speeches, supposedly in their behalf.

Senator Ware supported the Neece amendment. He claimed that the bill as it now stood would allow 6 per cent to be taken, and the Courts would sustain it.

Senator Wilson sent up the following amend-

ourts would seatsh it. Senator Wilson sept up the following amend-ent, to be added to Sec. 6.

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The value of a boahel of wheat it determined to be minely cents, and a bashel of corn twenty-five cents, and so person or corporation in this State shall control or receive a greater rate, upon any contract, verbal or written, except in times of great scarcity, when one dollar may be recaived for a bashel of wheat and thirty censs per boashel for boahel of wheat and thirty censs per boashel for corn, and, should any greater sum be received, the sum shall be deemed usurious, and the party or corporation receiving the same shall forfeit the whole of the amount received, except intely cents per bushel for wheat, and twenty-five cents per bushel for corn.

When it was read, the Senstor offering it remarked that it was all the speech he desired to make.

Senstor Seece made a strong appeal for his amendment, and insisted on its merits, and the wisdom of the bill.

By a viva voce vote the Neece amendment was adopted and the Hunt amendment lost. The bill then went to a third reading.

On motion of Senstor White, the Senate went into executive sension on consideration of the Chicago Justices.

The roll was called on the confirmation of Gustav Demars for Justice for the Town of West Chicago. Confirmed by yeas 48; mays, 0.

John K. Prindiville for the Town of North Dicago, yeas, 40; nays, 0.

Peter L. Hawkinson for the Town of North Dicago, yeas, 47; nays, 0.

Loreaz Breutano's name was next read.

A Senator—I hope, sir, the Senate will not one to this nomination. Not long ago he presented as there, as a Republican in Convention of the Individual of the problem again. He is a sort of What is it?" You may mame it and take it. Vexiciti want it.

Senator Neece—I would like to know where

turn to the Road law of 1871. The most important feature of the bill is that of allowing road-taxes to be paid by labor. A long debate on the merits of the bill followed, in which speeches on the legal questions involved were made by Senators Minm and Foodick. There is an apparent defect in the bill in this: It is enacted into a law, and takes effect July 1, it will leave all the moneys in the hands of Highway Commissioners (raised for road ourposes for the current year), with no directions as to their use. There are other crude provisions of this measure which do not seem to be well un lerstood, but these may be eradicated with proper care and deliberation.

THE BALLBOAD COMMIS The Senate Committee on Fees and Salaries has under consideration to night the House bill reducing the salary of the Railroad and Warehouse Committee agreed to report amendments to the bill which will transfer the duties of Canal Commissioners to this Board, fix their salaries at \$3,000 per annum, and abolish the Canal Board entirely. A Suc-Committee, consisting of Senators Kuykendall, McCiellan, and McDowell, was appointed to prepare amendments, which will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow marning.

The consideration of the bill appropriating \$50,000 to the Illinois & Michigan Canal was resumed this morning, Crocker opening the debate in a strong constitutional speech in favor of the appropriation. He claimed that the statutes of the United States provided, when this canal was transferred to the State of Illinois, that all existing contracts should remain in full force and effect. It was also provided that this canal should forever remain an open highway. Then there was the clause in the Constitution of the State which provided that the way. Then there was the clause in the Constitution of the State which provided that the
canal should be kept in proper repair and condition. This was not an
appropriation in aid of the canal,
but was really a reimbursement to the canal for
surplus earnings heretofore paid into the Treasury of the State. No one would for a moment
contend that the canal had not the right to use
the appropriate agrainers, even for its enlargement its surplus earnings, even for its enlargement and extension. This was really a reimburse-ment of the Canal Fund. The State had used at least a million of dollars of the earnings of the canal, and now could not the State be asked to pay back as least 6 per cent on that sum? This

canni was in peril, and about to cease to exist, on account of the insidious influence of rail-roads, who desired to have it closed so as to cut

COLLINS' SPEECH.

Collins, of Cook-I am satisfied that the framers of our Constitution foresaw the introduction of bills soliciting appropriations for the Hilinois & Michigan Canal. A glance at the masons, stone-cutiers, brick-mason, expensers, and common laborers of the convicts of the Penileditary; and the coutest for labor is to be entered into on the basis of such bids.

Senator Tallisferro desired to reconsider the vots by which his bilt to submit the question of license or no licence for the sale of liquors to legal voters was laid on the table yesterday.

Senator Bash moved such reconsideration.

The roil was called and the motion was lost.

House Bill 185, in regard to election of Town Trustees, was ordered to a third reading.

It suthorizes the election of one-half of such Trustees every flwo years.

House Bill 381, to revise the law in relation to the rate of interest, then appeared. It fixes the contract rate of interest, then appeared. It fixes the contract rate of interest at 8 per cent. The sixth section is as follows:

If any person or corporation is this State shill contract to receive a greater rate of interest and the whole of said interest so contracted to be received, and shall be entitled only to recover the principal sum due to such person or corporation.

To this section Senstor Neces sent up the following smendment:

And all contracts executed after this actaball time effect which shall provide for interest to be received, and shall be entitled only to recover the principal sum due to such person or corporation.

To this section Senstor Neces sent up the following smendment:

And all contracts executed after this actaball time effect which shall provide for interest to be received, and shall be entitled only to recover the principal sum due thereon shall be necessarily and the second that the state should stead of the constitution of the canal the provise of the shall be s

not violate the letter of the Constitution it does. think it does.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

Shaw said that the people of the State of Illinois had been paid over and over again in the past by the saving made in freight. One-thind of the taxable property of the State of Illinois was so situated that it was directly affected by the influence of the Illinois River and the Michigan Canal. There were 2,000,000 of acres of Illinois was so situated that it was directly affected by the influence of the Illinois River and the Michigan Canal. There were 2,000,000 of acres of Iand lying each side of The Illinois River and this canal which were tributary to them. Heavy freights, in which the element of time did not enter, sought the cheaper lines of water communication. He did not want to see this great enterprise abandoned as a worthless thing. If we did this, why talk of our great Empire of the West, or the prosperity of the future? He appealed to the members of this House to stand by this great State enterprise, and show these railroads that they were still willing to maintain this great water-route of competition.

Ficklin made a strong speech in favor of the appropriation. He argued that the railroads should be protected against the machinations of any railroad or combination of railroads. He asked the members of this House if it could be supposed that the men who framed the Constitution of the State had so little sense as to wish that this canal should utterly be abandoned and extinguished. He believed not, and he believed that this General Assembly had the power to appropriate money to keep it in repair. He was willing to place this canal on high grounds where it could defend and protect itself. During Ficklin's speech members of the House clustered around him, and some of the Senators came into the Chamber to listen.

Graham said he supposed the bill would pass, and that all the speeches that could be made between this time and Christmas could not prevent it, yet before it passed he wanted to protest be was against the policy of our country to support these institution

dollars.

The roll was then called, and the bill was passed,—yeas, 111; mays, 24. Dansed,—yeas, 111; mays, 24.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

Sente Bill 57, appropriating \$1,000 in aid of the fillinois Horticultural Society, was passed.

Sexton attempted to obtain the consent of the House to call up House Bill 21, relating to convict labor, but the Speaker decided that this could not be done while the House was working under a special order, without a suspension of the raies. Mitchell stated that the Appropriation bills could be got through with to-day if not interrupted. The House then took up the bill appropriating \$1,000 to William R. Archer, Seate Senator, for an allegred claim for services before the Court of Claims. This measure stirred up considerable debate in the House, after which the roll was called and the bill was deleated.

The Senate bill appropriating \$40,000 to the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary for two years was then taken up and passed.

Senate Bill 338, appropriating \$300 to the City of Metropolis to reimburse that corporation for money paid but for expenses incurred during the veilow-fever epidemic, and creating a continguat fund of \$5.000 to be used in case of a future emergency, under directions of the State Board of Health, was called up and passed.

House Bill 502, appropriating \$501 for the payment of awards made by the Commissioners of Claims to P. W. Harts, was passed.

The balance of the day was consumed in the discussion and amendment of House Appropriation bills in the order of second reading. OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

While the bill was under consideration appropriating \$50,000 for the Jollet Pentientiary, to provide a working capital, some pretty plain talk was indulged in by members of both sides of the House.

Herrington claimed, in a fierce political speech, that this Assembly was now called upon to pay the expenses of the last political campaign of the Republican party, organized for the purpose of electing John A. Logan to the United States Senate.

Senate.

Jones, of the Commissioners, was Chairman of the State Central Committee and Warded, and had been announced to speak in every district in the State. He was opposed to taxing the people for the purpose of raising a campaign-fund for the Republican party.

Democratic party and the saintly character of as Representatives in the Chamber.

The bill was finally ordered engrossed, and blaced in the order of third reading.

The bill consolidating the Sunreme Court at Springfield will undoubtedly be beaten. Those who claim to know, state that it will never get votes enough to carry, the House having been canvassed for the purpose of ascertaining the facts. A bill was introduced to day providing for two terms of court in each of the three divisions. It is thought, if the Court is not consolidated at Springfield, that it will be consolidated at Chicago two years hence. Two-thirds of all the business before the Court comes from Cook County, and hence the Chicago delegation are rapidly coming to oppose the present bill. It will not carry.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Brigadiers of the House held a secret.

The Brigadiers of the House held a secret caucus this evening for the purpose of determining upon some action in relation to pending legislation, and Wentworth presided. After some deliberation, the caucus adjourned without having practically accomplished anything beyond a determination to fight all Appropriation bills where the interests of the party were at stake, or where any capital could be made. The Committee will meet again in a few days.

THE INSANE.

NUMBER NOW IN ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna Springerizab, Ill., May 14.—Mr. Wines, the Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, returned on Tuesday from an official vasit to the County-House at Jefferson, and makes the fol-lowing interesting statement respecting the in-sane population of Illinois. The State Comsane population of Himois. The State Com-missioners of Public Charities, when they in-spected the county-farms last year, found 700 insane inmates of poor-houses, an increase of 100 in two years, notwithstanding the fact that during this same period the State had, by com-pleting and enlarging the existing hospitals, made provision for 400 additional insane in State institutions. Besides the 700 insane on county-farms outside of Cook County, there are about 500 insane at Jefferson of whom 437 are in the farms outside of Cook County, there are about 500 insane at Jefferson of whom 437 are in the Cook County Insane Hospital, and the rest are scattered through the Alms-House with other paupers. About 100 patients at Jefferson are sleeping on the floor for want of sufficient room and proper accommodations. Cook County has also 200 insane at Eigin,—a number largely in excess of its quota. The number of insane known to be in the State, not counting those in private asylums, county jails, at their homes, or at large, is:

At Elgin
Jacksonville.... Anns... At Jefferson... In other County Poor-Houses

The whole number of insane in this State is probably not much, if any, less than 4,000. FREE PASSES. BGISLATIVE NO QUORUMS—RAILROAD COMPA-

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 14.—If the railroad companies would give our legislators a free pass over their roads at the commencement and termination of the session, the people would have no right to complain. The only persons interested would be the stockholders in the roads, who are taxed to pay the mileage of legislators, and who might not see the propriety of putting the State's money into the legislators' pockets whilst it beonged to the treasury of the company that did

But when the railroad companies give a free But when the railroad companies give a free pass to legislators during the entire session, they inflict a calamity upon the whole State which the people should try by some means to instantly avert. No one douots but our legislators would have adjourned long since but for the free-pass system, as we should then have had six legislative days instead of four. Mondays and Saturdays have smounted to nothing during this session. Many members engage board but for five days in a week, and a few for only four. They have their washing done at home.

days in a week, and a few for only four. They have their washing done at home.

There is scarcely a member of the present Legislature who will not try to be elected unless they can obtain a better office. Indeed, it is charged upon the present Legislature that it contains more chronic office-scekers than any of its predecessors. They expect to "dead-beat" the country ever hereafter, as they now are "dead-beating" the railroad companies. The people should take this matter in hand, and, as the per diem and mileage are fiberal;—much more than the legislators can earn at home,—they should elect no men who will not stay at Springfield and attend to public business, and not sell themselves to the great railroad corporation for a free ride.

Many people think their own particular members are at Springfield because they are not at home. But in this they are mistaken, as they

home. But in this they are mistaken, as they are riding all over the State, visiting different towns, and their fellow-members.

Let the rairoad companies withdraw their free passes, and a day would at once be fixed for adjournment. The members would stay in their

PENNSYLVANIA.

OIL AND BRIBERY.

HARRISBURG, May 15.—The amendment to
the General Revenue bill imposing a tax of five cents per barrel on petroleum was defeated in the House—yeas, 69; nays, 104. The meeting of the Riot Bill investigating Committee was held this morning, at which Representative Maciay, of Mifflin County, said he had been approached by a member of the House, who told him (the witness) he had been authorized to "make it interesting" for mem-bers not voting against the bill.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The Consistory at the Vatican—Cardinal Newman's Speech—He Receives the Title of St. George.

By Cable to Bew York Herald.

ROME, May 12.—A consistory was held at the Vatican to-day, when Pope Leo XIII. appointed five Cardinal Priests and three Cardinal Descriptions of the Popel Cardinal Description of the Cardinal Priests. cons. Among the new Cardinals are the Rev. Dr. John Henry Newman, of England, and the Rev. Dr. Hergenroether. The Pope also made numerous appointments to Bishoprics, among them those of Cardinal Hobenlohe to the Bish-opric of Albano, the Rev. Dr. McCabe to that of Dublin, and the Rev. Dr. Woodlock to that of Dublin, and the Rev. Dr. Woodlock to that of Ardagh and Clommacnois. Immediately after the ceremony at the Vatican masters of ceremonies were dispatched to the residences of the eccleaiastics announcing their promotion to the dignity of Cardinals of the Church of Rome. The Rev. Dr. Newman is a guest of Cardinal Howard. At the petace of the English Cardinal, where a goodly number of foreign and British Catholies had assembled, Father Newman received the news of his elevation to the purple. After the aunouncement had been made, the new Cardinal returned thanks in Italian and afterward made an eloquent discourse in English, reviewing the present condition of the Catholie Church, especially in England, and attributing the political and revolutionary disturbances of Europe to the prevalence of religious liberalism. He said that he accepted the unsought dignity conferred upon him as demonstrating the Pope's interest in the progress of Catholieism in England. The new Cardinal was subsequently the recipient of congratulations from the foreign Ambassadors, and the Cardinals in Rome called personally to offer him their felicitations. Father Newman receives the title of "St. George," from the besilica of San Giorgio in Velabro, near the Bocca della Verita—the only church in Rome dedicated, to the tutelary saint of England. The church is of great antiquity, the foundation dating from the fourth century. It is a church with interesting historical memories in connection with Rienzi, for on the first day of Lent, 1347, the Last of the Tribunes affixed to its door his celebrated notice announcing the return of the Good Estate. The English Catholicis in Rome express great satisfaction that the "greatest Englishman since the Reformation" should have been clewated to the highest rank in the glift of the Catholic Church, and that the Cardinal finally consented to receive the dignity conferred upon him by Pope Leo Xili. as a mark of his appreciation of the square, offered the present century two boys, ared respectively 9 and 5, mig Ardagh and Clonmacnois. Immediately after the ceremony at the Vatican masters of ceremo-

DR. CARVER AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Correspondence Bultimore Sun.

LONDON, April 27.—I do not remember ever London, April 27.—I do not remember ever to have heard or read of any expert in the history of firearms or fetes that has created the interest that Dr. W. F. Carver, of California, has done in his exhibition of markamanship before the Prince of Wales and a number of the nobility at Sandringham, the favorite country palatial residence of the Prince. The Prince of Wales heard of Dr. Carver's skill with the rifle, and, in order to satisfy himself that the statements were not exaggerated, caused his private secretary and special equerry, Capt. Stephenson, to write to Dr. C., hwiting him to the town readence of the Prince, Marlborough House. The handsome and modest Doctor responded to this invitation in propria persone the following day. Every preliminary preparation was made for

meanor, were his hair close cut, and walked and talked and moved in a way which in young people is call 'old-fashioned.' He was of pure English race and Puritanical family. The names of the children denoted these differences as much as their appearances. The one was Benjamin D'Israell, the other John Newman. Stray-eight wears have passed since then, and much has happened in the meantime, but nothing more wonderful than that the handsome little Jew boy should become a Christian and Prime Minister of Protestant England, and the Puritan lad a Catholic and a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church." im, and he was received in right

him, and he was received in right royal hospitality.

The group was composed of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and all their children, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and the young Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud; the Princess of Hanover; the Duke of Cambridge; the Earl and Countess of Rowney; Earl of Oxford; Viscount and Countess Mandeyville, and her sister, Miss Iznaga (well-known in New York and Washington society); Sir William and Lady Flokes; Sir Henry Keppel, the Admiral-in-Chief of the British fleet; the Admiral the Hon. W. C. Glyn; the Hons. Bernal Osborne and Francis Knolbys; Miss Knolbys; Capt. Mildmay, (the leading spirit in marksmanship); Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, the comptroller of the Prince of Wales' household; Capt. Stephenson, R. N.; the Revs. F. Herrey and W. Rogers, Chapialins to the Prince; and many others whose names at this moment I cannot recall.

Capt. Stephenson performed the necessary introductions of these distinguished personages to Dr. Carver, who was nearly half an hour behind his time, a delay unavoidable, but in an English subject I may say unpardonable. Dr. Carver appeared attired in black velvet blouse, adorned with many glittering gems and medals, the tropbles of his American triumohs, his gray sombrero hat shading his long auburn locks and hazel eyes of piercing power. After mounting his excellent horse of true Indian blood, Winnemuce, he awaited the selection of the testing locality on the lawn.

The Prince of Wales, walking up to him, says pleasantly: "I have heard so much of your unrivated skill that I am pleased to see you here."

"And I am pleased to see you, too, Prince,"

See Jork Times. May 11.

The novel announcement that Mrs. Barrow, "Aunt Fanny" of children's story-book fame, would tell stories to children in a public hall yesterday afternoon attracted a happy throng of over 100 children, who, with their mothers, sisters, or aunta, quite filled Municipal Hall, on Madison avenue, and formed as bright and interesting an audience as one could wish to ad-

teresting an audience as one could wish to address. They all knew who Aunt Fanny was, for here."
"And I am pleased to see you, too, Prince,"
responds the Doctor.
"Will you first give the ladies here present an
evidence of what you can do?" said the gallant they had read her name on the title pages of many of their prettiest story-books, but few of them had met her, and they were on tip-toe

"Will you first give the ladies here present an evidence of what you can do?" said the gallant Prince.

The Prince of Wales held the timing-watch and kept score himself, manifesting a delighted interest in the performance. Dr. Carver, for the first time before an assemblage of persons, broke consecutively, without the slightest interruption, 100 glass balls in 100 straight shots of his rifle, following this fest at once by breaking 100 balls with 100 smooth shots from a double-barreled shot-gun, both transactions being simultaneous, or almost a unit, with two different weapons under similar distance and circumstances. The Doctor then, with his horse running at full speed and he sitting on it like a picturesque statue, broke twenty-eight out of thirty balls, single and double. To prove his precision, Dr. Carver, at the special request of the Prince, broke fourteen out of sixteen balls in fifteen seconds. He also discharged lifteen out of sixteen shots, or cartridges, in four seconds, to prove rapidity in firing, the sixteenth cartridge failing to go off. After that came an exhibition rarely, if ever, seen before. The Doctor caused a glass ball to be placed at a considerable distance on the lawn. He fired at and under it, so that the concussion of the sod throws the ball up, and before it falls the Doctor again levels his rifle and breaks the balls, in the most finished and artistic style. This so excited the admiration of the Prince of Wales that, turning to the Earl of Rowney, in a most enthusiastic manner he exclaimed, "Bravo! I will bet £1,000-that Dr. Carver will break 150 them had met her, and they were on tip-toe with expectation to see her as, a little before 3 o'clock, she entered the well-filled hall and walked up the aisle. She is a pleasant-faced lady, past middle age, was dressed in black velvet; and that the children were satisfied with her appearance was evident from the virorons clapping of little hands with which she was greeted. She took a seat in an arm-chair beaide a flower-laden table on the platform, and bowed to the little folks with a cheery smile. to the little folks with a cheery smile. On either side of her were palm trees in pots, On either side of her were palm trees in pots, and behind her rose a double screen, Japanese and Persian, gay with bright colors. Aunt Fanny was to give her entertainment in aid of the Female Christian Home, and several young ladies had volunteered to assist her. Two of these had been playing a duet on a grand plano at one side of the platform; but they finished as she cutered, and she began at once, saying that her first story should be for the babies, as they were the most impatient, and she wanted to she cutered, and she began at once, saying that her first story should be for the babies, as they were the most impatient, and she wanted to claim their attention before they became tired. Then she told them the remarkable story of Jack the boy, who became so hungry that he went into the kitchen to see why dinner was not ready. The cook gave him a penny and told him to go to the baker's on top of the hill and buy a bun. So Jack the boy called Carlo the dog, and asked him if he wanted to go with him to the baker's. Carlo sale, "Bow-wow, of course he did," and they walked along together until they saw Minnie the cat, and Jack the boy asked Minnie the cat, and Jack the boy asked Minnie the cat, if she would like to go too. "Mew, mew," said Minnie the cat, "of course I would." So Jack the boy, and Carlo the dog, and Minnie the cat went on till they came to Bunny the rabbit, and invited him to join the party. Bunny squeaked his delight and flapped his long cars, and they traveled along until they reached the nest of Jenny the sparrow, who was also very glad to go with them. On their way they were also joined by Ninny the goose, and by and by they all came to the baker's house on top of the hill, but found the door locked fast. "Let us in," newed Minnie the cat. "Let us in," squeaked Bunny the rabbit. "Let us in," squeaked Bunny the rabbit. "Let us in," chirped Jenny the sparrow; and "Let us in," gabbled Ninny the goose. But they could be get in the front door, and so they all went around to the back door that opened directly on the narrow ledge of a very high precipice. Here, as they were huddled close together, and were pounding on the door it suddenly flew open, and out rushed a "tre-meu-dous" big dog, barking so furiously that they all tumbled backward over the great high precipice they were so frightened, and nobody ever saw one of them again. This story was received with great applause, and the young ladies at the plano played selections from "Pinafore," while a little curly beaded boy, from way back in the hal

"How many buffalo have you killed in a day, Dr. Carver?"
To this the Doctor responds, "I have shot 100 in one day, Madam."
The young Princes then asked permission to mount the Doctor's horse Winnemucca, and want to know the meaning and derivation of the name. He gave correct information to all their fiquiries, and at the same time laughingly enjoyed their curiosity and surprise. The Prince of Wales then selected one of Dr. Carver's rifles and shot with an accuracy that arouses the American's expressions of approval.

"You shoot well, Prince."
"No. it is your rifler, for who could shoot well

"You shoot well, Prince."
"No, it is your rifle; for who could shoot well after beholding your wonderful exploits, Dr. Carver?"
"Will you do me the honor to accept my rifle?" says the Doctor.
It is graciously accepted. The Prince then says he will present the Doctor with a souvenir of his appreciation of the remarkable skill he had exhibited.

HE WANTED SOME "SCENERY." Detroit Free Frees.

On a train coming East over the Michigan
Central Road the other day was a Californian
bound for New Jersey, and the train had scarcely

terest?"

The brakeman couldn't remember any ruine

Californian was mad in a minute.

"Do you think I shipped on this road as freight or live stock?" he called out. "If you freight or live stock?" he called out. "If you don't run past any old ruins, why don't you say so on the time-cards, and not be deceiving people?"

When the conductor next came along the Californian was looking from the window to catch sight of the bridges, and he turned and said:

"If we come to any bridges over 800 feet long just give me the word. I don't care about seeing any shorter ones."

The conductor had to admit that the road was trving to get along with a few short bridges, and the bassenger bobbed around in his seat and replied:

"What did you build your old road for? If you haven't any long bridges on the line why didn't you hunt for a new one?"

About thirty miles west of Detroit the Callfornian caught sight of a lake afar off, and going out on the platform he asked the brakeman:

"Don't we run along the shore of that lake, over there!"

"No: we are as near it as we shall go."

"Don't we run along the shore of that lake, over there?"

"No; we are as near it as we shall go."

"You are eb? Then that settles this road with me! When I come back I'll ride in a lumber-wagon. You can take your confounded old railroad and eat it, but you can't fool me again. Looks to me as if the folks who built it simply wanted to connect Detroit and Chicago, and didn't care a cent for scenery. I'll get off at the next station and walk."

gave beauty and finish to the "starry dome" in the winter months have now taken a back seat. The Pleiades, Orion, Hyades, and a few others, which attracted attention in January and February, are now below the horizon. Parole, Papoose, and John Sherman are on top of the heap, and each one shines like a carbuncle on a school-marm's nose. How long these will continue to be the stellar attractions depends altogether on the time Gen. Grant makes between Hong Kong and San Francisco.

The Great Bear with a sore head may still be seen making his circuit around the Pole, and waiting patiently for Bennett's expedition to arrive.

During the month many of the plants will be visible all night, and for the benefit of smateurs we will state that a good point of observation is from the front gate. More stars have been seen from this lookout than any other. Young men who have seen all the stars they want to, who

most enthusiastic manner he exclaimed, "Bravo! I will bet £1,000 that Dr. Carver will break 150 balls, without error or intermission, with his rifle!" The Doctor complied, though none of the group took up the Prince's bet, luckily for them. Luncheou was then amnounced, and the Royal party, the guests, and Dr. Carver went to the nalatial dining-room of Sandringham.

As soon as the repast was over the entire group returned to the lawe, and our callant American here resumed his programme by shooting glass balls thrown directly at him and across him in front, and turning and hitting others thrown across and behind him,—shooting both right and left double shots at falling balls. Then he shot at a glass ball thrown in the air, missing it three times with the first three shots, but loading the rifle three times while the ball is in the air, and breaking it with the fourth shot before it reached the ground. He shot marbles thrown indiscriminately into the air by the guests. The young Princes threw up shillings and the Boctor bit the entire streen without the slightest error or emotion. In a word, there seemed to be no end of variety in the fancy, plain, scientific, and artistic shots that our wonderful marksman executed. All looked on with amazed interest, and even the Princess of Wales desired that Dr. Carver should be presented to her, upon which she asked him many intelligent questions on American prairie-shooting, hunting, etc.

"How many buffalo have you killed in a day," most enthusiastic manner he exclaimed, "Bravo I will bet £1,000 that Dr. Carver will break 150

ductor and said:
"On which side of the car can I best see the mountains?"
The conductor told him that there were no nountains along the route, and the man indig-

mountains along the route, and the man indig-nantly replied:

"What in blazes did you build the road for?
What do you suppose I'm traveling for? This must be a one-horse road if it don't take in at least one mountain?"

He cooled down after awhile, but in haif an hour he tackled the brakeman with the query:

"Does this road pass by any old ruins of in-

except an old log house here and there, and the

THE PLANETS IN MAY.

wine, and so on; but finally little Carl brought his mother's Bible, which the master said was by far the best thing, and so little Carl won the prize.

After this story, a young lady sang a kindergarten song describtive of the pursuits of a farmer, and then Aunt Fanny told the story of the boy who was very, very good, but always on the next day. His mother sent him to buy some egga, and, putting them in his pockets, he fell and broke them all. She told him that he should have put them carefully m a basket: so the next day, when sent to buy a needle, this good little boy remembered what his mother had told him, and put the needle in a pretty open-work basket. Of course, it was not there when he reached home, and his mother told him that he should have stuck it on his coatsleeve, and sent him to buy a pound of butter. He spread the butter carefully on his coatsleeve and started home; but the hot sun melted the butter, and when he reached home his clothes were a sight to behold. His mother was in desonir, and said that he should have placed the butter in a basket and covered it nicely with green leaves. His next errand was to buy a little big, which he did, butting his prehase in a basket and covering it with leaves. The little buy reached home he had no pig. His kind mother explained to him that he should have tide a cord to the bir's hind leg, and have driven him home. Some time afterward the little boy's mother asked him if he thought he could go to an intelligence office and engage a cook for her. He said he could, and started off. When he found a real nice cook, who could make splendid molasses candy and beautiful gingerbread, he stooped and tried to tie a string around one of her legs, as his mother had told him he should have done with the pig, but all of a sudden he received a tremendous bor on the ear from the hand of the angry cook, and ran crying home to his mother. His mother soothed him, and told him that he should have put some money in the cook's hand and told her to follow him. At last this good l Chackmatt Enquirer.

It does not require the practiced eye of the astronomer to discover that the stars which gave beauty and fields to the "starry dome" in

LEECHES IN A CAR. A few weeks ago the passengers in a carriage of a night express train from Vienna to Berlin were aroused from aleep by the shricks of a lady who insisted that she was being stabbed with sharp instruments in several places. She would not submit to an examination, and the guard was at his wits' end what to de, when a stout gentleman roared out that he, too, was being pricked cruelly in various parts of his thigh. Fortunately the train was near a station, at which the guard gave orders to have it stopped, and the lady and gentleman were handed out, their companions following them, with no small curiosity, into the waiting-room. The gentleman was promptly searched, and six colossal leeches were discovered to be feasting themselves upon his leg. The lady had swooned from fright and weakness, and had to be left behind in the care of a local doctor. It anpears that one of the passengers had brought an insufficiently covered jar of these bloudsuckers into the carriage, and had placed it upon the seat. They escaped, and did the mischief. mard was at his wits' end what to de, when

QUIPS.
The feathered tribes—The Indians. "Greatly to his credit"-A bank deposit. "Oh come, come hay weigh!" as the impati armer said to the man at the hay-scales.

An Amsterdam newspaper speaks of a man who was fatally injured while attempting to commit suicide. Everything is adulterated, and it is to be eared that the sweet by-and-by will contain an apprious amount of glucose and muriate of

The number of flies that are chewed up annually by careless tea-drinkers, who mistake them for tea-leaves, is beyond all earthly computation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A sewing-machine agent, who was very ill, being told that he must prepare to pay the debt of nature, wanted to know if it couldn't be paid on the monthly installment plan.—Cincinnati Saturilay Night.

Saturday Night.

A boy in a school in a city not more than a million miles from Albany lately translated the familiar "Vox famobus hosti," etc., 'a hair stuck in his throat and stood on end." r'act.—

The 4-year-old child is an admirable nucleus for a circus party. As many as fifteen persons have been known to take an afternoon off to "see that the elephantalidn't step on the little fellow."—New Haven Register.

GREAT FIRES IN CUBA.

Mr. Charles A. Melgs Gives an Account of

Terrible Destruction of Sugar Estates,

New York Times.

The publication in the Times of Monday of Mr. Charles A. Meizs' graphic account of the re-cent great fires in Cuba has attracted a great deal of attention in commercial circles in this city, notably among merchants engaged in the Cuban trade. A number of the latter seem incuban trade. A number of the latter seem in-cined, according to published accounts, to throw doubt upon Mr. Meigs' account, and at-tempt to deny that any such terrible fires have visited the Island of Cuba. But Mr. Meigs revisited the Island of Cuba. But Mr. Meigs remains firm in his statements, and corroborates them in a manner which seems to show that his estimates of the enormous losses are not above the actual amount. To a Times reporter Mr. Meigs said yesterday that fifty-seven of the burned plantations which he had heard of were within the district of Cardenas and Colon only,—a very insignificant portion of the island. The Havana merchant who estimated the loss to be at least \$100,000,000 was well posted, Mr. Meigs said, and was just retirming from the vicinity of Cardenas when returning from the vicinity of Cardenas when Mr. Meigs met him. The section of the island in which the fires occurred is very sparingly supin which the fires occurred is very sparingly supplied with telegraphic facilities, and communication is had by muleback or horseback, and, of course, very slowly. While in Hayana Mr. Meigs made the acquaintance of Col. Dickinson, of Virginia, who is the agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, of this city, for all the West Indies, Mexico, etc. Mr. Meigs spent the entire day of April 25 in Col. Dickinson's office, and while there was introduced to a number of sugar-planters residing in various parts of the island from Hayana to Sagua la Grande, near the east end of the island, and about 160 miles

the east end of the island, and about 160 miles from Havana, including the north side of the island only. These planters were asked as to their knowledge of the fires by Mr. Meigs, and their reports were to the effect that the entire sugar district within the range of the southerly gale of wind and the drought—up to and east of Sagua la Graode—had suffered terribly. The gentleman from the latter place said to Mr. Meigs: "We are all burned out call over my section of country," or words to that effect.

"The Havana newspaper, & Trompho," continued Mr. Meigs, "reported eleven fires only in its issue of April 23, and this was the only paper I saw that reported any fires at all. The Government organ, the Marise Diary, had not reported any fires at all, so far as I saw it or heard from it. My expression of 'the centre of a sea of fire thirty miles in diameter,' was, of course, a figure of speece, as in that dense smoke, filling the sir in every direction, the eye could not reach fitteen miles in every direction." On the steamer coming from Havana to this city, Mr. Meigs was told by a resident of Havana that up to the time of sailing, April 28, he had heard of fourteen fires, "scilitered over the country," are all in the hands of Government censors, who would not allow any reports to go abroad that mentioned serious fires. Only trifling reports would be permitted."

As for the orizin of the fires, Mr. Meigs stributes them to three causes—creat drought, violent gales of wind, and the universal habit of cigarette-smoking on the sugar estates. Within the week ending April 17, three fires occurred on the San Bias, as already told in the Times, pounced upon the plantation from the south, and from a distance of many miles. Concerning the statements made that such a fire would only strip the leaves from the sugar-cane, and leave the states still in good condition for sugar-making, Mr. Meigs asys that for miles south of the San Bias, as already cold from the south was not him, which swept over the same had been carried from t

Logging Prospects.

Dispatches to Minouses Sentiagi.

CHIPPEWA YALLA, Wis., May 13.—Heavy rains since Friday have raised the Chippewa River ten feet, and it is still raing. It is still raining hard. The river at this point is higher than it has been for years. Reports from upriver say there is big water on all its tributeries. Monday logs were running at the rate of 2,000,-000 an hour here. Last night a jam formed at the big eddy, two miles from this city. The jam is about a mile long, and logs are offed two and three deen. Seventy men are at work try-

ont. The lors are running on to the fam at the rate of 1,000,000 per hour. Logs on the rive are estimated at 400,000,000. They will probably all come should this stage of water continuate balance of this week.

Minomine, May 13.—It raised hard in this region yesterday and to day. All the streams are booming and loggers are happy. All the logging firms are confident of a big drive and are actively at work.

INDIANAPOLIS.

vention of Temperance Agitators.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—The election trials to-day were decidedly enlivened by the testimony of one of the witnesses for the State, William Wilson, to the effect that he had prowhisin which, to the terms are had pro-posed at one time to "give away" McGovern, the detective, and the Republican managers for \$25. He had made this proposition to leading Democrats of Jackson County, but, on the redirect examination, said he only made the proposition as a joke on the Democrats. There will

direct examination, said he only made the proposition as a joke on the Democrats. There will be no result to the trial, which will be protracted for two weeks.

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State met to-day, with fifty-four members present. Dr. Curryer, of Thorntown, the President, delivered the annual address, being a defense of eclecticism. This was followed by a paper on medical legislation and a discussion, which showed that the Society is entirely opposed to legislative interference with medical practice. Two hundred members of the Blue-Ribbon Club met to-day in State convention, and discussed the present phase of the temperane question in this State, and what should be the future attitude of the temperance people. They were formally welcomed by Mayor Caven. Col. John W. Ray was chosen President; The Prolifibition League proposed to commit the temperance people in favor of separate political actions by the nomination of the State ticket at a meeting called for next week, but the discussion showed a large majority decidedly against such action. A series of resolutions were presented to-night, to be voted upon to-morrow, the last one of which opposes separate political action at this time. It will be adopted. It is proposed to form a National Christian Temperance Union, to be composed of all clauses of temperance men, and to work, as heretofore, by moral suasion, and locally, as may be best.

Seventeen Thousand Boxes.

The London correspondent of a Liverpool paper says: "The labors of the Queen are more onerous than those who look upon Royalty as a round of pleasure may believe. For example, it may not be generally known that during the six months prior to the departure of her Majesty for Baveno, about 17.000 boxes, containing dispatches from the various departments of State were forwarded to the Queen at Balmoral, Windsor, etc., for her Majesty's perusal, consideration, signature, etc. This statement I received from one in a position to know its truth. During the last twelve months the number of telegrams flowing into the Foreign Office, day and night, from all parts of Europe, have been unprecedented, probably, in any previous Administration. The India Office, the War Office, and the Colonial Office have each contributed enormously to the dispatches received by the Queen, many hundreds, requiring her sign manual. The duty, moreover, is not affected by absence, as for example, at Baveno, the post brings daily a heavy bag to the chateau, while the telegraph supplies work for the interval."

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then, by all means use "Brown's Vermifage Combis." They are the best, surest, and most pleasent rem-edy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 conts. FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES.

TESTIMONIAL TO

Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparal known as Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphin prepared by Mr. James f. Fellows, Chemist, St. Joh N. B., or having known cases wherein its effects we beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for t diseases for which it is recommended.



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PAR Wagnerite Vici Capit

Cirqu Christine Nilsson at the

Musical Enterp A low Illustrated Weeklyporary Poets --- Fran Francois (

Paris, April 21.—"Loh tines! Who would have it is true.

If we were to make a men now living who it their country, the name the inventor and director ulaires, would be entited foremost rank. He has more to "vulgarize" us as Theodore Thomasica,—though, for all the as well to do. With all ever, till yesterday he more than the most moon bis programmes. We to many, the incarnational abominable in musuical Antichrist, a putrines, a stirrer-up of venerable traditions, a (agilostro. He has bettom at the Concerta Pafiteen years. Again as heroic gentleman who chas endeavored to for Beireuth prophet into

Beireuth prophet into Till the other day THEY WOULD HAVE It was not that they dis had never heard more and spatches of it. (Fo bar of "Tannhaeuser" at the Opera many years refuse Wagner a hearing I am sure that not one h French opponents have his theories teach or ton explanation can be four row, pseudo-patriotic, tipathy. They hated W them, and because he w the whole secret. Are fact that they have at ing here, that the old q gotten? Perhaps yes, events, it is a sign of th

ging one. Two years ago Pas tempest by executing at one of his concerts, and hooted; the critics and hooted; the critics and one or two even threatening him with ve-terrible from being dressisted in his unpatrictic eye I can still see the burly form and defaut bay to answer his torm them that One afternoon I went

the overture to "Rienzi that the orchestra had ! Pasdeloup had to yield ! the "Oberon" overture to his purpose; and, kneed eventually wear out sen turned again and again ago the "Flying Dutch cuted without a mu the whole of the first ac only was it listened to uded. When the plauded. When the sing courage (or the iddocy) "To Berlin with Wagn teeble whistle on his lat of 4,000 men and wome a significant bins that dithe door-chrough the order and Insured resperance of the baselines,—neither approximation of the sensitive was allowed no sign. But, at the astrumental explosion strumental explosion of the Heaven-sont bosom of the stream and then arain at "Swan" motif,—and finale, the applane louder and louder, till away, the fickle crowd

And two years ago.
Pasdeloup for daring musik! Well, this is I have been reading the morning. It is edity have seen touching. They are this time forward, madman! Let him had best beware of the And yet the executanything but satisfactrusted to second-raweak, and the band hearsals. Twice duritumpets brayed out twice or thriee the net's organ spoils to grin "music. Sti and a memorable rhad had a triumph to disappointment and elle face was redicated. disappointment and of His face was radiant; at the close of the pasy, "There, you wr to conquer, and I bottom I believe it that moved him most as fervent and Lukunftsmusik as Da Taking of "Lobes at Each and the Control of the Contr

HOUTING ITSELF H.

has been staying here for some time. She good deal, both into Last night she was know it—sitting cla eow it—sitting cluent given by a ner to "Societe des Au ille recently to hell the to get a habit. Derformance ublic performance plemn one for ere to be introduce ere to be introduce hope Nilsson enjo hope Nilsson enjo did. We had a sho de eccentric Libra hom, by the way, whom, by the way, when, by the way, which I managed hole-master, entit uple of musicial a serettas, from the men named d'Indiaxing one-act o ihen (a talented iba'), entitled "Lis" is simple in advois hadinare in hight Doris a rin hight Doris a led Maurie. The ughter of the a me. Peschard, the I the Varietes.

on to the jam at the Logs on the river They will proba-ge of water continus of a big drive

POLIS. 063

ened by the testit that he had proe away" McGovern, ty, but, on the reocrats. There will

the President, deewed by a paper on envention, and dis resolutions were pre-voted upon to-morrow, oboses separate political t will be adopted. It is onal Christian Temper-posed of all classes of work, as heretofore, by ly, as may be best.

and Boxes. of the Queen are more look upon Royalty as lelieve. For example, t wn that during the six arture of her Majesty know its truth. Du each contributed each contributed a received by the Queen.

av have worms! Then, by n's Vermifage Combis." I, and most pleasant rem-sterfeits. Price, 25 cents. OPHOSPHITES. NIAL TO

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PARIS. A Wagnerite Victory --- "Lohengrin" in the French Capital. Jacques Pasdeloup and "the Music of the Puture" at the

Christine Nilsson at the Salle Herz-A New Musical Enterprise Spring Fashions.

Cirque.

A New Illustrated Weekly--- Emile Zola on Centemperary Poets --- Francois Coppee on Francois Coppee.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
PARIS, April 21.—"Lobengrin" at the Paris Cirquei Wagner in the camp of the Philis-tines! Who would have believed it? And yet

men now living who have deserved well of their country, the name of Jacques Pasdeloup, plaires, would be entitled to a place in the foremost rank. He has done as much (and more) to "vulgarize" classical music among us as Theodore Thomas did for you in America,-though, for all that, I don't think he is as well to do. With all his popularity, however, till yesterday he never dared to give more than the most modest place to Wagner on his programmes. Wagner was, and is still to many, the incarnation of all that is bad and abominable in music. He is a sort of and abominable in music. He is a sort of musical Antichrist, a preacher of false doctrines, a stirrer-up of strife, a destroyer of venerable traditions, a musical Voltaire or Cagliostro. He has been a bone of contention at the Concerts Pasdeloup any time this fifteen years. Again and again the fat but heroic gentleman who conducts at the Cirque has endeavored to force the works of the Betreuth prophet into the ears of his public.

It was not that they disliked the music. They had never heard more than a few stray scraps and enatches of it. (For they did not hear a bar of "Tannhaeuser" when they damned it at the Opera many years ago.) Neither did they refuse Wagner a hearing on theoretic grounds. I am sure that not one in a hundred of Wagner's French opponents have the faintest idea of what his theories teach or tend to. No. The whole explanation can be found only in intense, narrow, pseudo-patriotic, ferocious personal an-tipathy. They nated Wagner because he hated them, and because he was a German. That is the whole secret. Are we to conclude, from the fact that they have at length given him a hearing here, that the old quarrel is near being for-gotten? Perhaps ves, perhaps no. At all events, it is a sign of the times, and an encour-

aging one.

Two years ago Pasdeloup raised a perfect tempess by executing the "Siegiried Marsch" at one of his concerts. The audience howled and hooted; the critics next day raved in print, and one or two even went to the length of threatening him with vengeance (all the more terrible from being dreadfully vague) if he peresisted in his unpatriotic course. In my mind's eye I can still see the gallant old conductor's burly form and defiant gestures as he turned at bay to answer his tormentors, and shouled to

"ART GENIUS HAD NO FRONTIERS." One afternoon I went to the Circue to hear the overture to "Rienzi." On arriving, I found that the orchestra had flatly refused to play it Pasdeloup had to yield that time, and to give us the "Oberon" overture instead. But he stack to his purpose; and, knowing perseverance must eventually wear out senseless opposition, he returned again and again to the charge. A month ago the "Flying Dutchman" overture was executed without a murmur being raised. The opthe whole of the first act of "Lohengrin." Not only was it listened to patiently, but it was applauded. When the signal for the Prelude to represented. Many people East labor under the

the whole of the litts act of "Lobengrin." Not only was it listened to patientity, but it was appliauded. When the signal for the Prolude to borna, was given, a single individual had the convained (or the sideoy) to protect by a cry of "To Berlin with Magner." Another easayed a convergence of the property of the prop

has been staying here at the Continental Hotel, for some time. She has been going about a good deal, both into society and to the theatres. Last night she was—though I did not then know it—sitting close to me at an entertainment given by a new musical association styled the "Societe des Auditions Lyriques," founded quite recently to help young and unplayed composers to get a hearing. It was the first public performance, and consequently a solemn one for the gentlemen who were to be introduced to their contemporaries. I hope Nilason enjoyed the evening more than I did. We had a short march by it. Wekerlin, the eccentric Librarian at the Conservatoire (whom, by the way, I ought not to have concounded with the young ones); a "lyric scene" (which I managed to escape) by M. Cheve, the choir-master, entitled "Jeanne d'Arc"; a touple of musical trifles, affecting the form of operettas, from the unskillful pens of two gen-leanen named d'Indy and Wilhem; and, chiefly, a taking one-act opera-comique by M. Albert Chem (a talented young Hebrew "fashion-abe"), entitled "Le Bois." The plot of "Le Bois" is simple in the extreme, being a mere amorous badinage petween a daughter of the Earth light Doris and an unscophisticated Faun milled Manaix. The Dors was Mile, Fechter, a daughter of the actor, and the Manaix was Mine Peschard, the tuneful artist of the Bouilles and the Variettes. As for the music, it turned out to be a very agreeable, but perhaps rather too elaborate

PASTICHE OF GOUNOD in his pasticula strain. Most of our ambitious young composers are, I am afraid, better at pasticles then at original composing, thought it is the fashion to sign over their hard fate and lament the deaness of the reneration. I should not omit to mention that the performances of the "Societé des Auditions lyriquies" are given at the Salle Herz, with scenery and costumes. The idea is boid, and, if properly carried into effect, should insense success, especially in the Society has had the good lines to secure the services of M. Danbe, the cibel d'orchestre of the Opera-Comique, for the band.

I remarked at the Safte Herz that the ladies were making a gallant attempt to persuada themselves that apring had come again. A least that was what I inferred from their tollettes. Straw hats and bonnets were visible everywhere. I had a mother and two daughter in front of me. They all wore the same dresses—claret satin with trains,—and white "chip bonnets with wreaths of pale bluab-roses, and tied down, gypsy-fashion, with unarrow white satin ribbon under the hair. There, ladies! take thint! I cannot say that straw becomes the French women, though. They are too sallow and too dark for it. Festhers and flowers seemed in great favor for trumpings, and the color that met the eye most frequently was a deep shade of red, between a claret and a ruby.

The enterprising and energetic publisher. Charpentier, who has done so much to popularize the works of Emfle Zola and the Naturalist school of povelists, has just issued the first numbers of.

which promises to take rank with the best of its class. The illustrations, which are engraved by an uncommon and very artistic process, are of unusual merit, which is not surprising when it is remembered that they are contributed by such artists as Meissonnier, Detaille, Paul Baudry, and Renoir. The letter-press is as interesting as the illustrations. Amongst the writers on the staff of the new venture, which is very happily named Let Vie Moderus, are Theodore de Banville, Alphonse Daudet, Armand Silvestre, Ernest d'Hervilly, and others equally familiar to students of contemporary pootry and prose Emile Zola himself has, I believe, promised to contribute. In the meantime, he has been sending the remaining articles on "Les Poetes Contemporains" to the Voltairs, the journal which he nonors with his critical effusions as a rule. They are more interesting than they bade fair to be at the outset. In the second article, Zola shows that the French poets of the day, while nominally recognizing Victor Hugo as their head, look up for actual guidance to Leconte de Isise. The last three letters are devoted to an inquiry into the merits of the more prominent of our rising poets. A NEW ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY,

the author of "La Greve des Forgerons,"—a piece that has been recited at soirees and matiness innumerable,—Sully-Prudhomme, Jean Richepin, and Armand Silvestre are the most promising of the poetic band, according to Zola, who is, I lancy, not far wrong. Francois Coppee undoubtedly has some of the sacred fire burning within him; but, like Alfred de Musset, whom he at moments resembles in his writings, he is cursed with the feminine weakness, vanity, to an alarming degree. He has been lecturing at the Salle des Conferences on—guess what! Give it up! Well, then—on his own works! And he is hardly turned 35! To be sure, Dickens, towards the end of his career, took to public readings of his novels; but he was Dickens. M. Coppee is still M. Coppee only to the great world, whatever he may be to his admiring friends and relations; and his proceedings are rather shocking to foreigners. "Autres pays antres means."

COLORADO.

Advantages of the State-The Bichness

Its Mineral Deposits.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CANON CITY, Colo., May 9.—In response to the numerous inquiries by letters which I receive from friends almost every day, soliciting information as to the character of this country, and the authenticity of the many flattering reports seen and read throughout the country, in reference to the rich and valuable mines, I would ask you to be kind enough to publish this statement, for the benefit of those seeking this information, that they may know the truth as it absolutely exists. Since I first came out here I have visited nearly all the principal cities and towns in the State, and have had a very fair opportunity of knowing from personal

observation.

As to the mining interest of this State, it is pretty generally conceded by responsible men, and men of large experience in all the mining countries of the world, that Colorado is equaled by few and excelled by none. The recent rich and remarkable discoveries of mineral around Leadville, Silver Cliff, and other place simply buffles description. To undertake to give an accurate account of the richness of these minaccurate account of the richness of these min-orals, as given by the assayers, would appear fabulous to the reader. Messrs. Moffatt, Tabor. and Chaffee—the owners of the Little Pitteburg Mine, at Leanville—have each an income of \$4,500 per day. This mine has not been discov-ered a year yet. It was found by Angust Reichie, and sold for \$162,500 before he had

gone the depth of ten feet.

The City of Leadville is about one year old, and has a population of 20,000 people, with all branches of business

THE MASTER MECHANICS.
CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—At the Master Mechanics' Convention to-day the Committee on the best form and material for locomotive wheels reported. A discussion ensued as to adopting the standard car and tender axles. The Committee on the best form of material and method of constructing locomotive boilers reported recommending that steel be used for boilers, and making other valuable suggestions.

The members this afternoon are in the hands of the Reception Committee, visiting the parks.

SHORT OF MONEY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—District-Attorney SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—District-Attorney Connelly to-day received notice from the Attorney-General that the appropriations for the department were so nearly exhausted that money for the payment of the Grand Jury at the June term of Court for the Southern District could not be furnished until the Appropriation bill was passed by Congress. The jury, therefore, will not be summoned until after the 1st of July.

DENTISTRY,

DENTISIRY.

SPRINGFIELD, 181., May 14.—In the State Dental Convention to day papers were read on "Pulp, Extirpation, and Root-Filling," by L. C. Ingersoll, of Kecknik, and upon "Dental Education," by K. B. Davis, of Springeld, a discussion on a mag upon each. To-ght Dr. M. S. Dean, of Culcaro, delivered a facture upon the subject of "Meekel's Cartilage." The public awards the paim to Hale's Honey of Horesound and Tar as a cough remedy.

JUDICIAL.

Democratic Workers for Nominations -Tuley and His Friends.

The Republicans Will Put Up a Candidate Against Judge Dickey.

Yesterday was an unfavorable day for candidates, yet there was considerable activity among the Democrats, and a great deal of work was done in making up and perfecting slates for the judicial election and fixing the wards. The most active candidates were Ald. Tuley and Mr. Shepard, and it is already apparent that they have secured a large share of the riff-raff following in the party strongholds. The other candidates were doing their best, but in a less demonstrative way, the publication of the Harrison-Tuley slate seeming to have aroused them. Tuley's friends were claiming the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Ward delegations as solid for him and his combination, but

tions as solid for him and his combination, but they were, no doubt, a little overconfident, for other combinations were disputing the ground with him, and those who pretend to know were

with him, and those who pretend to know were saying that he could never come through the Irish wards with any following.

THE UPPERMOST CANDIDATES,
barring the influence of the party machinery, seemed to be McAllister, Rogers, Miller, Moran, and Barnum,—that is, they seemed to be the strongest men with the people if a partisan judiciary could not be avoided, which appears now to be inevitable. But as matters stand it is believed the "slate" will be pushed through the Convention, but that it never can be elected unless the Republicans make very serious and inexcussible mistakes, for the masses abbor the idea of a partisan judiciary, and will hold the "slate" crowd responsible for introducing politics into the election. It eropped out during the day that the Democratic Central Committee, not withsanding its recent pretense of being in favor of a non-partisan tacket, even went so far two weeks ago as to name the judges for the primaries in the various wards, which does not look very well. A member of the Committee told this yesterday, and he also corroborated the story already published in reference to the action of the Committee in making up a "slate," except he denied that Jamieson was in the combination.

THE REFUELICIANS

making up a "sinte," except he denied that Jamieson was in the combination.

THE REPUBLICANS

were doing nothing looking to arranging for the election, but they were found pretty generally in favor of making party nominations, since the Democrate have left them no other alternative. The Chairman of the County Central Committees of the counties embraced in the Supreme Court Judicial District, notifying them that in all probability a convention would be held here during next week to nominate a member of the Supreme Court, that they might be represented if they desired, and this is all that has been done or that will be or can be done until after the Committee meeting to-morrow. It is pretty generally conceded, however, that Thomas Dent will be the nomines for the Supreme Court, and that be will be nominated by acclamation. There is the usual amount of speculation as to who the other nominees will be, but the only nomination about which there appears to be no dispute is that of Judge Williams.

THE SOCIALISTS,

having agreed not to make any nominations, are casting about among the various names spoken of in the other parties to see whom they will support. A reporter talking with some of the leaders yesterday learned that their probable action would consist of their making up a ticket of the Republican and Democratic nominees and voting it quietly. They did not believe, however, that any effort would be made to get out their vote, and did not expect, on the whole, that their party would cut much of a figure in the election. The Socialists, they said, would under no circumstances vote a ticket headed Republican or Democratic, for would they follow the latter in bringing politics into the judiciary by pricting the name of their own party at the head of their tickets.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB held a meeting last evening at No. 149 Chicago avenue, Mr. Joseph Santa in the chair.

Mr. J. S. Mujien introduced the following resolutions regarding the impending election of Judges:

WHENDERS, The Republican Committee of the Seventh Judicial District for the Supreme Court has refused to call a convention for the nomination of a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court to be voted for on the first Monday in June next, assuming to speak for and oind the party. a prerogative benoming solely to the party itself in Convention assembled; and

WHERERS, There are but two Republican Justices of the Supreme Court in this State, and this is a Republican district; therefore,

Resolved, That the Cook County Central Com-

tices of the Supreme Court in this State, and this is a Republican district; therefore.

Resolved, That the Cook County Central Committee be requested to invite the Republican Committees of the other counties comprising this district to send delegates to a convention to be held at or about the date on which the Judicial Convention for Cook County is to be held, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That our representative on the County Central Committee be and is hereby instructed to present a copy of these resolutions to said Committee and urge their adoption.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

An election of officers of the Club for the ensuing year was then held, resulting: President, C. F. Peterson; Vice-Presidents, Charles Williams, Peter Johnson, John Sampson, James E. Rich, P. J. Michaelis; Recording Secretary, F. C. De Lang; Corresponding Secretary, H. P. Brusewitz. The Executive Committee submitted its report, which was discussed at some length.

ength.
THE EIGHTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB met last evening at McCormick Hall. After some routine business the following were selected to be voted for as delegates to the Judicial Couvention to be held Sa urlay: Julius Jonas, M. J. Corcoran, A. B. Mason, Robert Kenney, John T. Noyes, F. A. Hoffman, John Brennan, Edward Keough, Frank Cunningham, and Francis Aguew. A motion was made to instruct them to vote for W. H. Barnum, but it was tabled. They are understood to stand for McAllister, Rogers, Jameson, Miller, and Barnum. At least they were selected for this purpose.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Having been "recommended" to the people by the National Couvention as a suitable candidate for the distinguished position of Judge of the Circuit Court, I beg leave to say that, while I am truly grateful for the honor so kindly done me, I cannot consent to become a candidate.

I was not a candidate before the Convention, and so, repeatedly, expressed myself: but, wall

and so, repeatedly, expressed myself; but, well knowing the kindness and personal affec-tion for me which prompted the action of the Convention without even a dissenting voice, I am more than doubly grateful to each member of that body, and wish I could so express myself personally to each one. While I distinctly recognize the important influence the National party exercises among the political parties of the country, and sincerely believe it has for itself a future of deep and lasting good to the nation, yet I am deeply of the conviction that the Judiciary should be entirely, if possible, divorced from politics. The Bench has become the respected arbiter of our disputes, the bulwork of our rights, and the reproachless preserver of our liberties, simply because, in the past, no consideration of politics or other thing than justice itself could influence it. I believe the most bitter partisan would eagerly vote to remove the Judge he voted to place on the Bench, could no in even one decision show that he was influenced by party considerations. I sincerely trust, for the sake of the whole people, this may always be so.

I only regret I am utterly unable to convey in such a card as this the full expression of my gratitude for the exceptional kindness and honor bestowed, as well as a suitable explanation of my reasons for declining to stand.

I hope, sir, the purest, wisset, and best may be selected by the people,—men who will be champions of the poor and oppressed and the friends of honest labor.

Jawes Lane Allen. nember of that body, and wish I could so ex-

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 14.—If the Republican party nominate the best men for Judges they are bound to win. The Democrate are responsible for this whole business of party nominations,

The comic war between Peru and Bolivia and Chili is proceeding with humorous ferocity. The latest advices tell of a turnic bavaleugage.

ment between a Chilian ship and two Peruvian vessels. The fight lasted through two hours, the twenty runs upon one side belching fire and smoke, which were answered with thunder and brimstone from the six guns on the other side. At the conclusion of the dreadful contest the Chilian ship withdrew and sailed merrily away over the bounding billows of the blue Pacific, with not a man burt, not a spar splintered, and not a rope disordered. The Peruvian ships escaped without a scratch.

MARINE NEWS.

A BIG DAY IN GRAIN FREIGHTS.
Yesterday was the biggest day of the season in grain freights. Charters were made at 8c on corn and 814c on wheat to Buffalo, and about 1,000,000 bu capacity was taken. With the exception of a few, all the vessels in port were taken, and those were held back to await an advance. The Local Board will probably meet

taken, and those were held back to await an advance. The Local Board will probably meet this morning before 'Change, and it is presumed that the rates will be advanced on the basis of \$3\fo or \$3\fo or ocorn to Buffalo. The ten-day storage period expires with to-day, and shippers will no doubt concede higher rates.

At an early hour yesterday shippers' agents were making inquiries at the vessel agencies for room, and all the available tonuage was taken readily at Association rates. The inquiry will probably be as great so-day, judging from yesterday's demand for tonnage.

The Association men felt good over the big business they had on hand, and came to the conclusion that they would stick it after all said and done, and maintain their rates and act a little wiser in the future.

The schr Yankee Blade was reported as engaged at 2\fo on corn to Collingwood, \(\fo \) class than the Association rate.

The charters reported vesterday for Buffalo were schrs Pathfinder 43,000 bu, F. B. Morse 45,000 bu, N. Redington \$6,000 bu, F. Nicholson \$0,000 bu. Clayton Belle 20,000 bu, Monterey 20,000 bu, J. D. Will 40,000 bu corn, at 3c; schrs Selkirick 20,000 bu, Saveland 45,000 bu, M. S. Bacon 44,000 bu, J. B. Wilbur 25,000 bu, M. S. Bacon 44,000 bu, J. B. Wilbur 25,000 bu, M. Clayton bu Geshawk \$5,000 bu wheat, at \$3\fo c; prop Vanderbilt 17,000 bu corn, through. To Collingwood, schr Yankee Blade 17,000 bu corn, and the Huros 20,000 bu wheat; also, the Wabash 24,000 bu corn, and including Tuesday evening charters, 435,000 bu wheat and \$32,000 bu corn, and including Tuesday evening charters, 435,000 bu wheat and 530,000 bu corn, and including Tuesday evening charters, 435,000 bu wheat and 530,000 bu corn, and including Tuesday evening charters, 435,000 bu wheat and 530,000 bu corn, and including Tuesday evening charters, 435,000 bu wheat and 530,000 bu corn, and including Tuesday evening charters, 435,000 bu wheat and 530,000 bu corn, and including Tuesday evening charters, 435,000 bu wheat and 530,000 bu corn, and including T

LAKE-FREIGHTS ELSEWHERE. Yesterday's Cleveland Leader says: "The suspension of freight-rates by the Local Board

suspension of freight-rates by the Local Board will probably make matters more lively here in a short time; whether more profitable will, of course, remain an open question. Nothing could be learned yesterday as to what is going on, and it is probable that both shippers and vessel-men were (as they will be for some days) laying their lines and getting things in shate for operations under the new order of things."

Detroit Post and Tribinse, Wednesday: A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Detroit Vessel-Owners' Association was beid vesterday at the office of Messrs. Merrick, Fowler & Esselstyn, but no business of importance was transacted. It was resolved to retain the present standard of grain rates, and to further delay the establishing of lumber rates out of the Saginaw Valley. Mr. Ira H. Owen, of Chicago, was in attendance at the meeting.

MILWAUKEE. Milwaukuz, May 14.—Grain freights continue quiet and inactive. The schr Guido Pfister was chartered to-day to soad with wheat

nt Chicago at 31/c.

Yesterday the schr David Stewart was docked at Messre. Wolf & Davidson's shippard to re-pair a leak. To-day the steam-barge Swallow is in dock at the same yard for repairs.

The schr Marengo was lifted in the boxes at the Milwaukee Company's yard yesterday, and calked for a leak. The job was performed by

ifting one end at a time.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Wis., May 14.—A northeaster to-day brought in a large fleet of vessels, near-ly all hookers. The only lower lakers to arrive ly all hookers. The only lower lakers to arrive were the schrs James C. Harrison and Itasca. The former had stern, quarter, and small boat crusbed by a collision on the upward passage. The schr C. C. Barnes, bound down from Chicago with grain, came to anchor in the bay. The scow Nelice Winisck came in minus a jib, and the schr Trial with the loss of part of her deckload. The schr William Addrich list night collided with one of a tow of barges off this port, but escaped with alight damage.

Cleared—The schrs Schuylkill and Guido Pister, for Chicago; the schr Sophia Minch, for Buffalo.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 14.—Passed up— Sehrs G. M. Case, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Arabia, Kingston to Chicago, light; Hyderabad, Kingston to Chicago, light; O. M. Bond, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Cossack, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Sam Cook, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Mystic Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; coal; Mystic Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Hartford, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; J. T. Mott, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Rising Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Bring Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; barges Lisgar, Kingston to Chicago, light; steam-barge Liteoln, Kingston to Chicago, light; steam-barge Liteoln, Kingston to Chicago, light; Lawrence, Ogdensburg to Chicago, light; Lawrence, Ogdensburg to Chicago, light; Champiain, Ogdensburg to Chicago, light; Scotia, Montreal to Chicago, light.

Down-Prop Dover, Chicago to New Orleans, corn; steam-barge Chiuton, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; barge Grimsby, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; schr Gleniffer, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat.

DETROIT.

Openial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., May 14.—There was great excitement among vessel men here to-day over the charter of the steam-barge Alcona and the the charter of the steam-barge Alcona and the barge G. D. Brassell with wheat on through rate, wheat to Buffalo, which means 1%c, the established rate being 2c. The two vessels combined take 20,000 bu, and will load immediately. The cut is the all-absorbing topic among vesselowners, and anathemas are the order. Vessels are scarce, and owners have refused anything less than 2c, a fact that may result in Keeping rates up, despite the cut. News was received here from Chicago to the effect that rates there are firm at 3c on corn, and this creates much confidence, and a belief that the worst part is pussed, and that rates may go higher ere long. Other matters here are quiet.

PORT HUBON. PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 14.—Up—Props Benton, Lewis, Gilbert, Jarvis Lord, W. R. Chnton; schrs ishpeming, Bigler, Lady Dufferin, Charles Foster, Hattle Johnson, New Hampshire; stor Juniata and consort, Fairbanks and consort, Swain and consort, Ana Smith and consort: tug Balize and barges, Salina and barges, Bay City and barges; schrs Delaware and Cleveland.

Bay City and barges; scars Desaware and Colycland.

Wind—Southwest, light.
PORT HURON, Mich., May 14—10 p. m.—
Passed up—Prop D. R. Van Allen, James Davidson with Austin and Ozaria: schrs Z. Chandler,
T. P. Sheidon.
Arrived—Tug Stranger and tow.
Down—Prop St. J. seph. Torrent and raft;
schrs R. N. Todman, Hyde. Garibaidi, Thomas
Gawn, H. Ross, LaPetite, Em u
Wind—Northeast, heavy; weather cloudy.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 14.—Coal freights firmer at 30 cents to Chicago. No charters reported, vessels preferring to take the chances at other ports for coarse freight 40.

Cleared—Prop Idaho, mdse; Scotia, mdse; Egyptian, Chicago; Plymouth, Chicago, Bay Citv; schr J. F. Joy, Sagmaw; Thomas W. Ferry, Escanaba; M. E. Perew, G. W. Davis, C. B. Benson, Toledo; Granger, 700 tons coal, Milwaukee; J. E. Bailev, Higgie & Jones, Scotia, H. W. Sage, R. Winslow, Fe50 tons coal, Chicago; Mont Blane, Duluth; J. O. Thaver, 700 tons coal; F. W. Gifford, L'Anne; barres Sweep-glakes, E. F. Gould, Fullow, W. L. Peck, Saginaw; Fanny Neal, Superior, Bay City.

BRIDGHPORT, May 13.—Arrived—Jack Robertson, Depere, 6,000 to cate, 1,000 bu corn; merchant, Denere, 6,000 to corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 2,000 to corn; D. T. Wright, Cleared—North Branch, Peru 143 tons coal; Omahe, Morris, 31,000 cet lumber.

It was reported around the Lumber Market preserving that the sebra Bertie Calkins and Cura had made-engagements to fetch lumber to this port at cut rates, and some humber-commission men were convened that such was not

A COLD NORTHERLY GALE. A chilly, northerly gale blew last night, and the weather outside was very nasty. Bt. Peter and his men kept a vigilant lookout at the piers and on the beach, but at a late hour no vessels were in trouble off this port.

HOUGHTON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May. 14.—Arrived—Prop.

Duluth, Pacific, and Manistee.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The tug Waters was here from Milwankee resterday.

The schr Skylark is in Miller Bros.' dry-dock

The schr Skylark is in Miller Bros.' dry-dock for minor repairs.

The yachts Little Buttercup and Greyhound came out of Miller Bros.' dry-docks yesterday. The Canadian steam-barge Ocean and consorts Merritt and Augusta arrived from St. Catharine's yesterday afternoon.

The lake schr Wenona has arrived at a Buenos Ayres port with a cargo of coal from Liverpool.

The schr Mary Nau lest her foregast on her last passage from Manistee, and the Royce lost her foretopmast.

A jam occurred at Halsted street bridge vesterday that caused some detention to vessels and street travel.

The splendid prop Nyack was visited yesterday by many persons, who admired her greatly. She was pronounced "the boss bost" of the lakes.

The new schr Ford River will be launched at Wolf & Davidson's shipyard, Milwaukee, a week from next Saturday. She is a sinter ship to the Resumption.

The stur Paxton is expected here from Ogdensburg in two weeks, to enter on the excursion business, in command of Capt. Jesse Cox.

The stur Alpens returned to this port after making a vain effort to reach the east shore with a head wind.

A slight collision occurred between the prop Ocean and a schooner in tow of the tug Gregory, at Clark street bridge, yesterday; damage nominal.

One hundred and five vessels arrived at this

nominal.

One hundred and five vessels arrived at this port in the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night.

ELSEWHERE.

The Northern Transportation steamers are doing a good business on their new route.

Ira B. Owen, the well-known vessel owner of this city, was in Detroit Tuesday.

The prop Empire State is the firt boat to make the round trip from Buffalo to Lake Superior ports.

the round trip from Buffalo to Lake Superior ports.

The Detroit & Cleveland Steamboat Company's new boat at Wyandotte will be ready to launch in about two months.

The old steam-barge Burlington has been sold to B. F. Smith and A. F. Bullard, and will be rebufft at Bay City.

Capt. Goldsmith takes command of the prop Alaska, vice Capt. Stewart, resigned, to take the former's position on the prop Empire State, of the Lake Superior Transit Line.

Capt. Pridgeou has proven to the marine editor of the Post and Tribuse, at Detroit, that he did not cut the rates at this port; all his vessels received Association rates.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sali-ings at this port for the twenty-four hours end-ing at 10 o'clock last night:

ing at 10 o'clock last night:

ABRIVALS,
Schr J, O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Ethan Alien, Ford River, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr Glad Tidings, Marinette, lumber, Mason slip.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, wood, Erie street.
Prop Skylark, St. Joe, sundries, State street.
Schr Maj. Ferry, White Lake, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Prop Mary Groh, Manistee, sundries, State street.
Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber, Twalfth Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr E. Riake, Traverse Bay, Jumber, Market.

Silb.
Schr E. R. Blake, Traverse Bay, lumber, Market.
Schr Fleetwing, Green Bay, ties, Market.
Schr M. B. Hale, Menominee, lumber, Sampson Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Cuyahoga, Fish Creek, wood, Stock-Yarda.
Schr La. A Burton, Sturgeon Bay, ties, C., B. & Q.,
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries, Polk

street.
Schr Evening Star, Ahnapee, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr Norman, Sturgeon Bay, wood, Clark street.
Schr Belle, White Lake, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr Hattle Earl, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street. Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, lumber, Thirteenth street.
Schr Magdalena, Paul's Pier, wood, Harrison street.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber, Bridgeport, Schr Ceculia, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sandries, Randerph street.
Scow Banner. AcCarty's P.er. wood, Rush street.
Schr W. H. Vanuerbilt, Cleveland, coal, Chicago avenue.

scent w. h. sanderont, Colevanan, Cola, Charleson avenue.

Schr Fersia, White Lake, ties, C., B. & Q., Schr L. B. Shepherd, Muskogon, lumber, Market.

Prop Ocean, St. Catherines, sundries, Wells street.

Sobg Mary Nau, Manistee, lumber, Market.

Sobg Mary Nau, Manistee, lumber, Market.

Sotrect.

Schr T. R. Merritt, St. Catherines, light, Clark street.
Schr Augusta, St. Catherines, light, Clark street.
Schr Augusta, St. Catherines, light, Clark street.
Schr Augusta, St. Catherines, light, Clark street.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Agnes, White Laze, lumber, North Halsted street.
Tag New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Schr City of Grand Havien, towing, Rush street.
Schr City of Grand Havien, Grand Haven, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen Slip. Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, lumber, no

Scar Bertina Barnes, Menominee, Jamoer, no orders.
Schr G. Elien, White Lake, Jumber, Market.
Brig Herchies, Kincardine, sait. Onondaga.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, Jumber, Onondaga.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, Jumber, Market.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, poles, Mason Slip.
Schr Two Brothers, Cedar River, poles, Mason Slip.

Street.

Scow Moses Gage, Traverse City, lumber, Tweifth street.

Schr Capalla. Muskegon, number. North Pier.

Schr Mary Ludwig. St., Joe, lumber. Polk street.

Schr Mary Ludwig. St., Joe, lumber. Polk street.

Schr Mary Ludwig. St., Joe, lumber. Polk street.

Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr P. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.

Schr Potomac, Rawley's Bay. posts, C., B. & Q.

Schr Carrior, White Lake, ties, C., B. & Q.

Schr Carrior, White Lake, ties, C., B. & Q.

Schr Garanda, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr A. Moener, Summico, ties, Van Burnstreet.

Schr A. Moener, Summico, ties, Van Burnstreet.

Schr A. J. Hate, Port Huron, light, Illimois River Elevator.

Schr Petel., Muskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr A. J. Heile, Forr miron, isom.
Elevator.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, imber, Market.
Schr S. Anderson, Fort Huron, posts, Market.
Schr Elida, Horse-Shoe Bay, ties, R. I. R. R.
Schr Jenny Lind, Manustee, slabs, Division street.
Schr Jelegraph, Choovygan, lumber, Arnold Silp,
Senr S. C. Andrews, Ludingtop, poles, Main
street. Schr Celegraph, Chooygan, immeer, Arnold Slip, Senr S. C. Andrews, Ludington, poles, Main street.
Sch. Cuca. Fish Creek, ties, no order.
Sch. Cuca. Fish Creek, ties, no order.
Schr Game Cock, Lodington, lumber, Van Buren street.
Schr Game Cock, Lodington, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Eliza Day, White Lake, lumber, Wells street.
Schr A. Juckson, Manistee, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Eliza Day, White Lake, lumber, Wells street.
Schr W. H. Dunnam, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr W. H. Dunnam, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr W. H. Dunnam, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Tossy, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Tossy, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Gonden Harvest, Muskogon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Monsoor, White Lake, wooc, Rush street.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, Wood, Rush street.
Schr Luzzie A. Law, Buffalo, coal, light-house,
Prop Concators, Erne, sundress, Clark street.
Schr Luzzie A. Law, Buffalo, coal, light-house,
Prop Concators, Erne, sundress, Clark street.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Marinette, lumber, Market.
Schr Charles Hinckley, Cleveland, coal, no orders,
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber, Tweifth street.
Schr Windson, Manistee, lumber, Tweifth street.
Schr Windson, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Josel, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Windson, Manistee, lumber, Tweifth street.
Schr Windson, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Josel, White Lake, wood, Hush street.
Schr Louitit, Ludington, immer, Market.
Schr Josel, White Lake, wood, Hush street.
Schr Louitit, Ludington, immer, Market.
Schr Josel, White Lake, wood, Hush street.
Schr Coroas, St. Joe, sundries.

Frop Founiain City, Budalo, sundries.

which is supplied by facts which are already pulle. I have openly strongly expressed my dissipation that the supplier of the Government. It from this foreign policy of the Government. It policy appears to be in the main accepted by antly which calls itself Conservative, and it is pressly vindicated in the last report of the Association from which I have retired. I do not see he it is possible for me consistently to support in Leashire what I have opposed in the House of Lor and for the present, at least, I what to hold my free from all party organizations. I remain y obedient earrant, organizations. I remain y obedient earrant, organizations.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

for Pence-Kate Dodson Boursed-Color Line-Diplomatic Pionic and gagement-British Legation Hospitalii Other Nations Outshous-Wedding coption-Lawa Tennis-Motner Gooss-Ying Chess-Honored Visitors-Over Water-The Presidential Caldron-Loon Saulebury-Deaf and Dumb Colleg Races-Hotels-Good Chess.

Washington, D. C., May II.—Atmosphe ally, this is the most delightful of springly, the sweets Correspondence of Tas Tybens.

Washington, D. C., May II.—Atmosphe ally, this is the most delightful of springly, the sweets of gardens complain of lack of showers, and it has been rather cool our belies to appear in their much-talks

lack of showers, and it has been rather cool for our belies to appear is their much-talked-of wonderful suits of white linen, on which wandering vines and bouquets of bright flowers have been artistically painted. The most beautiful of these coquettish costumes have received their artistic ornamentation from the granddaughter of one of the nation's most gallant naval defenders, who is now in reduced circumstances, but earns a handsome livelihood by the use of her palette and brushes.

but earns a handsome livelinood by the use of her palette and brushes.

THE CONTINENTAL CONCETTS

of dress are being revived, and the daughter of a Sountor looked very charmingly as she sat in the Senate gallery on Friday, wearing \$2 gay foulard silk trimmed with Breton lace, with loose sleeves coming to her elbows, revealing her handsome arms and hands, which were incased in ocenwork black-silk mits. Perched on her head was a Watteau leghorn hat, trimmed with a gay bunch of flowers, and adding to the piquancy of her appearance. She and scores of other ladies, of high and low degree, sat for hours listening to

BENATOR EDMUNDS, OF VERMONT, and they were well repaid. Old St. Jerome, as the Democrats call the Green Mountain Senator, from his likeness to the prints of that devotes, was in his glory, and nine out of every ten who listened to him knew that his ingesious argument was intended,—not for the Senators,—not for the occupants of the galleries,—not for the occupants of the galleries,—not for the people,—but for President Hayes in the White House. It was a wooderful speech, bearing marks of extensive legal research, carefully composed, and beautifully expressed. He spoke with dignity and gravity, yet occasionally graceful irony would point the arrows of his logic as with diamonds. The naxt day the same galleries were filled by

DARK-EVED SOUTHERN BELLES,
who had come to hear Ben Hill, of Georgia,

who had come to hear Ben Hill, of Georgia, wave his olive-branch. It being very evident that the North is aroused by the arrogant action of the Southern Brigadiers, Hill undertook to pour oil on the troubled waters, and to plead that the South might be let alone. His lady-listeners followed him with great attention, but when Zach Chandler rose in his stalwart way to make a few comments, their eyes fashed fire, and their features were couvulsed with rage. The last exploit of these representatives of the women of the Sunny South has been to DARK-BYED SOUTHERN BE of the women of the Sunny South has been to secure the REMOVAL OF KATE DODSON,

after the close of the present fiscal year, from the place as attendant to the ladies' withdrawing-room at the Caoitol. Soon after the passage of the Civil-Rights bill Kate, who is really whiter than many of her present persecutors, was orntally thrust from a car on the Washington & Alexandria Railroad, receiving severe bodily injuries. She sued the Campany, and recovered a round sum in damages, but her doctors and lawyers got it all, and, that she might be sure of her present position, Summer had her mentioned by name in the annual Appropriation bill. The House passed the bill making the appropriations for next year, but the Southern ladies had it stricken out when the bill reached the Senate Committee, because they wanted one might be sure of her present position, Sumner had her mentioned by name in the annual Appropriation bill. The House passed the bill making the appropriations for next year, but the Southern ladies had it stricken out when the bill reached the Senate Committee, because they wanted "no uppuish nigger" where they had to go. So the place and pay will probably be given to some impecuations relic of one of the First Families in Virginia, who will hire a "nigger" of sufficient

than it is now, and there was an exemplification of it during the last week, when "Society" shunned the National Theatre because the choir of the colored Courch of St. Augustine, admitted to be the best in the city, were crusing on "H. M. S. Pionfore." The idea that "a parcel of niggers" should appear on the stage was very distasteful, aithough the ladies and gentlement it me stigmatized gave evidence of rare musical ability and knowledge of stage effect.

A PICRIC AY WORMLEY'S FARM

was the social event of last week, as the Diplomatic roosters and their swell associates paid the bills, and undertook to have it very select. The locality was the farm of Wormley, a colored caterer, who has gradually become the owner of the hotel which bears his amme, and to sucoly which with vegetables and milk he has a farm. It was whispered over the strawberries and cream that two of the guests had become energed,—Mass Marcer, a nice of Mrs. Carcoll, having accepted Mr. De Pestel, the Minister Resident of Holland,—and they received many congratuations. Don Jose Brunett, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, is said to be almost in the same pleasant predicament, for Washington gives are bewitched about foreigners, and surrender at discretion when they pop the question.

THE BRITISH LEGATON

keeps up its reputation for baspitality. Sir Edward and Lady Thornton believe that their daughters should be permitted to enjoy themselves, and they give them a dinner work week, the guests commor early and going to the their daughters abound a dozen young people to visit the home of S. W., which is now in applement of the gradient of the gradient of the gradient of the part of the singling of some sire from "Pinafors," by the singling which the spaceton the gradient of the

recognity exhibited here elleited an ill-natured letter from some part, s who had gotten up a

from Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and during the past they have enjoyed seeing Mrs. Joh Kennedy, whose husband also field a Calonice. She will pass the coming summer at family setate, known as "Hebester," on banks of the Patapaco River. It was there Mr. Kennedy words "Sorreshoe Robinson."

will tempt many across the Atlantic, about Congress adjourn before the middle of Jun Among those who will go are Senator and Me Edmunds, with their elected daughter, who will meet in Switzerland Mrs. Edmunds' brothe George P. Marsh, our Minister at Rome. Julies Miller's family are also proposing to abroad, although he must remain to hold in Circuit Courts in Missouri and Arkansas. Ministeneth, the wife of the ex-Senator from Orgon, will sail on the 25th Inst., with her cit drant, for German, where she proposes to imain for two years. Mrs. Secretary Sherm and her adopted daughter are at Neutchatel.

The Prissidential Caldnow is boiling and bubbling furiously. Thurm has been much troubled by Sherman's visit. Ohio to put up his fences, and the foxy fellow fears that he may have to run arais the Secretary of the Treasury for the Gub natorial chair of their State, in whe case he will be beaten and Presidential apple-cart will be upset. As The man atock has become depressed, the friends Hendricks have taken courage, although the want it understood that they will take not one-fiddler's place, especially with Tilden leader of the Democratic orchestra. A disguisted Republican, by the way, who has at rought. His supercillous and arrogant is ner have angered some of the Democrate, declare that they intend to expose his profitions in the winter of 1876-77 to upset filectoral Commission, and sant Tilden as P dent. They say that they have the dead-

Frunk Biair.

THE NATIONAL DEAF-SUTE COLL
conferred diptomas on its graduatin
Wednesday last, and the quaint build
filled by a distinguished party.
Hayes and wife, several Judges of the
Court, a few Congressmen, a trio of the
Diplomats, and a sumber of ladies,
Mrs. Gen. Loran and Mrs. Gen. Las
present. Two of the crations were design language by graduates, and int
they were flugared off. The other grabeen taught to articulate, and spoke is been taught to articulate, and spoke in a while what he said was interpreted it language. This is a noble charity, a started by Amoa Kendall, Jackson's ter-General, and then endowed by the The buildings are massive and or especially the chanel, with its high-u stained glass window.

under the suspices of the Mary, Club, will commence on the part

Virginia, who will hire a "nigger" of sufficient humility to do the work for about one-tinth of the salary affixed to the piace. The color-line was not more distinctly marked to the piace. The color-line was not more distinctly marked to the piace of the color-line was not more distinctly marked to the piace. The color-line was not more distinctly marked to the landlerds, who count here easily as a clear bosons, and the extra assistor as a clear bosons, and a clear bosons, and a clear bosons, and a clear bosons, and a clear bosons as a clear bosons, and a clear bosons as a clear bosons, and a clear bosons as a

here and made matters lively.

LOVERS OF GOOD RATES

are just now enjoying themselves. The
is well supplied with black-base from th
Potomar, shad from this vicinity, Spanis
ere! from Cape fishermen, green tust
Key West, salmon from down East, of
hamb and veal from the Valley of Virgh
crabs from the eastern shore of the

THE STATE THE ARTER BEFORE HERSHEY HALL TO-MORROW NIGHT,

AMY FAY CONCERTS

Introductor Mile. Mantey, violinius: Madame is vott. sorprinor: H. Chartere Eddy, virginiais: His Mill Banas and Frank T. Bard, account and the Management of the Management of the State of the Management of State of the Management of the State of the Management of the State of the Management of the

COLVILLE OPERA BUBLISONE CHIPAR

MILLS: EME ROSERAU and fifty other survey to action, including ME. GUS WILLIAMS.

TO NIGHT, TWO GISTOMETER AGENTS.

GALVEY AND FIN APPREC.

Salurday Mattine and Night Act CINDERFELL and PIN APPREC.

PIN APPREC. Sunday, NIGHT ACT CINDERFELL and PIN APPREC. Sunday. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

DIPLOMACY

THE CHARLET MILITAL WALL THE CHARLE WALL THE CHARLE SOURCE PROME, WILLIAM THE CHARLET STREET WOOD, THE CHARLET STREET AUTHORITY OF THE CHARLET STREET AUTHORITY OF THE CHARLET STREET ST

GRAND TRIPLE ENTERTAINEY

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Eli Perkins is at the Palmer.

A. C. Hesing leaves for Arizons to-day.
S. Marks, of Milwaukee, is at the Gardner.
R. A. Jewett, of Buffalo, is at the Gardner. Louis Bush, New Orleans, is at the Palmer. A. Howell, of Decorah, Ia., is at the Garene C. H. Farrington, Denver, is at the Tre William Penn Clark, Iowa, is registered

Allen C. Fuller, Belvidere, is a

Judge Andrew Wylee, Washington, ng at the Pacific. G. M. Bronkerhoff, Springfield, Ill., is domined at the Pacific.

Commodore Francis B. Ellison, U. S. N., is nest of the Tremont. H. J. Frischel, London, and A. Godelot, Paris, are guests at the Pacific.

John Jones is intally ill with Bright's disease of the kidneys, and cannot possibly outlive the

T. Tandy, Assistant General Freight Agent t the Great Western Railroad of Canada, is at

the Palmer.

John Eagen, General Passenger Agent of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, & Lafayette Bailroad is at the Tremont.

William A. Howard, Governor of Dakota, assed through the city yesterday, stopping a w hours at the Pacific.

Gov. Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, is registered at the Sherman. He arrived yesterday norning, and will leave to day.

Dr. C. T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Asymm for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln, Ill., is one of the guests of the Pacific.

The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manassa, opticisu, 88 Madison street (Tribuna Suilding), was at 8 a.m., 61 deg; 10 a.m., 62; 3 m., 69; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 44. Barometer at 8 a.m., 29.42; 8 p. m., 29.45.

Bullwinkie's fire-insurance report states that wing to the dry weather and prevailing winds he number of fire alarms from May I to the state at the the first the morning was thirty-seven. The almer, Fuller & Co. fire was of course the

John Bahrends, the eccentric German tanner who shot himself in the forebead Tuesday morning, at the residence of his son-in-law, in the rear of No. 574 North Franklin street, died of his wound at 3:30 yesterday aftersoon. The inquest will be held this forenoon.

Col. H. W. Jackson, Receiver of the Third National Bank, has received the check-books from the Comptroller, and is prepared to pay the seventh dividend. It is 5 per cent, and makes, with the previous dividends, 85 per cent of the bank's liabilities which have been paid.

ce, with the previous dividends, so per cent to bank's itabilities which have been paid. In Smith, drayman, living at No. 261 Henry st, while driving along Clark street, near or, at 11:45 yesterday forenoon, had a fit, fell from his seat to the floor of the dray, ing a rupture of the abdominal wall and rinjuries so severe that Dr. C. D. Camp, attended him, does not think he will rer. Mr. Smith is 60 years of age.

The Committee in charge of the subscriptions the rebuilding of the University of Notro e held a meeting at the Grand Pacific lasting. The Rev. Father C. Kelly, the Obair-assigned the books and credentials to the rent members of the Committee, and sevroutine preparations were disposed of. A rail meeting of the Committees will be held to same place Tuesday evening.

same place I needay evening.

or named Kelley, 14 years of age, living
family named Haines, at No. 1862 Deartreet, was run over by Engine No. 67 on
ake Shore & Michigan Southern Road
modation train, near the crossing of
farst street. His head was badly mashed,
r. Bosworth, who attended him, said he
not recover. His lather, an employe of
uliman Palace-Car Company, was tele-

olice report that William Wilson, for-reman in the office of the Rochester and a brother to the editor-in-chief of er, is dying at No. 164 Madison street.

the rumor. Mr. Wilson has spent thousands of dollars traveling for his health, and but recently arrived here from San Francisco. His brother has been sent for.

C. J. Brydges, President of the Intercolonial Railroad of Canada; J. Tillinghast, General Manager of the Canada Southern Railroad; J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad; S. S. Merrill. General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Charles Paine, General Superintendent of

rses. A verdict of accidental death was red, and, as usual in all such cases, the was discharged from custody. An at was also held upon Frederick C. to, 67 years of age, living at No. 865 street, and a verdict of accidental death sturned. The deceased was run down by the engine in the yard of the North Chi-Rolling Mills while on his way to the mill some dinner for his son.

meeting of brick-laborers was held last ng at No. 90 West Randolph street for the see of completing the organization of the Laborers' Benevolent Union. Patrick presided. The attendance was not as large a hoped for, but apseches were made extory of the objects of the association, and a number of new members put down their

too, are unsuccessful in their way to Washin moved morth, that the most vigorous measure must be inaugurated to prevent serious trouble with their tribe. The companies of the Twen ty-second Infantry now at Mackinac will be sent to Fort Gibson, and theree detachment will be sent to Vinita and other points. The company of the Sixteenth now at Fort Gibson will be sent to Fort Sill as soon as relieved by the Twenty-second.

Virtue is its own reward." His name is George Vicoxson, and he is an emyloye of the Michau Central Railroad. Yesterday afternoon, tordy after the New York train arrived on hat ad, he saw a little package lying before him descrelessly picked it up. On further examption he found that his package contained in first-class compon tickets from Ohicago to Francisco, worth

would in duty bound have "set 'em up all round." Knowing, however, that honesty is always the best policy, he made a vigorous attempt to find the owner of the lost pasteboards. After diligent inquiry of the baggage master and conductor he found that the tickets probably belonged to an english tourist, who, with three ladies, was enjoying the good things of life at the Palmer House. Thither George hied himself, full of conscious rectitude, and found his man in the rotunda. An explanation was had, and the smiling railroader presented the tickets to the representative of that county on which the sun never sets, who received them with a chilling smile, and then presented the honest finder of \$460 of railroad tickets with a tright new dollar. The by-standers and loungers crowded about the lucky man, and were so loud and exuberant in their expressions of admiration at the princely munificence of this reward of virtue that the sturdy subject of Queen Vic, after much thought and more bluster, held out a \$10 bill, and vanished. Among the arrivals at the Palmer yesterday was J. N. Ferris, England.

and vanished. Among the arrivals at the Palmer yesterday was J. N. Ferris, England.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY
beld it annual meeting last evening, at the close of the weekly prayer-meeting.

8. M. Moore presided. Mr. H. N. Holden, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, read the annual aport of that body, which was accepted after an amendment had been made to a portion of it referring to the revival meetings of last winter. According to this report, the total rental of pews for the year was \$40,578 Gl; rent of parsonage, \$600; total rents, \$11,178.61; total collected, \$10,400.54; halance due, \$758.07. The last report of the Trustees showed that the pew-rentals amounted to \$10,028.47, showing an increase of \$550,141his year over last. Last year, 241 persons rented to \$10,028.47, showing an increase of \$550,141his year over last. Last year, 241 persons rented to \$10,028.47, showing an increase of \$550,141his year over last. Last year, 241 persons rented to \$10,028.47, showing an increase of \$550,141his year over last. Last year, 241 persons rented to \$10,028.57, showing an increase of \$550,141his year over last. Last year, 241 persons rented to was, against 276 this year, an increase of \$550,141his year over last. Last year, 241 persons rented to was, against 276 this year, an increase of \$550,141his year over last. Last year, 241 persons rented to was, against 276 this year, an increase of \$550,141his year over last. Last year, 241 persons rented to was, against 276 this year, an increase of \$50,80,01 this account, the receipts firm old pew-rents amounted to \$570,65; weekly pledges to that account, \$200.25; paid out on account, \$498.38, leaving a balance of \$32.50 to the credit of current expenses. The Trustees reported that the bonded indebtudness was the same as at the last annual meeting—\$16,800. There were subscriptions to this account amounting to \$6,864, which were supposed to be good. Most of the parties subscribing, nowever, agreed to pay the amounts opposite their names, providing the remaining \$10,0

The Treasurer's report was next submitted. This ended May 1, while that of the Trustees was brought down to date. The Treasurer reported on the floating debt receipts amounting to \$575.90, and disbursements, \$493.38. Expense account, receipts, \$10,543.06; disbursements, \$10,164.05. Bonded debt account, receipts, \$592.88; disbursements, \$254.95; ball ance on hand, \$337.93.

THE CITY-HALL.

Three new cases of scarlet fever yesterday. Few permits were issued yesterday. Among them was one to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Racine and Belden avenues, to cost \$2,000.

The City Treasurer received yesterday \$500 from the Collector, \$5,193 from the Water Department, and \$397 from the Comptroller. The disbursements were about \$2,000.

The Committee on Elections is called to meet Friday evening at 7:30 to take up the contests before it. The Committee on Fire and Water is called for Saturday afternoon.

The office of Corporation Counsel was formally turned over to Frank Adams yesterday, and he entered upon the duties of it. He was engaged during the day in the State-street condemnation case.

Jesse B. Barton, for some time connected with the Law Department, has been called to Canada to attend the funeral of his father, who died a few days ago. He has the sympathy of a large number of friends in his bereavement.

Aid. McCaffrey stated as his objection to the

canada to attend the funeral of his father, who died a few days ago. He has the sympathy of a large number of triends in his bereavement.

Ald. McCaffrey stated as his objection to the confirmation of Waller for Commissioner of Public Works at the last meeting of the Conseil that he had lived on the North Side twenty-eight vears and did not know him. Some persons think that the Alderman spoke hastily, and that he ought to know Waller well, or at least to have heard of him before, it being said that he is the same individual who served on a Grand Jury a few years ago, and was quite a conspicuous member in that he figured in drawing up some documents which were presented to the Criminal Court, and which gave the Alderman considerable trouble, and necessitated his hiring several lawyers.

Ald. Lawler met yesterday afternoon to commence an investigation of the charges he had made with reference to the material used and the workmanship on the new City-Hall. He was attended by the Fiatist gang, who are laboring assidiously to get in favor with the stoneculters, but in the absence of a quorum of the Committee the Alderman adjourned until today. The Committee will find in commencing the work of inspection, if they are inclined to be impartial, that the surest way to get at the facts will be to compare the new City-Hall with other buildings of a similar nature, and, this being done, the contractors have no misgivings as to what their conclusion will be.

The future of the Mayor's appointees who have not been confirmed was the theme of discussion in Aldermanic circles again yesterday, and it is now beheved that there will be no difficulty in confirming them Monday night. If there is any difficulty at all it is believed that it will be in the ease of Justice Walsh, against when the feeling appears to be growing more intense. Just what there is against him no one appears to know, but somebow the opposition to Cameron is on the wane, though his enemies are very active in their fight, some of them being busy circulating stor

George W. Wilson was yesterday perempto-rily removed from the position of Superintend-ent of Streets, and H. J. Jones, who has had charge of the special assessments, was appoint-ed to temporarily fill the vacancy. Wilson was one of those who sent in his resignation as soon as the Mayor took his seek but did it with no

Gray, who attempted to kill Edwin Booth, left for Eigin, in custody of Deputy Jailer Hinberg, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He was chearful, bid his segmintances in the jail goodby, and said he was glad to go.

William Briscoe, an insane man, who was picked up on the street by the police ten days ago, and confined in the jail while search was being made for his relatives, was taken to De-

There is now no way to secure violently sane women who are temporarily placed in the ounty Jail, and an effort is making by Commisoner Boese to purchase two or three large easy clining chairs, to which the unfortunates can tied, and thus prevented from injuring them ives or others. Another thing the jail is sadly need of is a telephone connecting the Jailer's lice with the police headquarters.

office with the police headquarters.

The failure of the County Board to appoint judges and clerks for the June election is attributed to the neglect of the Republican County Central Committee to send in names. There is some talk of inducing the Sheriff to waive half of the twenty days he has in which to serve the notices, but it is simply talk, and the judges and clerks of 'last year, with a few changes made by themselves, will preside at the polls.

Complaint having been made as to the dusty condition of the Evanston road, the Committee on Roads and Bridges went out, yesterday morning, to take a look at it. Owing to the recent rains, they found lots of mud. The road is owned by a private corporation, which collects tolls from those who travel over it. In case it is not kept it proper repair, the County Board can remove the toll-gates. Thousands of Chicagons drive on the road every year, to and from the different cemeteries, and the dust is so thick in dry weather that one is almost smothered, unless he is in the advance carriage. The County Board certainly ought to take some action, and cut off the revenues of the corporation if it does not do something toward remedying the nuisance.

tion if it does not do something toward remedying the nuisance.

County Physician Harroun devoted half an hour resterday to Hobeio, who is charged with threatening to kill Col. Juessen. His pulse is somewhat high, and the temperature of his body abnormal, but his recollection of dates and pluces is remarkable. He denied that he had threatened to shoot Col. Juessen, saying that he had lived in Chicago twenty-two rears, and had never carried a revolver. He went into Juessen's office, and, in referring to the shooting of Theodore Weber, told George Weber, who was present, that he (Hobein) would make a good witness for Mrs. Robert, since he knew Jussen's character. Hobein, however, is evidently insanc, since he says he has written a book entitled "The Voice of God; or, Just to the Righteous"—in which is given an account of his troubles, the history of the conspiracy by which his wife got a divorce, and of his twelve lawsuits. He has the manuscript locked up, but says Gen. Martin Beem has read the work. Dr. Harroun did not make up his mind is not sound. Another examination will be necessary before a certain diagnosis can be made.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. The disbursements of currency yesterday only

No refunding certificates were sold yesterday it is not known when any more will arrive in The revenue receipts yesterday footed up a

total of \$35,070, of which spirits paid \$32,511, tobacco and cigars \$4,495, beer \$4,430, special licenses \$2,785, and \$847 to lists. The expected supply of the \$10 certificates failed to arrive at the Post-Office yesterday, and the hungry capitalists went away unappeased, only to reappear more clamorous this morning. The two men who represented themselves as O'Connell & Co., commission merchants of South Water street, whence their arrest and incarceration some time ago, were released from jail yesterday.

Louis A. Hathsway, charged with concealing goods and effects in scheduling his property in a matter of bankrapter, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, who continued the examination until Tuesday in bonds of \$1,500.

CRIMINAL.

Justice Wallace sent John, alias Matt, Ryan over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$100 yesterday for stealing an overcoat out of a A. R. Snyder was held to the Criminal Court

n bonds of \$300 by Justice Wallace yesterday on charge of robbing the till of E. R. Walker & Co., No. 78 Market street, of \$30. Robert W. Campion will be tried for perjury before Justice Hammer to-day on a charge brought against him by J. C. Richards, who, on a preceding day, was held to swait the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of making threats, preferred by Campion.

is, or pretends to be, very religious, and is quite prominent as a member of the Baptist Church. Once before he has fallen from grace: decamped with a nuch larger sum of money from another brother.

Detective James Morgan vesterday arrested a man named James H. Gilligan, charged with stealing a horse from Cincinnati. The case is said to run thus: Gilligan is a horse-trainer, and was given a valuable blooded animal to train, but was enjoined not to take the beast out of the State of Ohio; but Gilligan, anxious to let his pet have a little exercise at the June meeting at Central Park, came here and resumed training. The case will doubtless be compromised.

The Hinman street police vesterday reported that Minnie Barloy, of No. 39 Norton street, had been enticed, while on her way to school at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on West Taylor street, into a barn in the rear of Edward J. Harty's grocery. No. 540 West Taylor street, into a barn in the rear of Edward J. Harty's grocery. No. 540 West Taylor street, and had been outraged. A well-known thier named Thomas Conners was said to be the gulliy party. The case, however, does not seem to be nearly so serious as reported. The girl is of French parentage, 14 years of age, and smail for her age. She was late for school, and not wishing to be marked tardy, nor to return home, played the truant. A boy met her on the street, and told her that Tom Conners was the on the street, and told her that Tom Conners was the process of t

He tore her clothing into ribbons, but she screamed so loudly that a young clerk in the grocery ran out, whereupon Conners suddenly ran off.

McDormott, the victim of the Italian, was very restless Tuesdav night, and yesterday complained of a violent headache, and of the numbness of one of his legs. His physician is using every exertion to annayonize isliammation of the brain. And in the meantime no trace can be found of the Italian. It was said last night by the detectives that a man corresponding to the description had been detained at Evanston, and that one of McDermott's workmen had zone out to identify him if possible. But no later reports were heard from that section. Again it was reported that a man supposed to be the assassin had been seen going south on Western avenue, near North avenue, at 10:30 in the morning, and dispatches with that purport were sent to all the West Division police-stations. The police have not found a single clew to the man's identity or to his acquantances and if he is found and captured it will be by chance. The city is being scoured by the police every hour in the hopes that some such chance will come to pass.

Justice Morrison: William Carroll, theft of 70 cents from the till of Thomas Diamond's saloon, on West Congress street, \$5 fine; Patrick Ponsonby, a drunken fellow who stole cooper tools from Gustave Cripner and other fellowworkmen, \$50 fine; Gus Beck, charged with attempting to rob C. O. Grauer, \$500 to the 15th; Mary Riley, larceny of about \$50 worth of goods from Charles O'Donnell, of No. 17 Miller street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Stephen N. Peasem, a man who could not keep sober, \$50 fine; to be served out in the Washingtonian Home; James Waish, larceny, \$200 to the Criminal Court; John Murphy. David Maboney, Patrick Hassett, and

Ryan and John Cases, vagrancy, \$10 fine; Frank McCann, assaulting Thomas Gibbons, \$300 to the 17th; Clara Lee, \$50 fine for vagrancy; John Lamprecht, assault with a deadly weapon upon Nicholas Hoffman in a Bridgeport saloon row; A. R. Snyder, charged with the theft of \$35 from a safe in the office of E. R. Walker & Co., No. 78 Market street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; James Ryan, said to be one of a party of four young men who robbed Philip Zehrbach of \$10 last Sunday evening in front of No. 1426 Wentworth avenue, and then knocked him down and beat him, \$500 to the 17th. The ticket-scalpers, Edward List, J. J. Walser, J. A. Webb. J. P. Morgan, L. Solomon, E. A. Mulford, and N. Reeves, were all discharged for lack of prosecution, there having been a misunderstanding as to the time set for trial, owing to which Attorney Trude did not appear in court until two hours after the disposition had been made.

Arrests: James Conway, a confidence-man, found loafing about the Pittaburg & Fort Wayne depot; John a Moore, one of two drunken fellows who last night assaulted John Francis, of No. 105 West Madison street, without provocation, and maleiously destroyed his silk hat and clothing; John Oldoch, disorderly, on complaint of his wife Sophia, living at No. 807 Hinman street; Joseph Quirk, Richard Hargrave, Thomas Horne, John Gibbons, and Thomas and John Cooper, arrested upon suspicion by Officers Mahoney and Hogan, who had received information that a gang of Detroit thieves had recently arrived here. Horne had a number of well-filled pocketbooks in his possession. Gibbons had upon him a newspaper clipping concerning the arrest and identification of two tramps named John Johnson and Charles Remington for robbing Thomas Maroney between Davenport and Moline, and which scrap is supposed to refer to some of the gang. All of them evidently half from Detroit.

CRIMINAL COURT.

In the Criminal Court the following cases were disposed of: William Barney, convicted of larceny; James Stevens, acquitted; Joseph Peters, convicted of the larceny of a watch and chain from Moritz Langeloth, and term fixed at three years in the Penitentiary; Edward Foster pleaded guilty to an attempt to vote illegally in the Eighteenth Ward, at the last election, and was remanded; Thomas Cooley pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded; Billy May pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given sixty days in the Jail; Charles Reynolds pleaded guilty to stealing silk handkerchiefs from Charles P. Kellong & Co., and was remanded; John Connolly, same offense, jury jut.

The conspiracy indictment against John C. Coffman and Detective Higkman was dismissed, the Stata's Attorney stating that he had examined the evidence, and was satisfied the indictment should never have been found. The complainant was Charles Fisk, who alleged that they tried to have him indicted by faise pretenses, and to beat him out of several hundred dollars.

The indictments against J. T. Shayne and S. B. Hayman were not passed, the witnesses for the prosecution residing out of the State, and having been paid the amount of their claims, not desiring to press the matter. These two fellows, it will be remembered, did business under the name of D. C. O'Connell & Co., and beat a great many people, and were indicted for conspiracy to defraud. CRIMINAL COURT.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Slater, Norwich, Ct. J. H. Windsor, DesM'nes.
Lynes, New York.
G. W. Sampson, Boston,
H. Warner, Hartford, E. A. Ford, St. Louis.
Carson, Haunibal,
H. W. Lambert'n, Winons,
McDougall, Montreal Calvin Wells, Pittsburg. PALMER HOUSE.

A. S. Pratt. Washington. J. G. Gibbons, Cincinnati D. M. Dance, Colorado, Alex. Gilson, Germany. L. C. Rockwell, Denyer. C. F. Peck, Washington. H. Musgrave, Jackson. G. L. Congdon, Care'n C'y F. K. Smith, Kansas City. H. W. Maxwell, Brookl'n. SHERMAN HOUSE.

N. W. Farwell, Boston. J. K. Robinson, Akron. O. J. B. Rowe, Rockport. F. C. Butler, Newark. H. C. Strong, Rochester. L. S. Bullard, C. Bluffs. H. S. Shattuck, Newbyp't P. S. Bartiett, Waltham. Soth Parker, Jr., N. Y. G. W. Ristine, Cleveland

TREMONT HOUSE.

S. Wallingford, S. Fran. W. D. McAffee, Rockfor W. G. Billings, Mobile. H. L. Withers, Phila. Jan. A. Moore, Detroit. A. H. Barrett, Louisvil L. Wilson, Eau Claire. N. Stevens, St. Louis. GARDNER.

P. W. Olmetead, LaSatla, Jas. Twamley, St. Pau John Woodward, Wis. F. C. Robins, Nevads. Jno. C. Dennis, Toledo, George Dillon, Ohio. Thos. Atwood, Syracuse, J. D. Oliver, St. Louis. J. A. Dütcher, Miwankee R. Lake, Rockford.

STEPHEN'A. GOODWIN. Judge Rogers, Judge Henry W. Blodgett, Robert Hervey, Isaac N. Arnold, W. C. Larned, John L. High, L. L. Coburn, B. F. among the members of the Bar Association who met yesterday afternoon in the Law Institute to take suitable action in regard to the death of Stephen A. Goodwin.

order, when Mr. W. H. King was chosen Chairman.

In accordance with a motion by Mr. Larned, a committee to draft resolutions was appointed, consisting of that gentleman and Messrs. Payson and Coburn.

A brief sketch of the life of the deceased was given by Mr. I. N. Arnoid, which was substantially the same as that given in This Thisune yesterday. The speaker, in alluding to the excellent qualities of the deceased, morally and intellectually, said that, after fifty years' service at the Bar, he had died with a spotless character; and such a man was to be envied.

Mr. Larned then submitted the following RESOLUTIONS,
which he supplemented with a touching enlogy upon the life and character of Mr. Goodwin.

Resolved, That, by the death of Stebhen A. Goodwin, who has for more than twenty years been an eminent member of the legal profession in Chicago, the Bar has lost one of its ablest lawyers, and the community an upright, honorable, and useful citi-

win, who has for more than twenty years been an eminent member of the legal profession in Chicago, the Bar has lost one of its ablest lawyers, and the community an apright, honorable, and useful citizen; and

Resolved. That, during a professional/career covering nearly half a century. In which art. Goodwin had a varied and extensive practice in all departments of the law, he obtained a high reputation both as a counselor and an advocate. Possessing comprehensive and accurate legal knowledge, accute and forcible in argument, and uniting an industry which was untring with a devotion to the interests of his client which was never failing, he achieved great and deserved success in his profession, and in the denariment of Patent law, to which the latter portion of his life was more especially devoted, he had no superior at the Bar; and

Resolved. That Mr. Goodwin's career, both as a lawyer and a man, has been marked by high moral qualities. He was a man of truth and honor. His life was inspired and controlled by Christian faith and principle. The utmost probity and uprightness marked his professional, public, and socialifie. He was kind and generous, public, and socialifie. And socialifies which has befallen them; and

Resolved. That we express our deep and sincere sympathy with the bereaved widow and family of our departed brother in the great and irreparable loss which has befallen them; and

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and the same be presented to the different courts of record in Chicago by each member of the Bar as the Chairman shall designate.

Mr. L. L. Bond spoke of the deceased's legal abilities, which were of the highest character, and of his conscientious, painstaking efforts in the cause of his clients.

Mr. C. K. Offield, a gentlement who, as part

or new members, as follows: T. A. Bates, Granville; G. A. Farwell, Appleton; G. G. Ramsdell, Vincennes; J. B. Howard, Dubuque; A. T. Averlii, Cedar Rapids; J. C. Stewart, Akron; J. M. Bate, Tiffin; Oliver Madson, Marshall; D. W. Hunt, Oskadoosa; Aifred Odiom, Soringfield; A. H. Barrett, Louisville; C. C. Anderson, Marquette; Thomas Smith, Grand Rapids; Kerr Murray, Fort Wayne; E. S. Rice, Logansport; J. H. Walker, Jr., Peru and La-

The revised constitution as reported by the ommittee was then taken up for discussion. The name was changed to read "The Western as Association," and the rest of the morning session was taken up with a very gasy discussion as to the propriety of admitting any but operintendents and engineers to the Association.

ing active omeers or gas companies to become members of the Association. This does not, however, admit Directors and stockholders.

Assers. Munn. King, Odiom. Littleton, and Butterworth were appointed a committee on nominations to select a Board of Directors and report at this morning's session.

The Auditing Committee reported favorably on the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer. After a long and very desultory discussion of various obscure parliamentary points, the Association listened to Mr. James M. Starr, of Richmond, inf., who spoke briefly on the subject in hand. He had found that at \$4 per 1,000 feet for gas the fuel for an ordinary breakfast could be furnished for two cents. Out of 600 consumers in his little town, less than fifty had failedly provide themselves with gas-stoves. He continued giving some experiences and advice of interest only to the parties concerned.

The Convention them adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SUBURBAN.

The annual Trustee meeting of the Garrett Biblical Institute of Evanston was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Dempster Hall. The Hon. Grant Goodrich acted as Chairman, and Orrington Lunt, Esq., as Secretary.

The Treasurer. O. Lunt, made a report for the year ending May 1, 1879, which was as fol-

Total INCOME STATEMENT.

\$16,816 1,354

\$17,977 This leaves a deficit of \$1,161 for the closing year, but a few unpaid subscriptions will reduce the amount. It was estimated that the expense for the coming year would be \$8,500 more than the income, and the Church will be called on to meet the deficit.

The several Professors made full and encouraging register of the yearly work.

The several Professors made full and encouraging reports of the yearly work.

It was voted to grant a diploma to William A. Shannon, who about three months ago departed for Montana to enter the ministry, as soon as he should send on abstracts of the studies he had left unexamined.

A lady student was voted a diploma on the strength of her merits as a student, and with the understanding that it should not be understood as being considered a license or as an equivalent to an ordination. Diplomas were recommended to be given to Valorous J. Brown, William B. Davis, Charles L. Dismarter. Edward G. Fowler. William E. Valorous J. Brown, William B. Davis, Charles
L. Démpster, Edward G. Fowler, William E.
Howe, Milo N. Powers, Benjamin Reisner,
William J. Stuart, William E. Means, Mary A.
Phillips, George Schorb, and Alonzo Wakeman.
Degrees of Bachelor of Divinity to Melchior
Auer, Edwin J. Bickell, John J. Gawin, and
Charles W. Thornton, all of whom are college
graduates.

Charles W. Thornton, all of whom are college graduates.

The Visiting Board reported as present from the supporting Conferences: The Rev. Isaac Crooks, D. D., of Minnesota; the Rev. S. M. Walters, Des Moines; the Rev. S. Halsey and the Rev. J. M. Walker, Missouri; N. P. Heath and T. A. Parker, Illinois; J. W. Locke, D. D., Southern Illinois; the Rev. A. W. Patten and the Rev. W. A. Smith, Rock River; the Rev. W. J. Campbell, Detroit; the Rev. James Lawson and the Rev. E. D. Huntley, Wisconsin; S. G. Atkinson, Southeast Indians; the Rev. H. M. Laney, Central Illinois; the Rev. Levi Masters, Michigan; and the Rev. C. H. Stocking, East Ohio.

Dr. Mueller, of Buffalo, N. Y., delivered an address in the Methodist Church last night.

The Commencement exercises of the graduating class take place this evening.

The Prorogation of Parliament—The Insolvent Act—Canada Pacific Railway—An Effect of the New Tariff—Newfoundland Seal-Flahing—Post-Office Robberles.

Secial Distation to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 14.—In the Commons to-day, Sir John Macdonald said he was not able to inform the House what the decision of her Majesty's Government was in the Letellier matter, for the simple reason that no such information had yet reached him. He believed, however, when the decision was arrived at, the papers would be Jaid before the Imperial Parliament, and would be open to the whole world. He de-

for the simple reason that no such information had yet reached him. He believed, however, when the decision was arrived at, the papers would be Jaid before the Imperial Parliament, and would be open to the whole world. He decilined to bring down any papers in the matter until the decision of the Privy Council was known. The Government announced that Parliament would be prorogued to-morrow.

Boecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, May 14.—The Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway Company expect to have their connection completed to Longueuil in three weeks, from which point the cars will be ferried across the river to Montreal. This line will be a competitor with the Grand Trunk between Montreal and the American seaboard.

Apacial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, May 14.—The Insolvent act of 1875 will remain in force another year, but the feeling in favor of doing away with all legislation calculated to make bankruptcy easy to insolvents is so strong that the repeal of the act at the next session is inevitable. The effect of the prolongation of the life of the act may be to weed out all weak trades before the next session, and to induce wholesale dealers to get as far away from the credit system as possible in the meantime.

The steambarge Portsmouth, owned by Easton Bros., of this city, is lying in the canal-basin under seizure for infraction of the Revenue laws, and has been ordered to be sold on the 22d inst. The vessel has been seized at the fostance of the Collector of Customs at Kingston. having failed to report after visiting the other side. It is presumed that she has been engaged in amuggling operations.

The German residents of the County of Pertin, not wishing to be behind their fellow-subjects, have forwarded an address of welcome to the Governor-General and the Frincess Louise.

The magnitude of the obligations the Government asked Canada to undertake in constructing the Canada Pacific Railway may be better understood on learning the following facts: One hundred million acres of land, whi

A pork-packing establishment on a large scate is to be established at St. Henri, in the western suburbs.

Recital Dissetch to The Tribuna.

**Halifax, May 14.—The Newfoundland seal-fishery for 1879 is calculated by a local paper as a fair average catch. The unmber of seals taken will reach very nearly 500,000, while the proportion of old seals brought home is greater than usual. Against this, however, is a decrease in the value of seal-oil, and a consequent lessening of profit to the crews.

The usual exodus to the United States is taking place from all parts of the country. This emigration in former years was pait down to the account of Mr. Mackensie's Government; and the promise to put a stop to it was a great Conservative card in the elections.

Namerous post-office robberies have occurred at Halifax. Letters containing large amounts of money have been stolen. In one day, not long ago, the Yarmouth banks lost \$2,200 in notes inclosed in two letters from two different Halifax banks,—one letter containing \$1,000 and the other \$1,200 in Yarmouth bank-bills. Not far from 100 letters have gone astray and never been heard of, durling the last six months, in Nova Scotia alone. The authorities in the Post-Office Department have carefully investigated, and have concluded that these robberies are committed in the Halifax Post-Office. Notwithstanding the fact that a stolen letter was found in his pocket, and marked money stolen from another letter was found in another pocket, a jury has declared that young Paw is innocent. In that case the thief is still in the Post-Office, and the public have no guarantee that what has been done will not be repected. and the public have no guarantee that what he been done will not be repeated.

RELIGIOUS.

ty-first Annual State Sabbath-Se Convention at Bloomington.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 14.—The twenty-fi

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 14.—The twenty-first annual State Sabbath-School Convention is in session here, beginning this morning, and to end Friday night. Of 1,000 delegates expected, 350 are now here, and as many more are expected to-night. Jacobs, Reynolds, Thompson, and others noted in Sabbath-School work, are present. Nothing of general importance was done in the forenoon. The principal work of the alternoon was the appointing of a Committee on Organization and considering their report, which elected the following officers: President, Charles M. Morton, Chicago: cers: President, Charles M. Morton, Calcago; First Vice-President, the Rev. I. N. Carman, Champaign; Second Vice, Payson Trask, of Fulton; Third, W. O. Keener, of Flora. The address of welcome was delivered by Prof. Sne M. D. Fry. Reports of the Statis-tical Secretary and other important sinual reports were listened to with great interest, and showed a prosperous and encouraging conand showed a prosperous and encouraging condition of affairs. This evening President Hewett lectured to an immense sudience on "United Effort"; the Rev. Eli Carmen, of Jacksonville, on "A Better Knowledge of Our Work"; the Rev. J. H. Brooks, of St. Louis, on "A Better Knowledge of the Word." The greatest enthusiasm prevails and the session will be one of the most interesting ever held. Two State Conventions have been previously held here, that of 1859 and that of 1899. The delegates are all entertained by the people of the city.

SARATOGA, May 5.—The Commissioners to the Presbyterian General Assembly have been arriving by every train to-day. The Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, preaches the opening sermon.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

Sr. Louis, Mo., May 14.—The Evening Star, a Democratic paper which was started here in December last, was sold to-day under an order of the Court at public auction, and was purchased by the Post and Dispatch (the other evening paper) for \$790. This gives the latter a clear field, and it is very doubtful whether any new afternoon journalistic ventures will be made here for some time.

SHORT-HORNS. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—Gen. C. E. Lip-pincott announces the sale on June 5 of his celebrated herd of abort-horn cattle at Chandtry, and the sale causes great excitement the short-horn interest in this country, Car and Great Britain.

GAS STOVES.

It would be an object for dealers of this city to call at the Tremont Honse to-day and see the new Retort Gas-Stove (English style). Also Sugg's Standard Loudon Argand Burners. American Meter Company, agents, No. 20 South Canal street.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for

DRUNKENNESS.
Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

SATISFACTION.
If Dr. Price's Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, Almond, or Nectarine Flavoring Extracts are once used, they will always be used.

You can instantly stop that awful nearalgis or care any stomach pain (even cholers) with "Brown's Household Panacea." 25 cents.

Bables are the institution, and should be guarded from attacks of Colic. Flatulence, etc., by Dr. Buil's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making. Force generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

Skinkle-Drake-At Kenosha, on the 10th inst., tugene T. Skinkle and Miss Cornella Drake, both of his city, the Rev. Sabin Halsey officiating. DEATHS.

HENDERSON—May 14 at 183 Winchesser-av., Edmun's J. Henderson, son of Capt. J. C. Henderson, aged 26 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
McQUEENEY—Clara Bells, oldest child of John fl. and Belle McQueeney, aged 5 years I month and I3 days, of scariet fever.

Puneral Thursday, May 15, by cars to Calvary Cemetery, at I o'clock.

HENDREN—L. B. Hendren, May 13, 287 Cottage Grove-av.

Funeral at 16 s. m. May 15.

GOODWIN—The funeral of Stephen A. Goodwin will be held at Grace Episcopal Church, on Wabash-av., near Pourteenth-St., 52 250 g. m. Thursday, May 16. Jeans will be reserved for members of the Bar. Carriages to Graceland.

THAIN—At Oak Park, III. May 14, Hamah Abbott, wife of Richard S. Thain, aged 36 years.

Funeral services at Oak Park, Friday, May 16, 1 p. m.

REIDY—May 13, at 11 p. m., as the residence of his brother. Philip Reidy, Mo. 124 Deeriag-at., John Reidy, and 51 years.

Funeral Friday, May 18, st 10 s. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence by carriages to Galvary.

TRAVFIING IS FYTRA-HA7ABDOME

BOYAL MAKING POWDER.

to any address, postago paid, on recepts of or ROYAL BARING POWDER CO. 171 Duane-s York. Most cheap powders contain alum; dat to health; avoid them, especially when offered in bulk. AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., THURSDAY, May 15. AT 9:30 A. M., TRADE SALE

Crockery & Glassware.

We shall sell a full assortment of English and American W. G. Ware. Rockingham and Yellow Ware. Decorated Tollet Sets. Assorted Glassware. &c.

EF Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & Ch., Auctioneers.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., auctioneers 78 & 80 Randolph-st., REGULAR FRIDAY SALE May 16, 9:30 o'clock, ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE Parior Suits. Chamber Sets. Dining-room Furnitz
Marble-top Tables, a full line of Brussels and Ingrapets, Lounges, Sofas, Crockery, Ciasware, Pia
Ware, Biankets, and General Merchandise.
Also Furniture from private residences removed
pur store for sale. ELISON, FOMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-si

General Auctioneers and Apprais

REMEMBER THE GREAT

AUCTION SALE

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY, Thursday and Friday, May 15 and 16,

At 10 s. m, and 2:30 p. m., AT OUR SALESBOOMS, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Fine Works of ART at your own price. We are instructed to sell without limit or reserve. PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Aust're.

No. 713 West Washington-st., Thursday Morning. May 15, at 10 o'clock, We sell the entire FURNITURE and Outst of PRIVATE RESIDENCE FURNITURE

Range, Refrigerator, Carpeta, Crockery and Glassware, Plated Ware, etc. Unreserved Saie, ramily declining housekeeping. FLEESHEIM, BAHKEH & CO., Augis. REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION,

This Day, THURSDAY, at 2 p. m., on the Ground, May 15, THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS 125&127 West Washington-st

40x150 feet. Terms announced at Sale.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Austra W.A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Bandoloh-st. REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc.,
THURSDAY, MAY 18, as 9:30 o'clock a. m., af our
salesroom, 173 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., AT AUCTION,
Thursday Morating, May 15, at 9 o'clock. Full flav
Slippers, Sandais, and Ties.
JAS. P. Monamara, Auctionom.

WIDDING NOTES & CARD & Lingant Styles, shorted Notice, Least Monoy, Stationery and Fine Rhegraving. St. D. Chiles & Co. 78 Washington. 4...

THE SOLI As Found by

Raum's Rev and F

The Region Troops Are Especially WI

ern Electio Tragio Tales of

Deliberately Gover

Whose Natural Officer of

And Who Frequ Sympathy A List of and Thir

Twenty Distil the South the

Special Disp

WASHINGTON, D. C.

of the Treasury has

the following letter ! Gen. Raum, Comm The Hvn. John Shern wry—Sin: I have the latarement of the operation of the statement of the operation of the statement of the present the latarement of the present the work by district, giv selzed, persons arrested in each district, with of affairs therein from serve that a force has bethe discovery and seiz This force has been engaged in not upon general district.

Number of Special De Time of employ ment Cost of same. \$2,314. Number of illicit atility Persons arressed. 33. Officers and employees May 4, 1878. Collect Deputy-Marshal Thom the bushes and killed. Mr. Rogers was the pformation which led the stills in Clay County in posed that he was killed was the owner of the sit Oct. 3, 1878. Collect had state of affairs in Deputy-Marshal Woodh formidable from illicit of the marshal of the stills in Clay County in posed that he was kill was the owner of the sit Oct. 3, 1878. Collect had state of affairs in Deputy-Marshal Woodh formidable earthand defield the United were well armed with would be impossible to out a formidable earthand defield the United were well armed with would be impossible to out a formidable force authorized to employ seize the stills without was instructed to enforce Collector Wheeler organ men to support his Deor Marshala, and sent them illicit distillers, supposition in the papers.

fully resisted the officer continued to carry on i Feb. 4, 1878, Collect

NG POWDER.

N SALES. ORE & CO.,

AY, May 15. 30 A. M., E SALE

GEO. P. GORE & CO. EROY & CO., FRIDAY SALE :30 o'clock,

MMENSE SALE SECOND-HAND ITURE HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMBER GREAT ON SALE

Paintings O DAYS ONLY,

and Friday, 5 and 16, 2:30 p. m., AT OUR Randolph-st.

our chance to secure f ART at your own g instructed to sell r reserve. IM, BARKER & CO., Auet'rs.

t Washington-st., RESIDENCE NITURE Carpeta, Crockery and Glassware, reserved Saie, family declining SHEIM, BARKER & CO., Augis.

UCTION, URSDAY, at 2 p. m., round, May 15,

ed at Sale. IM, BARKER & CO., Auot'ss. PPERS & CO.. URSDAY TRADE SALE

outters & co., Auctioneers.

ANDERS & CO., BOOTS AND SHOES AUCTION, May 15, at 9 o'clock. Full line i Ties. P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

DING CARDS. NOTES & CARDS, Elegant styles, shortest Notice, Least Money, Stationery and Tins Repreving, S. D. Childs & Control Washington St. 76 Washington St. 76 Washington St. 76 Washington St. 77 Washington St. 78 Washi

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The Region Where Regular Troops Are Still Exceedingly Unpopular.

> Especially When the Southern Election Method Is Endangered.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

As Found by Commissioner

Raum's Revenue Agents

and Helpers.

Tragic Tales of a Most Dangerous and Lawless Class of People;

Who Are Systematically and Deliberately Robbing the Government;

Whose Natural Enemy Is the Officer of the Internal Revenue:

And Who Frequently Get Aid and Sympathy from the State Militia.

A List of Nineteen Officers Killed and Thirty-five Others Wounded.

Twenty Distilleries Seized in the South to One in the North.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the Senate the following letter that has been prepared by Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

The Iven. John Sherman, Secretary of the Preasury—Sir: I have the honor to transmit a brief statement of the operations for the suppression of illicit distillation in several of the States where it has prevailed to the greatest extent since July 1, 1876, to the present time. I have consolidated the work by district, giving the number of stills seized, persons arrested, and casualties occurring in each district, with a summary of the condition of affairs therein from time to time. You will observe that a force has been specially employed for the discovery and setzure of illicit distilleries. This force has been engaged wholly upon this work, and not upon general duties:

This force has been engaged wholly upon this work, and not upon general duties:

DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 14.

Time of employment, seven months.

Cost of same, \$\frac{8}{2}\$. 314. 15.

Number of lificit stills seized, 34.

Persons arrested, 33.

Officers and employes killed, 1.

May 4. 1878, Collector Wheeler reported that Deputy-Marshal Thomas E. Rogers was shot from the bushes and killed, Monday, the 20th of April.

Mr. Rogers was the party who furnished the information which led to the capture of two illicit stills in Clay County in March last. It was supposed that he was killed by Frank Gattin, who was the owner of the stills above referred to,

Oct. 3, 1878, Collector Wheeler reported "a bad state of affairs in Baxter County," and that Deputy-Marshal Wood had met with resistance so formidable from illicit distillers that he was unable to make arrests. He reported that the illicit distillers with a formidable earth-work on Bennett's River, and defed the United States officers; that they were well armed with rides, and that it would be impossible to capture the stills without a formidable force. Collector Wheeler was nathorized to employa force strong, concept to select the stills without bloodshed, if possible, but was instructed to enforce the laws at all hazards. Collector Wheeler organized a force of twenty-five seize the stills without bloodshed. If possible, but was instructed to enforce the laws at all hazards. Collector Wheeler organized a force of twenty-five men to support his Deputy Collectors and Deputy Marshals, and sent them to Baxter County. The illicit distillers, supposing the force was accompanied by United States troops, as had ocen publicly stated in the papers, sunk their stills in the bayou and oestroyed their works. The force however, was resisted in attempting to arrest some of the distillers, shots were exchanged, and one man killed. One prisoner escaped.

SECOND DISTRICT ALABAMA.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 46.

SECOND DISTRICT ALABAMA.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 46.
Time of employment, twenty-five months.
Cost of same, \$7,730.82.
Number of illicit stills seized, 172.
Persons arrested, 773.
Seizer and employes killed, 1.
It has been with great difficulty that the Internative new laws could be enforced in the northeastern portion of Alabama, notably in Cherokee and Cleburne Counties. In May, 1875, Deputy-Collector Holman Leatherwood, while attempting to seize an illicit distillery in Cherokee County, was brutally murdered.

In September, 1876, a force of officers, headed by Deputy-Marshal James H. Bone, went into Cleburne County for the purpose of arresting distillers. This force was met by an organized force of about eighty men, headed by one Roberts, a motorious illicit distiller, and driven out of the county. So well organized were they that they successfully resisted the officers, and openly and defiantly continued to carry on illicit distillation for a year.
Feb. 4, 1878, Collector Booth reported that his Deputies, accompanied by a Marshal's force, had been met, in Winston County, with armed resistance by illicit distillers in overpowering numbers, and that he was unable to enforce the laws. An increased force was given him, and he was enabled to make a few arrests.

In June, 1878, Collector Booth organized a force and made a determined attempt to arrest those lawbreakers. After they had secured the arrest of several persons, they were met by Roberts' band, thoroughly armed, and

FORCED TO RELEASE THEIR PRISONERS, and driven out of the county. Collector Booth was again directed to organize a force sufficiently

PORCED TO RELEASE THEIR PRISONERS, and driven out of the county. Collector Booth was again directed to organize a force sufficiently large to enforce the laws, and, after considerable difficulty, he was enabled to make some arrests. So defant were the illicit distillers in that portion of the State that they sent word that no revenue officershould be permitted to come into the county, in July, 1878, and after a demonstration in force had been made by the Government, some of the violators of law against whom warrants had been issued proposed to surrender. They were permitted to do so, and sentence was suspended against them during good behavior.

Nov. 28, 1878, Collector Rapier telegraphed that his force in Cherokee County, near the State line, while seizing an tillicit still, was fired upon, but he succeeded in accomplishing the seizure.

April 7, 1879, Collector Rapier reports that his force has met with resistance in Cherokee and Cleburne Counties.

On the lat of April, 1879, a force under Deputy-Culector Shouse, while attempting to seize a distillery in Ceburne County, near the State line, was attacked, and several shots were fired by the resistance.

SECOND DISTRICT KENTUCKY.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 6.
Time of employment, five months.
Cost of same, \$1,250.

Number of lilicit stills seized, 35.
Persons arrested, 92.
Others and employes wounded, 2.
May 7, 1877. Deputy-Collector Whedon and his assistants were resisted while endeavoring to arrest lilicit distillers mear Glasgow.

Feb. 10, 1878. Deputy-Collector Landram, while searching for illicit distilleries in Calloway County, was resisted and he and his assistant were wounded by illicit distillers. In the same month a force composed of about thirty men, accompanied by Deputy-Collectors and Deputy-Marsnals, was sent into Wayne County, where illicit distilliers was carried on to a great extent, and the distillers were very bold and defiant. They were met by armed bodies, but were in sufficient force to overcome all resistance.

bodies, but were in sufficient force to overcome an resistance.

In June, 1878, the Marshal's force, attempting to arrest illicit distillers at the distillery operated in Hart County by Ham Choste and Harrison Ramsey, was met by a force or nine men armed with rules and driven off.

In September, 1878, Deputy-Collector Ray's force, in Allen County, near Long Creek, was overtaken by a body of armed men and forced to retire from the county.

Oct. 3, 1878, Revenue-Agent Whitfield, reporting the result of the operations of a Deputy Collector's force in Monroe and Allen Counties, says at they were seizing the second still they were PIRED UPON PROM A BLUFF hear by, and, after leaving, were again attacked.

PIRED UPON PROM A BLUFF

near by, and, after leaving, were again attacked. They went to the third still-house, but, before reaching it, were again bushwhacked. On leaving the fourth still they were fired upon by a party of concealed men near the road, and had one man wounded and one horse killed. The firing at this point from so hot that the men dismounted and returned the fire, with what result is not known. He adds:

The feeling in this county is bitter in the extreme, and the people are almost a unit in unbaiding the illicit distillers and rallying to their support whenever a movement is made against them. They will resist to the hitter end any attempt to seize their stills. A general engagement and loss of life in the late raid was only prevented by the coolmas of our mon and their obedience to

ened to release the prisoners."

Under date of April 28, 1879. Collector Woodcock, of the Fifth Tennessee District, Informs this office that Depuly-Collector Ray, of the Second District of Kentscky, reports that the illicit distillers are again resisting him to Allen County, and asks him to send his force to his assistance.

state to it results in the initial distribution of the county, and asks him to send his force to his assistance.

FIFTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 2.
Time of employment, two months.

Cost of same, \$600.

Number of illicit stills seized, 54.
Porsons arrested, 60.

Officers and employes killed, 1.
Officers and employes wounded, 1.
In December, 1877. Thomas Moore shot and killed Deputy Marshal Elits, in Casey County, who had a warrant for his arrest for illicit distribution.

June 6, 1878. Revenue Agent Whitfield reported the operations of a force sent into Hardin County for the purpose of setzin; stills, and said that it resulted in the capture of two stills and the arrest of three prisoners. The friends of the prisoners organized and pursued the revenue officers and Marshal, but failed to overtake them. Disappointed in theif attempts to rescue the prisoners, they returned and burnt the house of B. F. Clark, whom they had reason to believe acted as a guide.

Mr. Clark was afterwards driven from the county, and has not been able to return since that time on account of threats made against him.

In September, 1878, Collector Buckner reported that he sent a force into La Rue County to seize the distillery of Johnson Bros. They were forcibly resisted and driven off, and Deputy Marshal John Wyatt very severely wounded. On the 1st of September, 1878, the Johnson Bros. with their friends sent word to the officers that they were armed and readyfor any emergency, and would resist any attempt to seize their distiliery or to secure their arrest.

Revenue Agent Whitfield made requisition for breech-loading carbines, which were farmshed to him, and, in connection with Collector Buckner, organized a force of sufficient strength to overcome the distillers, and they succeeded in seizing the stille.

RIGHTH DISTRICT KENTUCKY.

Number of Special Reputies employed, 7.
Time of employment, seven months.
Lost of same, M. 560.
Aumber of allient stills seized, 36.
Persons arrested, 46.
Officers and employes wounded, 1.
A good deal of lawlessness has prevailed in the mountainous part of this district.
In January, 1878, it was found necessary to organize a large force, which was done by Collector Landram, and it was sent into Wayne County. A most determined resistance on the part of illicit distillers was made. The force was used by an organized body, a sight ensued, and Deputy Collector Logan was severely wounded and his horse killed. The law-breakers, however, were overcome, and most of them fled the county. No serious difficulty has occurred in this district since that movement.

FIRST DISTRICT WEST VIRGINIA.

Number of illicit stills seized, 40.

Number of illicit stills seized, 40.

Persons arrested, 22.

Officers and employes wounded, 1.

June 27, 1877. Collector Duval inclosed a report from Deputy-Collector Schofield grying an account of occurrences in Roane County, in which he stated that on the Wednesday night previous fifteen disguised men came to the house of one of the witnessees who had appeared against illicit distillers, broke down the doors, dragged him from his bed, blinofolded him, put a rope around his neck, and led him to the woods and demanded that he take an oath that he would not again appear in the case. He refused, when they passed the rope over a limb and suspended him until he was almost unconscious. He still refused, and they told nim that if he was found in the State after ten days he would be killed on sight; that they had banded together to prevent the prosecution of any man for violation of internal Revenue laws. found in the State after ten days he would be killed on sight; that they had banded together to prevent the prosecution of any man for violation of internal Revenue laws.

On the 23d of Augast, 1877, Collector Duval informed this office that his force of Deputy Collectors in the lower part of his district had been attacked by illicit distillers and Deputy Collector L. Doolittle was seriously wounded. Mr. Doolittle was from this wound badly erippied for life.

Nov. 15, 18.8, Collector Duval reported that 820 indictments had been found by the Grand Jury in the District Court for the District of West Virginia, against persons in the First Collection District, West Virginia, for illicit distilling and other violations of the Internal Revenue laws.

On the 1st of January, 1879, a movement was made by Collector Duval through the counties in the lower part of his clisticit, in connection with Collector Landram, of Kentneky, and Collector Rives, of Virginia. In McDowell County his force was met by a party of illicit distillers and fired into, It was strong enough, however, to overcome the opposition and successfully prosecute the work.

FIFTH DISTRICT VIRGINIA.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 14.

FIFTH DISTRICT VIRGINIA.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 14.
Time of employment, fourtheen months.
Cost of same, 24, 971, 93.
Number of illicit stills seized, 105.
Persons arrested, 180.
Officers and employes wounded, 2.
There has been serious resistance to the enforcement of the laws in several portions of this district, especially in Lee County, where, on the 11th of April, 1877, the officers, having arrested six illicit distiliers, while conveying their prisoners to Jonesville were intercepted by a body of armed men, who demanded the release of the prisoners. On the next day, while the persons who had assisted the officers were at work in their field, they were altacked by an armed force numbering twenty-six men, by whom they were fired apon, and one of their number, Jesse Vandervlier, was killed. The illicit distiliers arrested were pixed in jail at Jonesville, after which their frionas surrounded the jail and demanded their release.
On the 9th of April, 1878, the officers were re-

in jail at sonesville, after which their friends surrounded the jail and demanded their release.

On the 9th of April, 1878, the officers were resisted by an armed force in Scott County. They
were fired upon, but succeeded in getting away
with two prisoners.

On the 1st of May, 1878, the officers were resisted by a body of armed men while attempting to
seize an illicit distillery in Franklin County, and
two Deputy Collectors were wounded.

On the 6th of September, 1878, the officers in
this district were resisted while attempting to seize
an illicit distillery. Shots were exchanged octween the parties, and one of the illicit distillers
was killed. was killed. 1878, Collector Rives made requisi-tion for breech-loading carbines and ammunition, stating that arms were actually necessary in his district to protect his officers in the discnarge of their duties in connection with the seizure if illicit sulls.

FOURTH DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA.

FOURTH DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA.

Number of Special Depaties employed, 16.
Time of employment, six months.
Cust of same, \$3,740.

Number of illicit stills seized, 94.
Persons arrested, 66.
Officers and employes killed, 1.
Officers and employes wounded, 4.
Dec. 13, 1878, Revenue-Agent Kellogg reports that the force of Deputy Collectors under his direction operating in Chatham and Moore Counties had seized twenty-eight illicit distilleries. They were stacked by an armed force; a sharp fight ensued, but the attacking force was repulsed with the wounding of two of their number. Jan. 11, 1878, that his force sent into Stanley County to seize illicit distilleries had been stacked by illicit distilleries, and a Deputy Collector Moore's party in Moore County was resisted by the illicit distillers, and a person named Seawell, who acted as guide, was killed, April 1, 1879, Collector Young reports that Deputy-Collector Pennington's party, walle looking for illicit stills, was attacked by armed men and driven out of the county. On the same day, another force in Orange County was fired upon.

Feb. 13, 1879. Revenue Agent Kellogg reports that stills and illicit spirits, seized by him in Monigomery County, were recaptured by the filicit distillers, and adds: "A detachment of my party was followed and fired upon by the illicit distillers"; and he says, "This county is infested by

lers"; and he says, "This county is infested by
who bid defiance to law, but I routed them completely, destroyed their stills, and drove them
into the mountains."
Under date of Jan. 12, a Deputy-Collector reports to Collector Young from stanley County as
follows:
"After the first three days the moonshiners
made it very warm for us, and kept if up until we
were forced to leave the woods for the protection
of our lives. We left under a volley fired at us
from the hill. One of my men received two
wounds in his head. The Deputy-Marshal was also
wounded.

wounds in head. In Pepuly-Aarsal was also wounded:

"It is impossible for me to give you any idea of the condition of Stanley County, and the danger to one or a dozen men in attempting to enforce the Revenue laws there."

On the 14th of January Collector Young asked to be supplied with carbines and sufficient ammunition to enable his Deputy-Collectors to enforce the Revenue laws in his district.

FIFTH DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA.

Number of Special Deputyes employed, 18.

Revenue laws in his district.

PIFTH DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 18, Time of employment, afteen months.

Cost of same, \$7,465,25.

Number of illicit stills seized, 237.

Persons arrested, 114.

Officars and employes wounded, 2.

On the 16th of Mar, 1877, James M. Gray, while assisting Deputy-Collector Crosbie in seizing a still in Guilford County, was seriously wounded by persons concealed in the woods.

Aug. 23, 1878, Collector Wheeler reported, while Deputy-Collector Reid was enzaged in the seizure of an filicit distillery in Randolph County, the party was fired upon several times by persons in ambush. Two horses were killed. He also writes that the Deputy Collector's life has been threstened, and that there is much lawiessness in that county.

April 18, 1879, Collector Wheeler reported that his force of Deputy Collectors, while near the illicit distillery of one James Smith, was fired upon, and Deputy-Collector Joyce wounded.

Under date of April 26, 1879, Collector Wheeler acks that he may be furnished with arms to enable his deputies to protect themselves while enforcing the Internal Revenue laws in his district.

In 1877 it became apparent to this office that enormous frauds were being practiced in North Carolina is connection with the sale of manufactured to bacco. The loss to the Government was estimated at from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000 a year.

It was with

A GOOD DEAL OF DIFFICULTY

own as "blockade-tobacco" neddlers, who rei through sparsely-set led portions of the nery selling fraudrient tobacco. To protect dovernment and honest dealers against these ators of law requires the constant vigilance of lers in those districts.

SIXTH DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA. SIXTH DISPRICT NORTH CAROLINA.

Number of Special Deputies employed, Sc.
Time of employment, twenty-four months.
Cost of same, \$25, 488.60

Number of filleit stills seized, 427.
Persons arrested, 675.
Officers and employes killed, 1.
Officers and employes wounded, 2.
Feb. 9, 1877. Hevenne Agent Wagner informed this office that District Attorney Lusk writes to Marshal Douglass that at the trial of a distiller before Commissioner Morris, in Henderson County, North Carolina, twenty armed men attacked the Court, fasally wounding Deputy-Marshal liaskins.
The other officers oscaped.

Court, Tatally wounding Deputy-Marshai Haskins. The other officers oscaped.

Oct. S. 1877. Collector Mott reported that Deputy-Collector Gillespie, accompanied by Deputy-Marshais Patterson and McDowell, and two assistants, while searching for illicit stills in the South Monutains, were suddenly irred upon by persons concealed in bushes and behind trees and rocks. The number of assailants was estimated at twelve. The officers, having previously arrested two persons for illicit sistilling, retreated with their prisoners out of the mountains, and were met at every turn of the narrow road by the attacking party, who, out of sight and range of the officers, kept up a persistent fire. One Deputy-Marshail and Deputy-Collector Gillespie were seriously wounded. One horse was killed.

Dec. 10, 1877. Collector Mott requested to be furmished with ten rep sating carbines and a sufficient quantity of ammunition for the purpose of siming his force to enaote them to enforce the Revenue laws in his district.

On the 15th of June, Collector Mott reports that his force

CAPTURED FIVE PRISONERS,
one of whom had been forcibly released from the
Pickens County Jail. South Mountain. The force
was attacked by a large body of armed men with
intent to resche the prisoners. A fight ensued and
the assailante were driven off.
Sent. 39. 1878. Deputy-Collector Bryan's force
in the South Mountains were fired upon by illicit
distillers, and Deputy-Collector Long's horse
killed.

April 12. 1879, Collector Mott reports that the
jail in Rutherfordton, in which illicit distillers
were confined, was attacked by an armed body of
men for the purpose of releasing the prisoners.

Under date of April 18. 1879, Revenue Agen.
Chapman reports that during the month of January a man named Treg. in Alexander County, who
was suspected of having given information in relation to illicit distillers, was drayged from his house
at night and severely beaten by six dispaised men,
and that B. F. Kedder, who had made himself opnoxious to the libeit distillers in his section by
assisting Deputy Collector Bryan, was informed
that a bullet fired at one Johnson while riding
through the Brushy Mountains was intended for
him. CAPTURED FIVE PRISONERS,

THIRD DISTRICT GEORGIA. Number of Special Deputies employed, twenty-

Number of Special Deputies employed, twerryeight.

Time of employment, thirteen months.
Cost of same, \$6,955,25.

Number of slicit is rills seized, 60.
Persons arrested, 33.
Officers and employes killed, 1.
Officers and employes wounded, 3.
April 1, 1878, Collector Wade reports that J. E.
Cummins, who had furnished information against
flicit distillers, was, on the 30th of March, shot at
his house by disguised parties.

May 28, 1878, Collector Wade reports that a colored man acting as guide to Deputy Collector A.
B. Smith was seriously wounded by illicit distillers.

May 28, 1878, Collector Wade reports that a colored man acting as guide to Deputy Collector A. B. Smith was seriously wounded by illicit distillers.

Sept. 12, 1778, Collector Wade reports that a Deputy Marshal was shot in Baidwin County while endeavoring to arrest parties complained of for illicit distilling.

Nov. 16, 1878, Collector Wade reports that his force was resisted by an armed band in Glasscock County, and one of the assailants was wounded.

Jan. 27, 1879, Collector Wade reports that an armed force attacked his deputies in Jasper County, and one of the assailants was wounded.

Jan. 27, 1879, Collector Wade reports that an armed force attacked his deputies in Jasper County, twelve miles from Covington, and recaptured illicit whisky which had been setzed.

Adri 28, 1879, Collector Wade reports that his force had been resisted in the discharge of their duties in Elipert County, and asks for arms to emble them to enforce the laws.

SECOND DISTRICT GEORGIA.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 19.

Time of employment, eighteen mouths.

Cost of same, \$6,594,40.

Number of sheight stills seized, 411.

Persons arrested, 1,440.

Officers and employes wounded, 5.

Feb. 8, 1877, a party was sent into Northern Georgia for the seizure of stills and the arrest of violators of the law, accompanied by a detachment of the United States troops under the command of Lieut. McIntyre. The force met with formidable resistance, and Lieut. McIntyre was shot and instantly killed.

In July 1879, one McKinney, for giving information against illicit distillers in Gordon County, was fired upon and killed.

In July of the summer of 1877 a party of gentlemen went out deer-hunting, taking for their fuide a man by the name of Dearing. Dearing was shot and killed by some unknown parties, who, it is supposed, thought him to be griding a party of revenue officers.

In December, 1877, Deputy-Collector George reports that, in attempting to approach the same, fire was opened upon his force, and he was held at bay for some time, but finall

SUCCEEDED IN CAPTURING THE STILL.

January, 1878, a Deputy Marshal's force, in attempting to arrest filled distillers in Campell County, was resisted, and the guide, named John Moore, was seriously wounded.

April 27. 1878, Collector Clark reports that Deputies of the Collector Hendricks' force was attacked by a body of armed citizens, and his guide, named Middleton Neal, was captured, and when attempting dieton Neal, was captured, and when attempting to escape was seriously wounded. In July, 1878, a man named Eason, living in Campbell County, who had been a witness sgainst illicit distillers before the Court at Atlanta, was catted out of bis house at midnight and mardered? During the same month Deputy-Marshal Montgomery had orisoners released from him by an armed force in Chattooga County,

Jan. 30, 1879, Collector Clark reports that Deputy-Collector Fox's party in Cherokee County, while driving along the road, was fired into from the woods and the roadside. One guide was instantly killed, and the criver of the toam was bad-ly wounded.

the collector, in reporting this, says that he sincerely deplores the existence of such a state of affairs as readers the officers of the law liable to be assassinated at any turn of the road, but, as matters of fact, they are compelled to appear on the March 3, 1879, he reports that Deputy-Collector Shepherd informs him that a person who acted as guide for his party in Raven County was shot, and, it is thought, fatally.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

guide for his party in Raven County was shot, and, it is thought, fatally.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 64. Time of employment, twonty-three months. Cost of same, \$22,007.

Number of illicit stills seized, 199.
Persons arrested, 267.

Officers and employes killed, 2.
Officers and employes wounded, 6,
Jan. 17, 1877, Collector Carpenter reported that Deputy Collector Barton and one Hendrix, while attempting to arrest Lewis Redmond, a notorious lilicit dustiller, were shot and almost fatally wounded. On the 20th of January Redmond, a companied by some twenty of his friends, surrounded Deputy-Collector Barton's house early in the morning, and compelled him, under the threat of instant death, to pay him \$100 for the seizure he had recently made from him, and, at the same time, in addition to this, took away as a reprisal one of Barton's horses

On the 11th of June, 1877, Revenue-Agent Warner reported that James Ledford was brutally mursered by a party of men under the lead of of James Weaver, at Landram railroud station. Ledford had rendered some assistance a few days previous to the Revenue officers in attempting to arrest Weaver for illicit distilling. This nurder was committed in the presence of a large number of citizens.

Under date of Aug. 6, 1877, Lieut. John Anderson, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, who was in command of a detacament of troops stationed at Greenville, which had been called upon to assist the officers in the execution of the Revenue laws, reports that, in the northern part of the State, the mountainous portion of it, about 90 per cent of the adult male population are engaged in the manufacture and sale of corn whisky.

PAYING NO TAX,
and wholly ignoring the United States laws. He says that the civil officers have been powerless to suppress this business, and in nearly every case, when they have gone to the mountains in the execution of their duties without the protection of troops, they have met with resistance, and some lives have been lost in

Spartamonry County, while removing littlet whisky. A crowd of their friends at once gathered, the
team was forcibly recaptured, and the prisoners
were released.

On the 20th of December, 1877. Deputy-Collector Daniels, with two assistants, had seized a
wagon from which illicit spirits were being sold
by one Ira Langston. They were attacked, and
the property recaptured.

On the 27th of December, 1877. Deputy-Collectors Kane and Cammings, assisted by Deputy-Marshal Durham, seized a wayon containing fraudulently removed tobacco and arrested the owner,
upon whose person were found some internalrevenue stamps walch had been removed from
packages. Wulle the officers were proceeding
with the prisoners and property to the United
States Commissioner, and near West's sfore, in
Union County, they were met by a rifle company,
numbering about 100 men, armed with Winchester rifles, and a portion of them mounted
and uniformed. The officers were immediately
surrounded by the militia company, who shouted,
"Release those brisoners!" After some resisttance, the prisoners were released and the property

RECAPTORED BY THE MILITIA.

Joseph Gibbs, a Trial Justice, and B. A. Gregory, a State Constable, were the principal persons in authority, and demanaed the release. The Deputy Collector, in recording this affair, says: "The offenders are persons of means and influence, and will make, no doubt, a determined resistance to arrest, backed as they are by a community hostile to the revenue laws of the United States." Subsequently warrants were issued for the arrest of the parties. They refused to be arrested by

on the 12th of March, 1878, Collector Brayton reported that all the prisoners committed to Pickers County Jail for illuit distillation and been forcibly released by an armed mob. supposed to be led by Redmond. The mob also surrounded the house of one William Gray, whom they asspected of having assisted the revolue officers, demanded his surrender, and threatened his life. Finding tray absent, they started in parsuit of him, stating that they intended to drive every revenue officer out of the county. Anthority was given to the Collector to

EMPLOY ONE HUNDRED MEN,

If necessary, to assist in maintaining the majesty
of the law. Under this authority, he employed
twenty-five men as a boase.

On the 10th of April, 1878, Deputy-Marshal
Springs, while engaged with the Collector's force,
who were in pursuit of illicit stills, was snot and
instantly killed by parties concealed in the brush.
Under date of Jane 29, 1878, Collector Brayton
reports that on the 27th of June Deputy-Collector
Roman received information that a cattle-dealer
named Griffin had been killed, under the supposition that he was a revenue officer, at East Fork,
snortly after the departure of Hoffman's force
from that locality.

Nov. 21, 1878, the Collector force operating in
Abbeville, S. C., had retired for the night to a
farm house; during the pught it was surrounded by
an armed mob, and at least forty shots were fired,
and the officers ordered to leave.

Dec. 11, 1878, a quantity of tillelt spirits which
had been seized near Wathalla by Collector Brayton's force was rescued by a party of a raned Georgians.

On the 10th of February, 1870, Collector Bray-EMPLOY ONE HUNDRED MEN,

ton's force was rescued by a party of afined Georgians.
On the 10th of February, 1878, Collector Brayton reports that Deputy-Collector White, assisted by one Childers, seized a wagon containing illicit whisky and attempted to arrest the driver, one Smite. He was specially resisted, and both White and Childers were wounded and the property released.
On the 16th of April, 1879, Collector Brayton reported that his force was fired upon while seizing a still upon the Chattooga River, eighteen miles from Walbalia.
April 19, 1879, Collector Brayton reports that, while his force was seizing a still twelve miles from Spartanburg, it was fired upon and Deputy-Collector Byron was wounded.

SECOND DISTRICT TENNESSEE.

Number of Special Depaties employed, 9.

collector Byron was wounded.

SECOND DISTRICT TENNESSEE.

Number of Special Depaties employed, 9.

Time of employment, three months.

Cost of same, \$1,672.20.

Number of illicit stills seized, 159.

Persons arrested, 663.

Officers and employes killed, 4.

Officers and employes wounded, 2.

June 24, 1877, Collector Cooper reported that his force was fired upon by an armed party in Union County.

July 0, 1877, Collector Cooper reported, as the result of the operations of his force in Hancock County, the seizure of the distillery of Dol Ray, where his force was resizeed and fired upon by the assailants and driven to the woods.

Oct. 24, 1877, Revenue Agent Brownlow telegraphs that "Dol Ray has again attacked and shot and killed Rains for the cisson that he believed Rains gave the information which led to the seizure of his distillery."

In the fall of 1877-two men named Legers were killed in Granger County for having given information leading to the shizare of an illicit distillers.

Jan. 24, 1878, Floyed Collins was shot by illicit distillers. Soon afterwards, in an attempt to arrest the parties, a fight ensued, which resulted in the killing of Rhea and Cobb, an officer.

June 17, 1878, Collector Cooper reported that his Deporty Collectors operating in Union County were fired upon by illicit distillers, and prisoners whom they had arrested were rescued.

Aug. 6, 1878, Deputy Collector Cooper, a son of the Collector, while attempting to seize the illicit distillery of Hut Amarine, which was stronely guarded by armed men, was fired upon by the distillery of mine men, was fired upon by the distillery of nine men, who opened fire on them. His officers promptly returned the fire and put the attacking party to flight.

April 19, 1879, Collector Cooper's force of Deputy Collectors was fired on from ambush near the head waters of Cinco Creek, and Deputy Collector Lindsay severely wounded.

FIFTH DISTRICT TENNESSEE.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 42, Time of employment, seventeen months.

Number of Special Deputies employed, 42.
Time of employment, seventeen months.
Cost of same, \$11,013.46,
Number of illicit stills selzed, 196.
Persons arrested, 322.
Officers and employes killed, 2.
Officers and employes wounded, 3.
In June, 1877, Deputy Collector Elder selzed several illicit distilleries in Jackson and other counties. A month afterwards a Deputy Marshal went to Gainesboro, and, the report going out that it was Elder, a number of men cathered in to all him, but found their mistake before proceeding to violence.

by densely-wooded hills. The distillery was constructed with double-lined doots and
PORT-HOLES ON EVERY SIDE.

When the officers had reached within 100 yards of the distillery, Morgan daclared if they continued to advance he would kill every one of them. As they approached Morgan opened fire through the port-holes. His gun was shattered, but he immediately brought out another and continued to fire very rapidly at Davis' party. Some of the party succeeded in firing at Morgan through the other port-holes, and he finally surrendered. In the distillery they found two double-barreled shot-guns, two muskets, and two nistols.

May 22, 1878, while attempting to seize an illicit distillery in Grundy County, Deputy Collector Davis was stacked by seven armed men, who fired upon him, and in defending himself one of his assailants was killed.

June 24, 1878, Deputy Collector Phillips reported tast, on the 12th of that mouth, in De Kaib County, while destroying a distillery said to belong to English & Johnson, he was fired upon from the bushes; and again at a distillery said to belong to J. R. Richmond, three miles from Cookville, he was fired upon; and on the 19th, while traveling on the public road seven miles east of Cookville, in Putnam County, his party was fired upon from the timber. He also stated that, from taiking with some of the citizens in the different counties through which his course was taken, he found it was the determination of the filicit distillers and their sympathizers if they could not stop their operations by armed resistance

TO HAVE THEM ARRESTED

TO HAVE THEM ARRESTED in every county on some kind of charge and brought before the State courts, and to require a bond larger than they could give.

Collector Woodcock, under date of July 18, 1878, says: "The opposition to the enforcement of the laws has taken a new turn, and it appears to be systematic. It seems that law-riolators have determined to have a warrant in the hands of the State authorities to arrest my deputies, or some of their number, as soon as they shall have arrived in a given county. A short time since I had to go to Tracte City to give ball for Davis, and this afternoon I received a telegram asking me to come to Cookville on the next train, as Phillips had been arrested."

arrested."
Aug. 28, 1878, Collector Woodcock sent a copy
of the following telegram from Deputy-Collector

of the following telegram from Deputy-Collector Ayres:

"Lesanon, Tenn... Aug. 4, 1878.—W. M. Woodcock, Collector, Naskville: We were attacked yesterday, at 6 p. m., by Camobell Morgan and band, and under heavy fire for forty-five minutes. Phillips, Tippins, and Smith were wounded."

Collector Woodcock subsequently reported that his force, consisting of nine Deputies and United States Commissioner Mather, were attacked in Overton County, nine miles from Cookville. The fight lasted nearly an hour, and

THE OFFICERS WERE FORCED TO RETIRE, with three of their number badly wounded. Collector Woodcock was directed to organize a party of sufficient strength to overcome all opposition and to enforce the laws. He organized a force of sixty men, who left Nashville in September for operations in that county. His Departy Collector, under date of Oct. 5, reports that one portion of the force on the West Fork of Bear River was met by an armed body and fired into. The other portion attempting to cross Roaring River found a large body of men on the chifs to oppose them. They succeeded, however, in crossing at mother ford, when fire was opened on them and they were compelled to retire. The nature of the country was, such that they were unable to cope with the enemy, and withdrew. They succeeded, however, in senzing nine distilleries.

On the 18th of September, 1878, Deputy-Collector Davis, who had been indicted in the State Court, went to Tracle City to appear at the Court, and while he and some of his friends were walking from the Court-house to their boarding-house, they were fired upon by some persons concealed in a thicket in the outskirts of the village, and James Spears, who was at Davis side, was fatally wonded.

In November, 1878, I directed Collector Woodcock THE OFFICERS WERE FORCED TO BETIRE,

Spears, who was at Davis' side, was fatally wounded.

In November, 1878, I directed Collector Woodcock to organize a force to seize all the stills in Fentress and Jackson Counties, and to be careful that it was sufficiently strong to enforce the law at all hazards. I at the same time directed Collectors Landram, of the Eighth District of Kentucky, and Cooper, of the Second District of Tennessee,

TO ORGANIZE A FORCE
to co-operate with Collector Woodcock in the counties bordering upon his district. The operations of the combined forces were eminently successful, and I taink the illient distillers occame satisfied that it was the intention of the Government to enforce hie laws. However, on the 15th of March, 1879, Collector Woodcock reported that fifty-two armed men attacked the jail in Harsville and released a prisoner committed there for finient distilling, and also recaptured a stull stored in the vicinity.

Since March 1, 1877, in several of the districts in the Southern States, while operations for the suppression of illicit distillation were being vigorously proscuted. many of the illicit distillers

practices, and, by direction of the Ron. Attorne General, with your approval, they were permitted to come into Court, plead guilty, and have the sontences suspended during good behavior. Plea of guilty with suspension of sentence have been taken, as follows:

Statement of expenditures from the approprian for "Punishment for Violations of Inter Revenue Laws," covering the period from Jan. 1877, to May 1. 1879, for the discovery punishment of trands upon the Internal-Rever laws, exclusive of expenses of collections, etc. | Amounts | Amou

STILLS SEIZED. Statement of illicit stills seized, persons arrested for illicit distillation in the United States, and officers and employes killed and wounded from laby 1, 1870 to April 1, 1870.

State.	Stills seized.	Persons arrested.		Wound-
Alabama	172	778	1	
Arkansas		33	1	*******
California		2	Sec. in	
Connecticut		1	******	
Georgia	471.	1,473	5	8
Illinois	13	10	i	*******
Kentneky	1.0	284	2015	******
Louisiana		201	Editoria.	No. SELECT
Maine	February 1	2385	Mary Mary	*******
Maryland	3	2	ALL MON.	28/58/10
Massachusetts .	2	2	12, 32, 350	March Service
Mississippi	21	13		3-93936
Missouri	52	130	CO SERVE	*******
New Jersey	17	10		
Nebraska	_1	100	******	
North Carolina	758	858	2	8
New York	68	54	*******	1
Ohio	11	20	*******	0.740.44
South Carolina.	199	267	0	R
Tennessee	417	993	6	5
Texas	9	5	Godbar.	REPORTS.
Vermont	2	2	10000000	district.
Virginia	126	267	1	2
Wisconsin	5	3	******	******
West Virginia.	73	47,	deller.	1

Number of fillect stills seized in Southern States.

Number of illicit stills seized in all other States.

Number of persons arrested in Southern States for illicit distilling.

Number of persons arrested in all other States for illicit distilling.

Number of persons silled in suppressing illicit distilliation.

Number of wounded.

several illicit distilleries in Jacasson and other councies. A mouth afterwards a Deopaty Marshal went to Gainesboro, and, the report going out that it was Elder, a number of men gathered in te will him, but found their mistake before proceeding to violence.

Oct. 1, 1877, Deputy Collector Hughes telegraphed from Columbia that Thomas J. Williams, was acted as a guide for him against utilcit distillers in Lawrence County, was taken from his house the Monday night previous by disguised men and murdered.

Feb. 11, 1878, Collector Woodcock reported that Deputy Collector Davis, with a force, started out to seize illicit distilleries in Jackson and Macou Conaries. Soon they discovered the distillery of Campbell Morgan, located in a hollow surrounded by densely-wooded hills. The distillery was constructed with double-lined doots and

PORT-HOLES ON EVERY SIDE.

When the officers has become so firmly fixed that it is it is in Lawrence of a missiance, and, the processor, to overcome it.

As will be sear, in a number of the collection will districts the efforts to suppress frands have been so vigorous that large bodies of men have become convinced of the determination and power of the volument to enforce its laws, and, through influential citizens, have prevailed moon the Government to enforce its laws, and, through influential citizens, have prevailed moon the Government to enforce its laws, and, through influential citizens, have prevailed moon the Government to enforce its laws, and, through influential citizens, have prevailed moon the Government to enforce its laws, and, through influential citizens, have prevailed moon the Government to enforce its laws, and, through influential citizens, have prevailed moon the Government to enforce its laws, and, through influential citizens, have prevailed moon the Government to enforce its laws, and, through influential citizens, have prevailed moon the Government to plead guilty of their offenses and have their sentences suspended during and by the collector of the most offense IMPOSSIBLE TO ENFORCE THE LAWS

to make proper provision for the enforcement of the laws.

So much has been done, however, that I am satisfied that we are on the eve of the extirpation of these great frances, and, if sufficient appropriation is made to enable the employment of a suitable force to thoroughly police the infected districts during the casuing fiscal year, I am satisfied that the illicit mannfacture of tobacco and spirits will be reduced to a minimum, and the revenues greatly augmented by the establishment of legal distilleries and factories.

It must be borne in mind that an increased collection of revenue invariably follows the enforcement of the laws, and in a number of the districts, where the illicit immurfacture of spirits and tobacco has greatly prevailed and has been measurably suppressed, the receipts have increased from \$10.000 to \$15,000 per month, so that money judiciously expended in this way is returned more than tenfold in the collection of taxes.

I have the honor of making the foregoing statements of facts the basis of the following recommendations:

First—I recommend that an act of Congress be passed for the punishment in the courte of the United States of the crime of myrder, and assault to murder, when perpetrated upon an officer of the United States of the crime of myrder, and assault to murder, when perpetrated upon an officer of the United States of the crime of myrder, and assault to murder, when perpetrated upon an officer of the United States during or for the performance of his official acts as an officer.

Second—I recommend that the appropriation for "salaries and expenses of Collectors of Internal Revenue" for the next fiscal year shall be \$1,900,000, and if you concur in these views I have to request that this communication be laid before the proper committee of Congress. Very respectfully, Green B. RAUM, Commissioner. TOTALLY INADEQUATE

It has been known for several years past that the rainfall in the central sections of the continent has been steadily increasing. Whatever the cause may be, the facts have been well attested. The productive agricultural belt in Kansas and Nebraska has been steadily moving Westward towards the Rocky Mountains; and now positive proof comes of the increased rainfall in the central portions of the continent, between the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada Mount-

fall in the central portions of the continent, between the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, being the continued rise of the lakes in that region. In a paper read tefore the National Academy of Sciences by Prof. Le Conte, of the California University, it is stated:

From his observations on Lake Mone, Prof. Le Conte concluded that its level is again rising, and that this had been going on for ten or fifteen years. He found near the margins of the lake sheen-corral fences and old trails, submerged many feet. He also found dead sage-brush (Artenesia tridentaia) and greasewood (Sarcobalis vermiculaius) that were under five feet of water. Neighboring residents estimate the rise of the lake as ten to twelve feet in ten to fitteen years. Sait Lake is known to have risen ten to fourteen feet in twenty-five years, and has submerged large tracts of land on its flat margins; and its waters are shown, by analysis, to have decreased in sait. Pyramid Lake, according to King, has risen nine feet, and winnemneca Lake twenty-two feet, in only four years. There are similar accounts of Walker and Owen Lakes. The cause is evidently an inercase of rainfall and especially of sauwfall. With regard to a moring snowfield, or rather an imperfect glacier, on Mt. Lyell, Prof. Le Conte flads signs that the ice is advancing: the shout of the gisafer was pressed hard against a moraine when he last saw it (1872), and the cooraine itself was just at the limit of stability, so that the least disturbance caused fragments from it to be detached. Evidence from trees, adduced by King, shows that the advance of stow toward them is recent, and has not taken place previously in 20 years. There are as yet no sufficient data to determine fully whether the present cycle of increasing rainfall is to be of insignificant period or of long duration.

LEADVILLE.

Some Account of the Recent Strikes Made in the Silver District.

Interview with a Chicago Capitalist Just Re-turned from Leadville-Opinions as to the Value of Different Mines. The Pendery Claim, and How It Has Upset the Theories of Scientists.

Latest advices from Leadville are to the effect that the mining excitement continues unabated; in fact, that it is at a greater heat than ever, owing to new and remarkable discoveries in and about the camp. Mr. Daniel R. Brant, of No. 325 Michigan avenue, a wealthy Chicago capitalist, has just returned from a flying visit to Leadville, and speaks with confidence of the richness, present and prospective, of this mining district. He went out to the mountains

peredulous; he returned enthusiastic.
"I reached Leadville three weeks ago Satur

"I reached Leadville three weeks ago Saturday," said he in conversation with a TRIBUNE representative yesterday, " and found the camp generally depressed and almost discouraged. There had been so long a season of anow and slush and unpleasant weather that prospecting had been totally prevented, and consequently there had been few 'strikes' of importance to chere had been few 'strikes' of importance to chere had been few 'strikes' of importance to chere up the spirits of the army of fortune-seekers collected in the town. But it so happened that

on the very day of my arrival something had occurred which was to bring a great change over the popular dream. Sunday morning I picked up a copy of the Daily Revelle, and read an account of the discovery of rich silver ore in the Pendery Mine. That single piece of news produced the greatest commotion throughout the duced the greatest commotion throughout the camp. And well it might, for, if true, it upset all the theories that had ever been propounded regarding the location and boundaries of the sliver belt."

The listener began to grow interested.
"You see," continued Mr. Brant, "it has bee supposed heretofore that all the silver in Lead-ville was

confined within certain Limits, and was not to be found below a certain depth. This silver belt, according to scientists who had made a carful examination of the ground, was about half a mile wide and three miles long, beginning at the Dyer Mountain and running diagonally across the bills and ravines northwesterly as far as the Little Evans Guich. In CONFINED WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS, lact, diagrams have been printed in different scientific journals to show the direction and exscientific journals to show the direction and ex-tent of the silver belt. Whenever any ore has been found outside the limits marked out upon these maps, the discrepancy has been expiained as merely an exceptional irregularity, or a breakage in the side lines of the belt. No one, however, had ever suspected that silver was to be found down upon the level plateau on which the town is situated. Until the 'strike' made in the Pendery Mine, any man digging for silver in his back vard would be laughed at as a loon. Now, all is changed. Theories are knocked in the head, and ore is as likely to be found in the middle of Chestnut street as on Carbonate Hill."

"What is the location of this new mine?"

"Carbonate Hill as you are doubtless aware, rises boldly up just beyond the outskirts of the town to a hight of about 500 feet. The Carbonate, Creseent, Yankee-Doodle, and other mines on this hill are found in a contact running around the side and near the summit, and at least 400 feet above the town. No one has supposed that ore could be found

supposed that ore could be found
IN A LOWER STRATUM.

But for the last two or three months Judge
Pendery, a former Congressman, politician, and
lawyer, has been grub-staking a party of miners who were digging a shaft down near the
base of the hill, and far below the Crescent
Mine. He has several times been on the point
of giving up and refusing to advance any more
money on a claim which seemed to have such
poor chances of success. But each time, when
wavering, he has been persuaded by his
partners to continue, and the result has been,
as I stated, the discovery of g'remarkably rien
vein of ore at a point 190 feet below the surface,
and far below the level of the Town of Leadville. Here is an extract from the Leadville
Revielle referring to the subject:"

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

If Leadville never boomed before, it is suge to do so now, or as soon has the news of our latest and greatest mineral discovery tickles the attention of Lastern capitalists, or astonishes the ears of the general public. Accustomed as we old residents are to hear of rich strikes in new and unexpected quarters, the results developed in the Judge Pendery kine within the past few days are really startling enough to unset the theories of the oldest mining experts and disturb the equenimity of the coolest and most indifferent. The first mill run of a trifle over a ton of unassorted, unsitted shaft ore from this mine brought 3506, 22 at the sampling-works, that being its market value in silver and lead. Since then (as detailed in yesterday's issue) a streak of carbonates a foot thick containing ruby silver has been disclosed in the same mine which yields at the rate of about \$20,000 per ton. The Pendery deposit proper was reached at a depth of 190 feet from the surface. There are also other mines in its immediate vicinity which give equally promising indications of richness when desired depths are attained. The Pendery bils fair to outrank as a generous producer of royal metals our hittlerto most celebrated bonanzas. With such mines disclosing at frequent intervals their stupendous stores of wealth, and still others within an area of twenty miles which will equalor surpass anything that has yet been found (and we are so edvised from reliable sources, but are not permitted to make the information public), it is all non-sense to predict that our mineral resources are likely soon to be exhausted, or that the bottom will drop out of Leadville for a century at least.

"Maxing all allowance for the literary exaggeration of the Leadville papers," continued Mr. Brant, "I know that the main facts as stated in this article are true. As soon as I read the news of the discovery that Sunday morning I went up to Pendery's Mine and

Mr. Brant, "I know that the main facts as stated in this article are true. As soon as I read the news of the discovery that Sunday morning I went up to Pendery's Mine and INSPECTED IT PERSONALLY.

There was a rude shed erected over the shaft and two men working a windlass hauling up over. In one corner was a heap of ore which, it was easily to be seen, was of a rich quality. Near by were other heaps of retime rock and a kind of blutish grav stone, which, though not considered to be worth anything, was preserved for an experimental assay. I met Judge Pendery himself, introduced myself to him as a Chicago man seeking for information, and asked him to tell me the actual facts about the mine. He said that the figures given in the paper regarding the richness of the ore were true. He had not at that time marketed any of it, but said that the next afterboon he was going to take a wagon load to a smelter and see what he could get for it, and that just for fin he was going to drive the team himself. And so he did. I met him afterwards and he said that he had got over \$500 for the load, containing a little more than a ton."

"Dril von visit any of the recognized first-class nalnes while in Leadville?"

"I went into nearly all them—the Little Chief, New Discovery. Little Pittsburg, Iron. Dyer, and others. Mr. George R. Clarke told me that the owners of the Little Chief had been offered \$600,000 for the mine, or just double what they paid for it four months ago.

"The Little Pittsburg and the New Discovery show fine bodies of ore. Mr. Sabin, Superintendent of the Little Chief, said that there was enough ore in sight to keep the present force of miners at work for ten years, but I do not believe that. My impression is that the Fryer Hill mites

WILL NOT LAST

longer than three or four years."

"You were in the Iron, or Stevens & Leiter Mine?"

"Yes, and it is in an excellent condition. I heard that the owners had been offered two and a half millions for it, which is a rise of half a million over the first offer made some m

occurred several times during my stay, but deed snow has gone in great measure, and expected that in less than a month, prospec narties will be acattared over the whole of region, crossing even the Snowy Range and p strating the hitherto unknown country beyon

THE COURTS.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Doings—Becord of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

O. K. Glover, Receiver of the Central National Bank, filed a petition yesterday setting out that in May last R. R. Donnelley, Donnelley, Loyd & Co., and the Lakeside Publishing & Printing Company, together owed the bank the sum of \$42,901.68, which they proposed to compromise by paying 25 cents on the dollar. The offer was accepted, but they have been unable to carry it out, and have only paid a small amount. Donnelley is also liable as indorser of a note for about \$1,200 made by B. F. Jacobs. Donnelley, Loyd & Co. have a small deposit in the bank, and all the parties indebted now propose to settle the above large indebted now propose at the proposed to the proposed to the settle proposed to the settle proposed to the settle proposed to the proposed to the proposed to the settle proposed to the propo

Judge Blodgett yesterday called a jury in the United States Circuit Court for June 4.

An information was filed in the United States District Court against John T. Shayne and S. B. Hayman for using the Post-Office establishment as a meson to defraud Crawford, Coffman & Co. The case was settled, however, and discussed.

missed.
The Appellate Court will meet Tuesday at the The Appellate Court will meet Tuesday at the usual hour, and dispose of the unfinished business on hand. Judge Murphy will probably be in chambers to-day.

William A. Callender, indicted for violation of the Internal-Revenue laws, pleaded noile contenders vesterday before Judge Biodgett.

Judge Williams vesterday granted a divorce to Ann Beodles from James Beedles on the ground of cruelty; and to Eliza A. Parsons from Henry S. Parsons for desertion.

BANKEUPTCY.

BANKEUPTCY.

The cases of James A. Clybourn and B. W. Phillips were referred to the Register for final rainings were referred to the register for anal report.

In the matter of Hart & Donaldson, an order was entered for the sale of the assets at anction after three weeks' notice by publication.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Hiram J. Skeels.

Hiram J. Skeels.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Henry Gauler filed a bill yesterday again
John C. and Elizabeth E. Barker, Hiram B.
ber, Jr., Ernest Knobelsdorf, Silas Pearson,
J. Pheips, George Elderkin, Patrick O'Conne
Michael Ryan, and George F. Jones, to forecle
a trust-deed for \$2,500 on Lots 5 and 6, Blo
33, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Secs. 3
40, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

James W. Brown, for the use of John I

James W. Brown, for the use of John W. Brown and others, commenced a suit in trespass against Juliet Hubbard, James M. Moesnall, John B. Knight, and Francis A. Brokaski, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Augustus Berlin began a suit for \$2,000 damages against Field, Letter & Co.

Gusta: Bostriam brought suit to recover \$2,000 from Carlos A. Cook.

Julius Johns began a suit in replevin against John Hoffmann to recover a stock of furs, etc., valued at \$2,500.

THE CALE.

JUDGE DRUMNOND—In chambers.

JUDGE DRUMNOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and

ness.
JUDGE DYER.—The Custom-House cases,
JUDGE GARY—130, 311, and 346 to 459,
clusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE JARESON—72, 854, City vs. Smith, JUDGE JAMESON—72, 854, City vs. Smith, of trial.

JUDGE MOORE—14, 15, 16, 18. No. 9, Bow man vs. Palmer, on trial.

JUDGE HOORES—205 and 230 to 230, inclusive, except 236. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case 3,018, and calendar Nos. 271 to 293, inclusive, except 275, on Judge Booth's calendar. No. 260, Alt vs. Schmitz, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—2,580, Lawrence vs. Lawrence; 1,500, Gould vs. Walsh; and 2,607, Rubben vs. Ruben.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—848, Read vs. Haley.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—848, Read vs. Haley.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—848, Read vs. Haley.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insune cases from v to 10 a. m. Nos. 90, 113, 119, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 129, 131, 134, 135, 138, and 139.

UNITED STATES CIRCUST COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Charles W. Leatherbee vs. Blanche M. Eiston, \$19,600.—United States vs. Martin Wiskirchen, and Taeodore Schwartzhoff. \$44.21.—Same vs. Henry Jansen, William Buehl, and Jacob Poths, \$164.77.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONFRSHONS—Richard Nashvs. Bartholomew Quick, \$3,356.—J. A. Hinchman vs. Ernestine Brown, \$19.65.
JUDGE GARY—Home National Bank of Chicago vs. John McArthur, \$299,71.—Hugh A. White of al., Executors of A. C. Lewis, vs. Bitzboth

\$293.61.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Robert F. Wins low vs. Fred N. Atwood, \$2,000.—Aaron Cahn e al. vs. Samuel Engel, \$459.40.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—James B. Tascott vs. Gustavus P. Hoffman; verdict, \$1,340, and motion for new trial. THE SULTAN'S GIFT TO GRANT.

Two Arabian Horses of the Purest Blood and Best Form. Constantinople Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph. In March last when Gen. Grant, in the course In March last when Gen. Grant, in the course of his cruise in the Vandalia, came to Constantinople, his first visit was paid to the Sultan. Immediately after this interview his Majesty charged Munir Bey, the Master of Ceremonies, to present the General with an Arab horse from the Imperial stables. Accordingly a number were led out, and one chosen and set aside for him; but, owing to some misunderstanding, the gift horse was not sent, and the Vandalia salled without him. Recently, the question having been revived, the steed in question was hunted up among the 570 horses which compose the Imperial stud. He was found, and, accompanied by a second horse, also for Gen. Grant, transferred to the care of the American Legation. Arrangements have been made to send them in a few days on the Norman Monarch, a steamer of 2,000 tons capacity, which will probably sail direct to New Haven. They are to be housed on deck, provided with canvas beits to swing in, in rough weather, and treated like saloon passengers. So it is to be reasonably hoped that the end of their thirty-days' passage will find them sound in wind and limb. One is a dappled gray of fair size, and having all the traits characteristic of the Arabian blood,—small, well-set, restless ears, wide pink nostrils, and large soft eyes, waving mane, and long tall reaching almost to the ground, and a skin of such delicacy that the stroke of a lady's whip is sufficient to draw blood. The other stallion has all these points. He is a glossy black, with a white star on his forehead, and white him feet. When the long forelock falls over his forehead, the large, black eyes have all the expression of a Bedouin woman's. Their gail is perfect, be it either the rapid walk, the long swinging trot, or the tireless stretching gallop, while a rein of one thread of silk is enough to guide their delicate mouth. Let one or these Arabs, in the mad rush of a charge or a flight, lose his rider, and that instant the declice steed will stoo as though turned into stone. These two horses are of of his cruise in the Vandalia, came to Cot

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Country Banks and the Four Per Cents---Foreign Exchange Strong.

Chicago Discount Market --- Activity in the Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Active and Ir. regular_Hogs Higher_ Preights Active.

Provisions and Grain Stronger Early, but Close Weak.

FINANCIAL. There was another advance in the price of the per cents in New York and Chicago. In hew York, the quotation was raised to 103% bid and 102% asked. Chicago transactions were at 102% @102% bid and 102% @102% asked. The meagreness of the local supply is proved by the fact that the sales of the large dealers were mainly to brokers. One class of customers that has not yet made its appearance in any force in the market is the country National banks who have 10-40s deposited at Washington as security for their circulation. There is reason for believ-ing that there will be a good deal of cir-culation surrendered by these banks in preference to paying a premium for the 4 per cents. We learn that there is much disstisfaction among the country banks at the osition in which they have been placed. When hey bought the 10-40s they had to pay a heavy in for them, and they are not ready to say a second bonus on their circulation. These kers think they were not given a fair chance Secretary Sherman to subscribe for the 4 per nts. The negotiation with the Syndicate was sed before the banks in distant States like owa had time to act. Very few of the interior banks are now purchasing 4 per cents. Some of them will wait till after July 1, in the expectation that then the bond speculation will have been so far overdone as to cause a reaction in the premium. Others will give up their circulation, and wait till the expected activity in the money market brings 4s back to par. Others again will buy the 5s or 6s of 1881. These bonds advanced yesterday with the 4 per cents, and have been firmly neld all along. There are a good many buyers who think them a better investment than the 4 per cents. The is and is are certain to be paid by the Government at par in 1881, or to be continued at their resent rates of interest. The 4s, on the other and, may be in 1881 below par. At least, that will be the natural tendency of the price if the money market is active and the Government indertakes to place parely 2000 concernment undertakes to place nearly \$800,000,000 of 4 per cents to refund the 6s and 5s. To refund the 6s more 4 per cents. These considerations explain the purchases now being made of the 6s and 5s. ey also account for the backwardness of the tional banks in buying the 4s for their cir-lation. It is evident from the financial ticles of the New York papers that Syndicate expect to be able to the National banks to buy the 4s at a high premium. It is announced that of the \$121,000,000 of 4s taken by the First National

yet there are about \$50,000,000 of called bonds pledged by the banks with the United States have yet to be replaced. The bonds are now being sold at the rate of \$16,000,000 a week. The Syndicate is relying on the fact that the 6s and 5s cannot ught in large amounts, and that conse ntly the banks must either buy 4s or give up drenlation. The latter course will cer-be pursued by some of the institutions that believe the 4s will be purchasable in a year or two at par or below. Governments have proved in the past treacherous things to figure on, and some of the Chicago dealers thing the country banks will be as badly bitten in figuring on the 4 per cents as many of them were on the 5-30s. Numbers of banks holding the latter as security for their circulation refused to change security for their circulation refused to change them into 4 per cents when the transfer could have been made at a handsome profit, and held on till they lost the premium entirely. In the same way, there is danger, according to these dealers, that too many of the banks that intend to retain their circulation and buy is will delay their purchases till the amount in first hands is so small that they will have to go into the open market and bid prices up against themselves. The 6s of 1881 advanced %, to 106% bid, the 5s of 1881 %, to 103%, and the 4%s %, to 107.

The Treasury has given notice that it will pay, on 1st July, without rebate, all bonds falling due on the 3d and 4th, amounting to upwards of \$60,000,000.

The foreign exchange market was strong on The foreign exchange market was strong on account of the scarcity of bills. If the commercial movement does not improve an export of gold must be looked for, unless securities are sent abroad instead. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 485½ for 60-day bills and 487 for sight, and French were strong at 517½@518½ for 60-day bills. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 487½@487½ and 480. In New York the actual rates were the same as in Chicago. The posted rates for sterling were 488 and 480½. French bankers' bills were 516½ and 513½.

Consols opened at 38 13-16, and declined ½, to 98 11-16. The Bank of England lost \$1,250,000 98 11-16. The Bank of England lost \$1,250,000

in bultion.

At the Chicago banks, business was quiet, as shown in a further decrease of clearings to \$3,200,000. The demand for loans is not active, but rates do not weaken as might be expected. This is due to the large amount of grain and provisions now being carried by the Chicago banks. Rates are 6@7 per cent on cail, 7@8 per cent on time, with some choice call loans at 5 per cent, and some small time loans at \$@10 per cent. New York exchange is not in so active demand as it was last week, and the currency movement is light in all directions.

There were sales of North Division City Rail-

There were sales of North Division City Railway stock at 122 and 125. Cook County 5 per cents sold at 101 and interest. Chamber of west that sent wheat down put up the stocks of the roads that were expected to reap the benefit in increased traffic. St. Paul went up as if the the roads that were expected to reap the benefit in increased traffic. St. Paul went up as if the crop of 1879 was harvested and already on its way to market. The common opened at 46, and closed at 48%, the bighest price of the day. The preferred advanced from 86% to 88%. Northwestern sprouted, too, under the genial influence of the spring rains. The common advanced from 61% to 63%, and the preferred from 94% to 94%. Lake Shore rained %, to 75. Michigan Central opened and closed at 81%. Alton took an upward turn and made 1, to 83. Erie recovered a part of its decline and closed at 28,—a gain of %. The coal stocks were very firm. Delaware & Hudson went up %, to 48%; Lackswanna 13%, to 56%; and Jersey Central %, to 46. Western Union opened and closed at 108%, with intermediate quotations at 109 and 107%. The cheap Southwestern stocks were stationary or lower. The great transcontinental Gould combination has for the moment lost part of its attractiveness. "The temper of the market is such," Mr. Gould is reported by the New York Sus to have said, "that if I announced to-morfow a new road from Nowhere to Nowhere, I could market in a few weeks as much of its stock as I wanted to, and at a big premium too." Wabash was stronger, opening at 35% and closing % higher, at 35%. St. Loe common declined %, to 20%; the preferred %, to 42%; Kansas Texas %, to 16%; Kansas Pacific was off I, to 58. St. Louis & San Francisco was very dull, the common being

moted once at 10%, the preferred at 13%, and he first preferred at 24% Northern Pacific sold in the morning hour at 88 and in the afternoon at 40. North Pacific Railroad common and preferred shares have tended steadily upward without a break for a fortnight, until the former touched 15% and the latter 45, and the or Service leads to the state of t latter 45, and then, on Saturday last, there was a break to 121/@13 for the common and to 401/ for the preferred. On Saturday of the common 3,230 shares sold, opening at 151/4, selling up to 151/4, and down near the close to 121/4. Of the red 5,802 shares sold, opening at 45 and running down near the close to 4014, a decline

of 4%.

Northwestern gold bonds were 114%; St. Paul shking funds, 107%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 82; and Alton gold 6s, 105. Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 70 and the & Northern, \$2; and Alton gold 6s, 105. Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 70 and the seconds 32.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Monday, the transactions were moderately large, but the changes were less important than of late. Denver & Rio Grande firsts exhibited marked strength, and advanced from \$3½ to \$5, closing at a merely fractional reaction. Lebigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented fell off from \$3½ to \$7½. Eric consolidated seconds declined to 78½, and do funded 5s to 78. Kansas Pacific incomes, No. 16, sold up to 71½, buyer 60. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented rose to 69½. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts rose to 45½, and later fell off to 44. Eric carbings for February, 1873, showed a net decrease of \$48,249.83 compared with those of February, 1878. For the five nooths ending with February the comparative decrease was \$433,204.41. The gross earnings of the road in March and April of this year increased "not far from \$400,000." according to the statement of a Director quoted by the New York Evening Post.

The following gives the fluctuations of the

Post.
The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks: N. Y. Central. Michigan Central. 118%

Michigan Central. 81% 82 81%

Lake Shore. 74%

C. & N. Western. 61% 63% 61%

Do preferred. 94% 94% 94%

M. & St. Paul M. & St. Paul... Do preferred... C., R. I. & P. Canada Southern. Mo., Kas. & Tex Kas. City & N.. Do preferred....
W. Union Tel....
C., C. & I C.
Kansas Pacific...
St. L. & San F.,
Do preferred...
Alton...

GOVERNMENT BONDS. PORBIGN EXCHANGE.

COMMERCIAL BILLS. LOCAL SECURIFIES. Chicago Municipal 7s
Chicago Municipal 7s
Chicago Municipal 6s
Chicago Water loan 6s
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s
Chicago South Park 7s
Dhicago West Park 7s
Baicago West Park 7s Sank Syndicate, and the \$40,000,000 taken by the Bank of Commerce, less than a month ago, ses than \$70,000,000 remain in first hands. And *11114 *102 *101 Cook County 5s 100%
City Railway (South Side) 170
City Railway (West Side) 175
City Railway (West Side) 175
City Railway do 7 percent eerts 104%
City Railway (North Side) 120
City Railway (North Side) 104%
Chamber of Commerce 58

COIN QUOTATIONS. Following are Chicago quotations for coins: 38%@ 39 25 @ 25% 15.50 15.60

COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS In sums to suit, FOR SALE At same price as UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS, EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st. JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS,

Highest prices paid for the New U. S. 4 per cent Refunding Certificates. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sta., Is buying and selling FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT BONDS, CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS, And does a General Banking Business. IRA HOLMES, GENERAL BROKER 88 WASHINGTON-ST.

5 per cent Cook County Honds for sale.
Bank Books bought and soid.
Receivers Certificates bought.
Loans negotiated.
Highest price paid for 4 per cent Kefunding Certificates.

7. G. SALTONSTALL,
C. Chicago.
BALTONSTALL,
SIDDER & CO...
128 LaSalie-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N.
Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building, COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS. Private Boxes for rent at from \$5 to \$40 per year. Entrance on Washington-st., and from floor of Bank-ing koom.

> COOK CO. 5 PER CENT,
> AND
> NORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY
> 7 PER CENT BUNDS, CHARLES HENROTIN'S, 106 Washington-st. Investment Securities of all kinds.

BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sta., Chicago. Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrant Member of New York Stock Exchange.

EUGENE C. LONG, LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED. LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 96 WASHINGTON-ST.

BANKERS, 100 WASHINGTON-ST. Deal in all the issues of U. S. RONDS.
The NEW 4 PER CENT'S constantly on hand.
CALLED 5-30s and 10-40s purchased or exchanged at current rates.
Also, buy and sell COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, and other foreign points.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Governments were firm.

Kallroad bonds were active and strong, particularly Eric issues.

State securities were quiet.

throughout, and speculation was characterized by much buoy-ney. The advance from yesterday's closing ranged from 1/2 to 43/4, the latter Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianatolis, which sold up to 49/4. Granger shares were most active. Northwestern advancing 1/4 for common and 1/4 for preferred, and 8t. Panl seiling up 3/4 for common and 1/4 for preferred, and 8t. Panl seiling up 3/4 for common and 1/4 for preferred. Coal stocks made a further improvement of 1/4 (61/4), closing at the highest point. Western Union fluctuated frequently, opening at 108/4, falling off to 7/4, advancing to 9/4, and closing at 8/4. Louisville & Nashville sold down to 65/4, a decline of 3/4, but recovered to 67/4. Kausas Pacific fell from 59 to 57/4, and closed at 58. The general market in final dealings was strong, and at or near the best figures of the day. Iron Mountain closed at 28/4; 8t. Paul & Minneapolis at 33/4. The subscription to the extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway was opened to the public here this morning. Up to the close of business to-day, applications had been signed for \$5,500,000 of 7 per cent bonds, which are taken at ninety. The object is to build 565 miles to the most important mining centres of Colorado and New Mexico immediately, which includes a tine through Arkansas Canon to Leadville. Transactions were 245,000 shares.—7,000 Eric common, 3,000 preferred, 22,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 37,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 38,000 St. Paul common, 13,000 preferred, 38,000 Lackawanna, 9,000 New Jersey Central, 4,500 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Chicanati & Indianapolis, 1,700 Columbus, Chicanati & Indianapolis, 1,7

Money market easy at 3@414, closing at 3@314.
Prime mercantile paper, 4@414.
Sterling exchange, sixty does form at 4021. Sterling exchange, sixty days, firm at 487%; sight, 480. GOVERNMENTS. Coupons of 1881...107 New 4s. New 5s........103 Currenci New 41/4s.......107/6 STOCKS. W. U. Telegraph, .108% St. Paul, pfd. ...

Tennessee 6s, old... 34½ Virginia 6s, new ... 34 Tennessee 6s, new 32½ Missouri 6s....... 107 Virginia 6s, old... 33½ CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Public to-morrow will have the following comparison of the Learings last week and those of 1878. The amount of exchanges was surprisingly large. The increase, however, is remarkably general, every city except three showing an improvement. Because of the large transactions in the Stock Exchanges of the large transactions in the Stock Exchanges with the contract of less week avenue. crease, however, is remarkably general, every city except three showing an improvement. Because of the large transactions in the Stock-Exchange the clearings of last week exceed those of last year much more than most other cities, but as appears below the great increase is nevertheless attributable to the improvement in business generally. At other cities no such disturbing cause affects the comparison, excepting that a large decrease in exchanges at San Francisco would have been explained by a decrease in speculation in mining stocks there, and the small change observed indicates an increase in other transactions. The magnitude of the increase in the volume of business of other cities is fairly indicated by the following table in which gains and losses of clearings are shown for the week ending May 3 at San Francisco and May 10 classwhere: Losses—Providence, 6 3-10; San Francisco, 7 2-10; Indianapolis, 3 9-10. Gains—New York, 63 5-10; Boston, 18 8-10; Philadelphia, 35 7-10; Chicago, 16 9-10; St. Louis, 14 5-10; Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 6 8-10; New Orleans, 35-10; Louisville, 95 3-10; Milwankee, 20 3-10; Philadelphia, 95 3-10; Milwankee, 20 3-10; Philadelphia, 95 3-10; Milwankee, 20 3-10; Philadelphia, and the taking of severa yesterday morning made not a few app that the controlling clique had deter carrying the war into Africa after getting at the rate, 10 3-10; Lowell, 29 3-10; Syracuse, 14. An increase of 95 per cent at Louisville—something extraordinary—might be attributed to temporary local canses altogether, but for the fact that as large an increase as 37 appears at Philadelphia,—where losses have recently been the rule,—18 8-10 at Boston, 16 9-10 at Chicago, and 14 5-10 at St. Louis. The increase at Baltimore and Chicinnati is quife as large as usual, and it will be seen even at New Orleans, contrary to the late custom, transactions are larger than last year. At Pittsburg the gain is small, but late custom, transactions are larger than last year. At Pittsburg the gain is small, but at some of the smaller manufacturing points it will be seen that it is unusually large. Some-

will be seen that it is unusually large. Something more than 85 per cent probably is the aggregate increase, exclusive of speculation at New York, and with an allowance for difference in stock operations in San Francisco. This, for the first week in May, a period not usually one of extraordinary large transactions, is altogether encouraging. The decrease, at only three of the cities, will be seen, is quite small.

SAN FRANCISCO. BAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Mexican levies an assessment of \$1.

Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha 16% Julia Consolidated 3% Alta 6% Justice 3% Beicher 4% Mexican 32% Beicher 4% Mexican 32% Beicher 4% Mexican 32% Best & Beicher 14% Oppir 36% Bullion 4% Overman 7% California 7 Raymond & Ely 3 Chollar & Potosi 5% Savage 11 Consolidated Virginia 7% Sierra Nevaca 44% Crown Point 4% Union Consolidated 67% Eureks Consolidated 41% Yellow Jacket 14% Exchequer 4% Bodie 9% Gould & Curry 8% Potosi 3% Grand Prize 3% Imperial 1% NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 14.—Consols, money, 98 11-16; account, 98%.

American securities—Reading, 18¼; Erie, 28%; preferred, 58.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4½s, 109%; 4s, 104%.

Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 1½; below the Bank of England rate, ¾. rate, %.
PARIS, May 13.—Rentes, 1131 70c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Weunesday, May 14.

CITY PROPERTY.

West Monroe st, 135 ft e of Western av.
s f. 24x194½ ft, dated Dec. 9, 1878
(Homer Potwin to Sarah J. Wilson). \$
Goethe st, 189 ft w of North Wells st, n
f. 25x110 ft, improved, dated May 6 (J.
F. T. Gentzcke to Heinrich Knorr).

Twenty-sixth st, 52 6-10 ft w of Portland
av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 10 (John
C. Walz to S. G. Muller).

Larrabee st, 148½ ft s of Centre st, w f,
25x127 ft, improved, dated May 13 (Joseph Schramm to August Dubrock).

Larrabee st, same as the above, dated
May 13 (August Dubrock to Josephine
Schramm 1,125

CITY PROPERTY.

Larrabee st, same as the above, dated May 13 (August Dubrock to Josephine Schramm)

West Thirteenth st, 125 ft e of Centre av. s f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated May 1 (Peter Act to F. and M. Hadowal)...

Hirsch st, L50 ft e of Washtonaw av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated May 7 (German Savings Bank to the Alexian Brothers)...

West Adams st, 98 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 30 (Stephen Clement to Joseph C. Perrett)

Sinte st, 120 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 40x 165½ ft, dated May 14 (Master in Chancery to Jane L. Thomson).

Lumber st, 337 ft n e of Union st, s e f, 150x120 ft, dated May 14 (Master in Chancery to Jane L. Thomson).

Grove st, bet Twenty-second and Todd sts, ef, 90½ ft to river, dated Feb. 18 (Edward S. Isham to Connecticut Matual Life-Insurance Company).

Hastings st, 192 ft e of Paulina st, n f, 24 x124 ft, dated April 25 (Lawrence Watson to Bilen Smith).

North Franklin st, s w cor of Chestnut st, e f, 25x100 ft, with 25x100 ft in adjoining block, dated May 14 (John Raber to Edward S. Dreyer).

Engente st, 55 ft e of Church st, n f, 25x 90 ft, dated May 16 (Maggrie Kraus to N. M. Blumenthal). 4,000 9,600

COMMERCIAL.

whole. The receipts of the speculative grade from first hands continue small, but some oper-ators believe that farmers' deliveries will be larger now that prices have risen to the neighborhood of \$1.00 for No. 2 in this market.

It is now proposed to suspend the afternoon sessions of the Board of Trade through the months of June, July, and August, except that the Board will recognize trades made between 1 and 2:30 in the afternoons of five days in the

week.

A large part of the damage to cattle shipped by rail might be prevented by a very simple means. An animal in a crowded car falls to the floor, and is soon injured by being trodden upon by its companions. A simple rope or net slung from the top of the car, and passing under each, would prevent it from falling, and of course prevent all the subsequent mischief.
The expense of material would be a mere trifle but a little more human labor would be required to load and unload; which would, however, be much less costly than the accidents that result from the present mothod of wedging the animals together with no other than a mutual support from falling. It is strange that some application of this simple plan ha not long since been introduced into the cattle-car. It is probable that a material modification would be necessary in the case of swine, or it might be found better to tie them down to the loor of the car instead of trying to keep their bodies from touching it.

Some of the cynics think there will now be

too much rain" instead of too little of it. How nice it would be if the clerk of the weather were obliged to consult everybody in reference to his

The produce markets were very nervous yesterday, especially wheat. The rain of the preyious night in the city, with reports of copious rainfall over a large part of the Northwest, was expected by many to cause a big tumble in prices, but they were mistaken. So many people had sold short in expectation of a break that the market strengthened under their eagerness all the more eager to buy as the No. 2 is moving out at last, and the taking of several charters that the controlling clique had determined on carrying the war into Africa after getting out as ong a June line of deals as the market would hear. Their demand was not numerous enough, however, to sustain the market to the close. Towards poon the market followed the example of the rain, -in descending, -and thenceforward was very nervous and irregular. Corn was casier, partly as a consequence of the rain, though there were reasons for believing that the numcon there is no such word as "fail." Oats were easier, but with a premium on spot, and some indications of a disposition to hold spot oats off the market for a possible squeeze. Rye was strong, and barely tame. Provisions were firm during the greater part of the session, but weakened towards the close, though hogs were higher. The shipping movement of produce was more active, as gauged by the arrangements made for moving it out, but relatively quiet in actual purchase, the stuff to be shipped having

been mostly bought previously.

Experienced operators were of the opinion yesterday that the bulk of the June shorts in wheat had been filled. This view was sustained by the easier feeling in the latter part of the principal session, and the relative weakness in

and new unwashed is coming forward in small lots. The sales of broom-corn were light. Green fruits were steady, strawberries being easier under larger offerings, which were late in

coming on the street. Lake freights were more active, and firm at the advance of the previous day. For corn to Buffalo 3c was freely paid, and 3½c was bid for wheat to do, some carriers holding out for 3½c. Rail treights were steady on the basis of 15c per 100 lbs for grain to New York.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

neek ending Week ending May 10, 1879.** May 11, 1879.

.362,027 504,368 IN MEW YORK YESTERDAY.

May 14.—Receipts—Flour, 15,055 bris: wheat, 100,800 bu; corn, 101,250 bu; oats, 26,100 bu; corn-meal, 1,092 pkgs: rye, 8,918 bu; malt, 4,926 bu; pork, 572 bris; cut meats, 6,405 pkgs; lard, 668 tes; whisky, 271 bris. brls; wheat, 97,000 bu; corn, 138,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu. MICHIGAN WHEAT. The Detroit Post of May 10 gives reports from

Cora 304 347
Costs 372 372
Costs 372

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were irregularly higher. Pork was quiet, lard quite active, and there was a fair volume of business in meats, but mostly in local futures. The hog market was quoted 5@10c local futures. The nog market was quoted ogno-higher, but Liverpool was 6d per 110 lbs lower on lard. The feeling here was quite strong in the early part of the session, but it weakened later. The exports of provisions are not so large as dur-

ing the cold weather.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10@12%c per brl, and closed 2%c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 13,750 brls seller June at \$9, 674 @9, 80; and 20, 250 bris seller July at \$9, 70 @9.90. Total, 34,000 brls. The market closed tame at \$9.62169.65 for cash or seller May. \$9.65 tame at \$9.624,69.65 for cash or seller May, \$9.65
69.67½ for June, and \$9.7569.77½ for July.
August was nominal at 10c above July. Old pork
was held at \$9.00. Prime mess pork was nominal
at \$8.7569.00, and extra prime at \$7.7568.00.

LARD—Advanced 7½610c per 100 Bs, but
closed the same as the preceding evening. Sales
were reported of 150 tos spot at \$6.22½; 21,250
tos seller June at \$6.206.30; 11,000 tos seller
July at \$6.2566.32½; and 3.250 tos seller
August at \$6.306.35; total 35.630 tos. The
market closed tame at \$6.20 spot or seller May;
\$6.206.29½ for June; \$6.22½66.25 for July;
and \$6.27½66.30 seller August.

MRATS—Were moderately active in futures, and
advanced \$6.7½ per 100 Bs, but the improvement
was quiet. Sales were reported of 50,000 Bs
shoulders, seller June, at \$4.50; 3,500,000 Bs
shoulders, seller June, at \$4.50; 3,500,000 Bs
shout-ribs at \$4.62½64.70 seller June, \$4.72½64
4.80 seller July, and \$4.8564.92½ seller August;
100 tos sweet-pickled hams (16 Bs) at 7½c; 100 tos
do (15 Bs) at 7½c; 120 tos
do (20 Bs) at 6½c; 25
boxes long-out hams (14 Bs) at 8½c. The following
were the closing prices per 100 Bs on the loading
cuts:

Loose, part cured \$3.47\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.62\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.62\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.75\\
Boxed ... 3.62\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.77\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.77\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.90\\
June, boxed ... 3.67\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.82\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.82\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.92\\

pathy with the recent advance in wheat. Shippers were making some inquiries, and local dealers were a little more anxious, while there were rumors of of 290 brls winters on private terms; 1,500 brls double extras, chiefly at \$4.12%@5.00; and 800 brls superfines at \$1.90@2.00. Total, 2.500 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices at

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was more active, and stronger in sym-

BRAN-Was more active and steady. Sales were 190 tons at \$9.75@10.00 per ton free on board cars and \$9.75 on track. CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$13.00 per SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$10,25,
MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at \$10,00@

wheat also been breed by the easier feeling in the latter part of the principal session, and the relative weakness in the afternoon.

The demand for staple and fancy dry-goods continues to show a reasonable decree of activity, and the market both for cotton and woolen goods maintains a decidedly firm tone. Groceries were fairly active and generally steady. Sugars, molasses, and rice were the firmest articles in the list. A good inquiry for butter existed. Shippers and local consumers were free buyers of fair to choice qualities, at fully former quotations. Cheese remained quiet, but for good goods the feeling was firm. No changes were developed in the market for dried fruits and canned goods. Fish were in fair request, with sales at previous figures. The oil trade was only moderately active, and prices again ruled steady. Bagging was fairly active and firm. Tooacco continues in good demand, with prices firmly supported. Coal was unchanged. For immediate delivery orders were being taken at \$4.25, though the regular retail price for small lots was \$4.50.

The cargo lumber market was fairly active and steady. Piece stuff was quoted firmer and in good request. The yaird dealers reported a fair country business at the ruling prices. Dry shipping lumber is called firm at both yards and docks, the stocks of it being moderate. Drugs and chemicals were steady and in good demand. Opium was higher, which is the most important change in the price list. Seeds were steady. The quotations of old wool were resteady. The quotations of old wool were resteady. The quotations of old wool were resteady. The stock is nearly closed out, and new unwashed is coming forward in small lots. The sales of broom-corn were light.

The sales of broom-corn were light, the sales of the prices and chemicals were steady and in good demand. Opium was higher, which is the most important change in the price list. Seeds were steady. The soles were steady and in good of the price is the seed were steady. The soles were steady and in good of the price i

orning what—sales were 800 bn No. 2 red by sample at \$1.10; 400 but oat \$1.07; 400 but mixed at 90c; and 30 tons screenings at \$15.00@19.00 per ton.

CORN—Was moderately active, though less so than the previous day, and averaged easier, with a rather irregular feeling in sympathy with wheat. The market declined ½c from the latest prices of Tupsday. The British markets reported a fair demand, and there was a moderate movement in New York, while our receipts were not large, with an active shipping movement in progress from this city. But the rain promised well for the coming crop, the recent dry weather having permitted an unusual breadth to be planted, and shippers were not buying freely, probably because they had already as much on hand as thy cared to handle on a suffening freight market. Thus, and the feverish condition of the wheat market, caused corn buyers for future to hold back, the attendance being more meagre than the previous day. Seller June opened at 35½c, sold at 35½c, advanced to 36c, and fell off to 35½c at the close. Seller Juny sold at 30½@ 36%c, August at 37@37%c, and May at 35@35%c of Seller Juny sold sales were reported or 88,000 bn No. 2 and high mixed at 35@35%c (and 34½c for short receipts): 10,000 bn by sample at 22@35%c on track; 89,000 bn do free on board cars at 344@356 for receicd 35@35%c for new mixed, and 35½@35%c for No. 2; 5,800 bn No. 2 at 38c afloat. Total, 192,800 bn.

OATS—Were rather less active and lower, closing about ½c below the latest quotation Tuesday evening. The receipts were large, the inspection report giving 96 cars, and sellers were more mimerous, it being renerally understood that the rains had been sufficient to put the crop ont of danger. There was less demand for futures, and shippers were not buying so freely, though they wanted the white oats. Seller June opponed at 27½c and closed at 27½c. July sold at 28½c down to 27%c at the last. Seller the month opened at 27½c and closed at 27½c. July sold at 28½c down to 27%c at the last. Seller the month opened at 27

In good demand for shipment, with no sqliers of round lots on the floor. Sales were made at 51c, and of rejected at 44c. Futures were quiet at 51t/4c for June and 504c for he mouth. Cash asies were reported of 800 bu No 2 at 51c; 400 bu rejected at 42c; 2.000 bu by sample at 51½652c on track; and 1,600 bu at 47653%c free on board. Total. 4.800 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and easy, except extra 3, which was in light request for shipment, and fromer, the offerings being light. No. 2 was nominal at 67668c, and No. 3 soid at 464. Extra 3 sold at 52c in car-lots, and at 53c for June. A., D. & Co. sextra 3 brought 52c early, and was quoted better afterwards. Cash sales were reported of 4.000 bu extra 3 at 52c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 40c; 800 bu by sample at 44645c on track. Total, 6,800 bu. MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 2,000 bris at \$0.72\(\) @9.77\(\) for July. Lard—500 tos at \$0.27\(\) for July. Sales 20.00 bs at \$0.27\(\) for July. and \$4.85 for Angust. Wheat—570,000 bn at \$03\(\) &\$1.00\(\) for June. and \$99\(\) @90\(\) c for July. Cour —210,000 bn at \$35\(\) c for June, 38\(\) @36\(\) c for July, and \$7\(\) c for Angust.

2 O'GLOCK GALL.

Sales 290,000 br MORNING CALL

Wheat was active and irregular, closing lower. June opened at 1914/2019%c. declined to 97%c. ralled to 98%c, and closed at 98%208%c. July sold at 97%208%c. and closed at 97%c.

Corn was %c lower. June sold at 35@35%c, and closed with sellers at the outside. July sold at 36@36%c, and August at 36%@36%c, both closing with sellers at outside figures. May sold at 34%@34%c. 0448. Oats were quiet and lower, at 26%@27c for June Oats were quiet and to to and 27½ of for July.

Mess pork was easier, sales being reported of 4,500 bris at \$9,60@9.62½ for June, and \$9.72½ @9.75 for July.

Lard—Sales were reported of 3,500 tos at \$6.20 @6.22½ for July.

Short ribs—503,000 lbs, at \$4.60 for June and \$4.70 for July. LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at \$9.60@9.62\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June, \$9.72\(\frac{1}{2}\)@9.75 for July, and \$9.85@9.90 for August. Sales 750 tes at \$9.72\(\frac{1}{2}\)@9.75 for July. Lard closed at \$6.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.27\(\frac{1}{2}\)60.97 for July. \$6.20\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.27\(\frac{1}{2}\)60.75 for July. Sales 750 tes at \$8.17\(\frac{1}{2}\)for June, and \$6.22\(\frac{1}{2}\)for July. Short ribs—Sales 100,000 hs at \$4.82\(\frac{1}{2}\)@4.85 for August.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN--Was slow and unchanged Choice corn is quoted at 5c:

new features. There was a good demand for the grades above common, and as the receipts of desirable lots are barely sufficient to meet current needs the market remains firm. Low grades are dull. We quote: Good to choice dairy... BAGGING-Nothing new was noted in the bag-ging market. Trade was reported good for the

firm, as given below: CHEESE—Prices ranged the same as at the be-ginning of the week, and were fairly steady. There was not an active demand, but sales about equal the current receipts, and holders are not essing sales at any concession from former ask

COAL—Orders for hard coal were entered at \$4.25 for immediate delivery, though \$4.50 was the usual asking price. Eric was quoted at \$4.50 @5.00, and Illinois at \$3.00 @3.25.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair de-

mand. Opium and morphine are quoted higher. No other changes are made in the list: Morphia, sulph, oz. 3.00 63.85
Oil, castor, w gai 1.28 61.38
Oil, lemon. 2.50 62.75
Potassa, chlor, b 23 62.57
Potassium, lod. b 4.25 64.50
Quinine, sulph., oz. 3.65 63.75
Root, rhel., R. L., powd, b 1.25 61.50
Salts, Epsom, b 85 6 90
Soap, Castile, gen., b 96 12
Sulphur, b 316 56
Sassafras bark 12 614
Canary seed, w b 4 6 5
Henp seed, w b 4 6 6
Sulph., cinchonidia 1.15 61.20 Extra fine to finest. 50@60 soutcnows and cores.

Choicest ... 70@80 Superior to fine .. 28@40
WillSKi—Was in moderate demand and unchanged in price. Sales were reported of 250 bris distillers' goods on the basis of \$1.04 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Old wool is nearly out of the market. Prices for some grades are lowered, and the light lots of new unwashed bring nearly the figures now given. The orders are principally Western. Old wool is quoted as follows:

Washed fleece wool, per ib 25@28
Medium unwashed 18@20
Medium unwashed 18@20
Medium unwashed 17@18
Coarse do 16@18
Tub-washed, choice 34@36
Tub-washed, choice 34@36
Colorado, medium to fine 18@30
Colorado, common 14@18
Colorado, common 14@18
Colorado, common 14@18

Dates
POREIGN
Pigs, layers
Turkish prunes
French prunes, kegs
French prunes, boxes
Raisins, layers
London layers
London layers
London layers
Louse Muscatel
Valencias, new
Zanite currants
Citron
DOMESTIC. Apples, Alden...
Apples, evaporated...
Apples, New York and Michigan...
Apples, Southern...
Apples Ohio
Peaches, unpared, halves
Peaches, unpared, quarters...
Raspherics

.. 11 @1 Bich. California sugar-loaf drips California silver drips New Orleans molasses, choice. prices:
Carbon, 110 degrees test...
Carbon llinois legal, 150 deg test.
Carbon headlight, 175 degrees test.
Carbon Michigan legal test.
Elaine, 150 degrees test. Lard, No. 1......

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Receipts— Cuttte. Hogs.
Monday 4.086 18, 295
Tuesday 5.384 15, 454
Wednesday 6,000 19,000

Total. 15,450 52,749
Same time last week. 10,939 40,531
Shipments—
Monday 3,141 4,734
Tuesday 1,610 3,649

Total 4,751 8,383
CATTLE—It was an active day in the cattle

pony butchers' steers, good, \$4.20@4.50: stoe 4.00: supply equal to o pesed of. pesed of.
SHEEF AND LAMBS—
mand; %@%c off Mond
tra: sales of fair to good
extra, \$5.00@5.70.
Hogs—Receipts, 3,50 quoted at 75@85c.
POULTRY—Chickens were easier under larger offerings, and the demand was small. Other poultry was quiet, the supply and inquiry both being Sr. Louis, May 14.— caused an easier, weak offish; prices, howeve butchers' demand good ceipts, 2, 400: supment Hose-Active and hig @3.25; Yorkers to butchers' to fancy, 33. shipments, 1, 100. Sherr-Unchanged; none.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., M SALT-Was in fair demand at the quoted prices: Coarse sait, \$\psi\$ bri...

Dairy, \$\psi\$ bri, without bags...

Dairy, \$\psi\$ bri, with bags...

Ashton and Eureka dairy, \$\psi\$ sack...

TEAS—Remain without enange. There v
good demand, and steady and firm market:

RYSON.

Common to fair ... 17@25 Common to fair ... 28

Superior to fine ... 28@38 Superior to fine ... 48

Extra fine to fines to 40@50 Extra fine to finest. 50

Choicest ... 55@85

YOUNG BYSON.

Common to fair ... 17@28 Superior to fine ... 4

Superior to fine ... 30@46 Extra fine to finest. 50

Choicest ... 55@70

Common to fair ... 17.

sale of Manistee being lumber was in good requishingles were unchan quotations of lumber after the common inch.

Fa.r strips and boards.
Common inch.
Fa.r strips and boards.
Common inch.
Pisce-stuff, green.
Pisce-stuff, green.
Pisce-stuff, dry.
Lath, inside, green.
Shingles, per m.
Shingles, No. 1.
Sales: Cargo schr Am
100, 000 ft common strict Cargo schr Howies, for dry common boards.
Cargo schr Bouham, piece stuff at \$6.75.
The Mississippi Lum sale of Manistee bel The Mississippi Lum The logs are all ithe principal streams of

quick at an advance over be per 100 lbs. By midd erossed the scales, and the

SHEEP-Were dull, ti

NEW YORK, May 14.

or two days, incluein tillers, mainly half-bree we off from Monday; o

114c off from Monday; o, and a few common native the range 9@104c; bulk powers used 600 at 9376 com-fed Colorado cair live and 190 quarters.

SHEFF—Receipts for the dropped about 4c on bot slow at the reduction; in per 100 ibs; chipped, \$4. 56. 75@6. 95.

SWINE—Receipts, 12, 6 week past; none offered

Burralo, May 14.— market active, and 36 medium grades of si-steers, \$4.00@5.40; ex-

The yard market was price. Dry stuff is steadier in consequence docks. Quotations: Third clear, 14@2 in. Third clear, inch... First and clear dressed First common fider from the condition of the condition of the common siding Flooring, first common Flooring, second common Flooring, second common Box boards, A. 13 in. Box boards, B. 13 in. Box boards, B. 13 in. Box boards, 10@11 B stock boards, 10@12 C stock boards, 10@12 D or common stock be Feucing, No. 1.
Fencing, No. 2.
Common boards.

ommon boards
all boards
limension stuff
limension stuff, 2000
alls, 2 in.
leksts, rough and so
leksts, and so
leksts, seandard... BY TI

The following were of Trade:

Liverance, May 14
3210s. Wheat—Wine
64@Sa 6d; white, 8s 4
Corn, 4s 4d. Pork, 4
Loxdon, May 14.
Liverpoot, May 14.
Liverpoot, May 14.
Loxdon May 14.

following are the quota-	181, 300 4.75 151, 071 4.00 161, 317 4.70 121, 083 3.90 301, 261 4.70 24 stk'rs 835 3.80	The second name of the second na
7 @ 7½ 854 554@ 554 10 @1054	151 1, 170 4.70 18 982 3.30 14 1.4 1.406 4.75 34 907 2.25 17 1, 272 4.80 18 919 3.00 95 1, 234 4.60 20 cows 844 2.75 15 1, 182 4.65 13 727 2.75	The Person Name and Address of the Owner, where the Person of the Owner, where the Person of the Per
13 614 10 11 612 1 618 1 6 64 1 6 64 1 6 64	HOGS. Yesterday saw another active and strong bog market. There was a further addition to the number of buyers, Murphy and Botsford being in the market yesterday for the first time since the close of the regular packing season, and under the increased competition there was a further substantial appreciation in values. The receipts were	
ice, molasses, and prime lines were steady. Trace range of prices given be-	heral, much above the average,—but the offerings did not equal the demand, and sales were quick at an advance over Tuesday's quotations of 5c per 100 lbs. By midday most of the hogs had crossed the scales, and the market closed upstrong with everything soid. Sales were at \$3,45@3.00 for common to prime bacon grades, at \$3,45@3.60	
82. 840 77 28 820 244628 18 810 186174 1546174	for common to prime bacon grades, at \$3,40@3.00 for common to good heavy packers, and at \$3.50@ 3.70 for fair to choice heavy shippers. The quality of the hors was good, and most of the trading was at \$3.50@3.00, packers being the principal buyers. Skips and scalawag lots generally were peddled out to city butchers at \$2.50@3.25.	
13\1614\1 10\1611\14 10\16011\14 10\16011\14 10\16011\16011\16011 10\16011\16011 10\16011\16011 10\16011\16011 10\16011\16011 10\16011\16011 10\16011\16011 10\16011\16011 10\16011\16011 10\1601	All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 the for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. ROG SALES. No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. 260 \$3.75 44	
8% 8% 8% 8% 7% 8% 7% 7% 7% 7% 6% 7% 6% 8%	100 3.65 59 218 3.55 51 31 300 3.65 67 226 3.55 250 186 3.60 38 282 3.55 250 186 3.60 38 282 3.55 250 250 186 3.60 38 282 3.55 250 250 250 3.60 30 230 3.55 250 250 250 3.60 43 241 3.55 250 250 3.60 48 169 3.55 250 250 48 169 3.55 250 250 3.60 48 169 3.55 250 250 3.60 48 169 3.55 250 250 3.55 250 3.60 48 169 3.55 250 250 3.60 48 169 3.55 250 250 3.55 25	
Dice	86. 224 3.60 127 250 3.55 37. 198 3.60 58 240 3.55 36. 233 3.60 28 242 3.50 140 205 3.60 01. 203 3.50	
hoice. 41 (43) 38 (440) 38 (58) 27 (631) 23 (25)	191 239 3.60 69 205 3.45 39	
	74 204 3.55 23 174 3.30 55 189 3.55 48 169 3.15 68 210 3.55 21 193 3.10 68 136 3.55 31 173 3.10 SHEEP—Were dall, the wet weather interfering	
5 © 5¼ 5 © 5¼ 5 5 54 5 5 54	with trade. We quote poor to extra wooled sheep at \$3.75@5.50 per 100 lbs. The receipts were light and of ordinary quality, no choice grades being offered. NEW YORK, May 14.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,980 for two days, including upwards of 50 car-loads	
at the following range of the following range of 0 deg. test	stillers, mainly half-breeds; market weak at 146 114c off from Monday; one car-load coarse Texans and a few common native stillers at 8c; otherwise the range 962104c; bulk of sales, 914294c; exporters used 600 at 946104c, including 105 fat corn-fed Colorado cattle at 946; shipments, 50	
ied	live and 190 cuarters. SHEEF-Receives for two days, 11,800; prices dropped about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on both sheep and lamost; sales slow at the reduction; unshern sheep, \$5,00@6.00 per 100 lbs; clipped, \$4,00@5.25; spring lambs, \$6,75@6.95. Swing-Receipts, 12,000; none sold alive for the	AND PROPERTY OF STREET, STREET
53@55 \$1,20@1.25 \$1,20	week past; none offered; quotations nominal, but fair to good ought to be worth \$3.90% t. 00 per 100.	Child Shinger manifestories
32 52 55 3 gravity 13@14 der 12@13	market active, and %c lower on butchers and fiedium grades of shippers; sales shippers; steers, \$4.00@5.40; extra lots. \$5.50@5.70; fat pony butchers steers, \$4.60@4.80; ordinary to good, \$4.20@4.50; stockers supply light; \$2.65@4.00; supply equal to demand; all offerings dispessed of.	
28 deg	SHEEP AND LAMBS-Receipts, 3, 500; fair demand; 160 to de monde variates of fair to good clipped at \$3, 90@4.75; extra, \$5.00@5.70. Hoss-Receipts, 3, 500; small business; prices unchanged; Yorkers, \$3.75@3.80; no heavy offering.	Market Committee of the
were easier under larger and was smajl. Other poul- aly and inquiry both being \$3,25 @3.75 \$3,00 @4.00	St. Louis, May 14.—Cartile—Eastern advices caused at easter, weak feeling, and shippers were offish; prices, however, cannot be changed; butchers demand good at yesterday's figures; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 150.	Contract of the last of the la
2.75 Ø3.00 3.00 Ø4.50 and miliet were in good reformer selling at \$1.10@	Hoss-Active and higher; rough heavy, \$3.00 (3.25; Yorkers to Baitimores, \$3.30(3.50; buteners' to fancy, \$3.50(3.65; receipts, 6.800; shipments, 1,100. SHEEP-Unchanged; receipts, 800; shipments, none. KANSAS CITY.	
ried was at \$1.10. German Timothy was steady at \$1.35 eported that more was done o make known. Clover was c medium, and \$3.80@3.90 temand at the quoted prices:	Kansas City, Mo., May 14.—Cattle—The Price Current reports receipts 448; shipments, 280; lower: native shippers, \$3,90@4.75; native stockers and feeders, \$3.85@4.10; native cows, \$2.25 @3.75.	-
1.10 1.40 1.70 2.10@2.40 atry, Wsack 3.00 thout cange. There was a sady and firm market:	Hoos—Receipts, 3,074; shipments, 720; active and higher; fait to choice packing, \$3.20@3.35; light shipping, \$3.00@3.15. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. \$2.50@3.20; light, \$3.35@3.50; packing, \$3.40@3.50; ontchers', \$3.60@3.75; receipts, 2,280;	1
25 Common to fair20@35 28 Superior to fine40@50 20 Extra fine to finest 00@65 26 JAPAN UNCOLORED. Common to fair18@35 28 Superior to fine40@50	LUMBER. The cargo lumber market was fairly active. 'The offerings were larger, and vessels were coming to	dill
640 Extra fine to finest .556 00 90 00 00 00 \$70 Common to tulr . 18@28 Superior to finest .30@40 30 Extra fine to finest .45@55 45 Choicest	the docks all day. About ten sales were made early, chiefly to the local yard dealers. Inch lumber was quoted steady, and piece stuff stronger, a sale of Manistee being reported at \$6.75. Dry lumber was in good request, and firm. Lath and shingles were unchanged. Following are the-	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN
net Superior to fine, 28@40 moderate demand and un- les were reported of 250 br.s ne basis of \$1.04 per gallon is nearly out of the market.	quotations of lumber affeat: Choice dry strips and boards \$11.50 @12.00 Common inch 8.00 @ 9.50 Fa.r strips and boards, green 8.00 @11.00 Common inch, green 7.50 @ 8.00 Piece-stuff, green 6.50 @ 6.75	
is are lowered, and the light bring nearly the figures now re principally Western. Old ows: 18@20 17@18 16@18	Prece-stuff, dry	-
16@18 34@36 34@36 a to fair 306.33 fine. 18@20 14@18 10@12	Cargo schr Howiet, from Grand River, 180,000 ft dry common boards and strips at \$8.75. Cargo schr Dunham, from Manistee, 145,000 ft piece stuff at \$6.75. The Mississippi Lumberman says: 'The logs are all in a fair way to come in on	THE PERSON NAMED IN
E STOCK. CHICAGO. Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. 4.066 18,295 185 5,364 15,454 710	the principal streams of the West." The yard market was fairly active at the current price. Dry stuff is quoted firm and dimension steadier in consequence of the advance at the sale docks. Quotations: Third clear, 12/62 in 327 00628 00	1
6,000 19,000 1,200	Third clear, 14@2 in	1
4,751 8,383 376 active day in the cattle marwars done at quite as good the close of Tuesday, Early showed signs of weakening,	Flooring, third common, dressed	
he number of cars reported ,, B, & Q, were given as 360 ars), but before the day nad us of weakness had disap- et closed up strong, with but	Dor common stock boards	
The attendance of buyers ther of the preceding days of the larger than on any day of the supply of stock, there	Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft. 10.00@13.00 Cnlis, 2 lin. 7.00@ 8.00 Pickets, rough and select 7.00@11.00 Pickets, select, dressed, and honded 16.00@18.00 Lath, dr. 1.50 6	1

1.15 @ 1.25 1.45 @ 1.70 .65 a, from Sturgeon Bay, and boards at \$8,50. Grand River, 180,000 Manistee, 145,000 ft fair way to come in on West." ly active at the current the advance at the sale rough... 24.00@28.00 20.00@25.00 15.00@16.0 stock boards, 10@12 in ... or common stock boards ... fencing, No. 1 ... encing, No. 2 ... BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board LIVERPOOR, May 14—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d 310s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 11d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 6d 38s 6d; white, 8s 8d@9s 2d; club, 9s 2d@9s 5d. Corn, 4s 4d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard. 32s 6d. LORDON, May 14.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; spring, 7s 9d@Ss Sd. Corn stendy. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat, trm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in fair demand and steady. Number of cargoes of coast on sale—Wheat, less than 5. Corn, none offered. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week. 9 000 cm. past week, 9,000 qrs.

Livenrool. May 14—Special.—Wheat strong, with good demand. Corn steady, fair demand. Country markets firm. Extra State flour, 11s4d. Wheat 1d higher: red winter, 9s 3c; No. 2 spring, 8s 3c; No. 3 do, 7s 10d. Corn ½d lower: 4s 4d. Cargoes off coast.

Cargoes off soast—Wheat steady, Corn in fair de-mand. Lard dull, 6d lower, 32s 6d. Pork, 47s 6d. Bacon unchanged; long clear, 25s 3d; short clear, 2ds; Cumberlands, 24s 6d. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERFOGL, May 14-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 6d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 2d; Coru—New, No. 1, 4s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s 6d.

Liverpool. May 14.—Corron—Strong at 7d; sales 15, 000 bnies; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 13,000.

Bacox—Long clear, 25s 9d.

ANYWERF, May 14.—Petroleum—21%d.

ANTWERF, May 14. —Petroleum—21%d.

NEW YORK.

Recial Disputch to The Tribera.

Rew York, May 14. —Granx—Unsettled market for wheat on a reduced volume of business, nainly on speculative account; winter wheat formed a prominent feature in dealings, opening at advanced figures on favorite grades of No. 2 red

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Physical Physical

and amber, and No. 1 white, on No. 2 red and No. 1 white ½@lc, and on No. 2 amber 1@2e per bu, but reacting sharply near the close, in options receding 1½@3c per bu from the highest quotations, closing feverish and irregular; 4,800 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.07½@1.08½; 4.000 on Chicago at \$1.08½. Corn moderately active for early delivery, leaving off rather more firmly on limited offerings; mixed Western, 44@46c. Rye firm and wanted. Oats comparatively dull; No. Chicago affont, 35½@36c; in tively dull; No. Chicago affont, 35%@36c; tr

Provisions—Hog products variable, opening at a sharp advance under speculative manipulation, but, by the close, losing the improvement; mess in slack demand, quoted at \$10.25@10.37½ for new; forward delivery very quiet, closing for May at \$10.00@10.15; June, \$10.10@10.20; July, \$10.15@10.25. Cut meats were active at \$10.15@10.25. Cut meats were active at steadier figures. Bacon more sought; 500 boxes long-clear at \$4.90. Western steam lard more or less excited, selling up above 12½c, but closing about as yesterday, and weak; for forward delivery active; closing for May at \$6.42½; June, \$6.42½; July, \$6. 50; year option,

Tallow-In good demand; prime, 64c. Sugars—Raw fairly active and frue on a basis of 65-16c for fair and 67-18@6% for good reaning Cuba; refined attracts more attention; cut-loaf,

84c.

WHINKY—100 bris last evening at \$1.05 and 50 bris to-day at \$1.05\(^4\), showing a steadter market.

FREIGHTS—There was an active movement in grain freights, chiefly in charters, and in good part on Western account at, however, rather lower figures on freer offerings of accommodation for early use; for Liverpool, engagements by steam, 2,800 bris flour through freight for formers of the party of the steam, 2,800 bris flour through freight for formers of the party of the steam of the steam

steam, 2,800 oris flour through freight for forward shipment reported at 2s 3d per bri; 8,000 bu wheat at 5d per bul.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Yours, May 14.—Corron—Steady at 121/60
124,c; futures firm; May, 12.54c; June, 12.63c;
July, 12.84c; August, 12.96c; September, 12.63c;
October, 11.88c. October, 11.88c.

FLOUR-Less active; receipts, 15,000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.35@3.90; common to good extra, \$3.90@4.00; good to choice, \$4.05@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.00

@6.00; St, Louis, \$3.80@6.00; Minnesots patent process, \$6.00@8.00. •

"Grain—Wheat fregular; receipts, 101,000 bu; Grain—Wheat irregular: receipts, 101,000 bu; rejected spring, 84%87c; No. 3 spring, 95%99c; No. 2 do, \$1.07½@1.08½; ungraded do, 94c@\$1.04; ungraded winter red, \$1.10@1.18½; No. 2 do, \$1.19@1.20; ungraded amber, \$1.15@1.17; No. 2 amber, \$1.17@1.18½; ungraded white, \$1.15@1.16½; No. 2 do, \$1.13@1.13½; No. 1 do, \$1.16@1.16½; No. 2 do, \$1.13@1.16½; No. 2 do, \$1.13@1.13½; No. 1 do, \$1.16@1.16½; Rejected, \$1.100 bu; ungraded, 44@14½; No. 3, 4½c; steamer, 44½@45c; No. 2, 45@45½@1; No. 1, 45½c; No. 2 wnite, 51c; round yellow, 55c; low mixed, 45½c. Oats nominally unchanged; receipts, 28,000 bu; mixed Western, 34@35c; white do, 35½@38c.

HAY—B'I'm and buchanged.

Hors—Steady.

GraceEures—Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 6½@67-16c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice—Deumand fair and market firm; Carolina, 6½@7%c; Louisiana, 6½@6%c; refued, 8%c.

Petrodenum—United, 76½@77%c; crude, 7@75c; refued, 8%c.

protations nominal, but orth \$3.90@4.00 per 100 73/00/56.
PETROLKUM—United, 761/0771/5c; crude, 70
13/c; refined, 85/c.
Tallow—Steady, with a fair demand at 61/0
15.10c.

Tallow—Steady, with a fair demand at 64.0 65-16c.

RESIN—Dull and unchanged.
TURIENTINE—Market easier at 29c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 11½012c.

LEATHER—Market dull; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, 19021c.

WOOL—Quiet but Erm; domestic fleece, 260 38c; pulled, 17024c; newashed, 9025c.

PROVISIONS—PORE Market dull; old mess, \$9.00 (25 12½; new, \$10.00 (20 1.25). Beef nominally unchanged, Cut meats arm; long clear middles, \$4.96; snort do, \$5.12½. Lard weak; prime stemm, \$0.4506.50.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 50196.
CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western, 207c.
WHISKY—Market dull, at \$1,0501.05½.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet but steady; new sheathing, 22c; Ingot lake, 15c. Pig-iron quiet but firm; Scotch. 190222%c; American, 10 (19c; iron, Russia sheeting, 11½012c. Nails—Cut, \$2.25; clinch, \$3.7504.50.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Flour-Steady; Western super, \$3.25@3.40; do extra, \$4.25@4.85; do family, \$5.00@6.00.
GRAIN-Wheat-Western dull and lower; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.18%@1.19; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.16%@1.16%; May, \$1.16@ 1.16%; June, \$1.15%@1.15%; July, \$1.14 Angust, \$1.10%; September, \$1.10%. Corn-Western a shade easier, and steady; Western mixed, spot and May, 43%@43%c; June, 43%@ 4ic; July, 441,644%c; August, 441,644%c; steamer, 41%c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Hye quiet and unchanged.

Hav—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$13.00

@14.00.
PROVISIONS—Firmer. Bacon—Shoulders, 44@4%c: clear rib sides, 54@6c. Hams, 9%@10c.
Lard—Refined, in tierces, 7c.
BUTTEN—Firm and unchanged.
EGGS—Active and higher at 12c.
PETROLEUN—Crude, 74@74c; refined, nominally 84c.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Duil at \$1.07@1.07½.
FERIORTS—To Liverpool per steamer, steady.
Cotton, 3-16d; four, 2s 3d; grain, 6½d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,690 orls; wheat, 56,300 bu;

corn, 90, 400 bu; oats, 4, 700 bu; rye, 600 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 29, 700 bu; corn, 185, 500 bu

Sr. Louis. Mo., May 14. - Flour-Firm; higher grades have advanced; family, \$5.25@5.40; choice to fancy, \$5.50@6.00. Graix—Wheat unsettled; cash and options higher, but unsettled; No. 2 red fall, \$1.10½ cash; \$1.10½ May; \$1.09½@1.10, closing at \$1.09½, June; \$1.04½@1.04½, closing at \$1.04_July; \$1.02½@1.02½ August; No. 3 do, \$1.07½@ 1.07%: No. 2 spring, 92c. Corn active but lower; demand chiefly for export; No. 2 mixed, 34@334c cash; 334c day; 344@334c June; 35%@35c July; 38%c August. Oats mactive and lower; No. 2.20%@20%c cash. Rye dull; 484c bid. Barley dull; prime to fancy spring, 50@05c; Ohio fall, 95c.

Signature of the state of the s

NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, May 14.—PLOUR—Quiet but firm; superfine, \$3.50; XX, \$4.00@4.25; XXX, \$4.75@5.57; high grades, \$5.75@6.25. GRAIN—Corn quiet at 48@53c. Oats scarce and firm at 37@38c.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer at \$2,50.

HAY-Scarce and firmer; prime, \$16.00; choice, \$18.00.
Phovisions—Pork in good demand at full prices; old, \$9.75; new, \$10.62\(\frac{3}{2}\). Lard steady; tierce, 6\(\frac{4}{2}\). 6c; kez, 7\(\frac{7}{2}\). C. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, loose, \$3.65\(\frac{3}{2}\). 70; packed, \$3.75\(\frac{3}{2}\). \$5; clear rib. \$4\(\frac{5}{2}\). (c) clear, 5c. Bacco steady; shoulders, 4\(\frac{4}{2}\). ciclear rib. 5\(\frac{4}{2}\). \$5\(\frac{6}{2}\). C. Hams—Sugar-cured in good demand; canvased, \$4\(\frac{4}{2}\). Whisky—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05\(\frac{6}{2}\). 10.
GROCEMES—Coffee—Jobbing, ordinary to prime, 11\(\frac{4}{2}\). 16c. Sughr active but quotably higher. Moiasses firm; fermenting, 23\(\frac{3}{2}\). 30c; common, 25c; fair, 28c; prime to choice, 32\(\frac{3}{2}\). Rice in good demand at 3\(\frac{4}{2}\). Bhan—Quiet at 80c. \$18.00.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. O., May 14. - Corron-Demand fair, and market firm at 12c.

and market firm at 12c.

PLOUR—Active and firm; family, \$4.80@5.75.
GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; No. 2 red winter, \$1.09. Corn active and firm; 37@38c cash; 38c June. Oats scarcel and firm at 32@35c. Rye quiet but firm at 56@57c. Barley firm and unchanged.

Phovisions—Pork quiet but firm at \$10.00. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; carrent maxe. \$6.10. Bulk ments strong and higher; shoulders held at \$3.60; short ribs sold at \$4.65 cash; \$4.70 buyer May and seller June; \$4.80 @4.85 seller July; short clear held at \$4.87%. Bacom in good demand and prices a shade higher; shoulders, \$4.12\square. \$4.80 more ribs. \$5.25; short clear. \$5.37\square. \$6.50.

While the strength of the strength of the short ribs. \$5.25; short clear. \$5.37\square. \$6.37\square. \$6.37\square

TOLEDO.

Toledo. O., May 14.—Grain—Wheat weak and lower; extra white Michigan \$1.09 asked; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.09%; No. 2 red winter, spot held at \$1.11%; June held at \$1.09%; \$1.09 bid; July held at \$1.04%; \$1.04 bid; August, \$1.00%; Western amber, \$1.15. Corn inactive; high-mixed, 38%; No. 2 spot May, 38c; June, 37%c; July held at 38c; 37%c bid; rejected, 37%c. Outs dull; No. 2, 32c.

PHILADELPHIA.

stern, \$3.25%6.50.
TER-Firm and unchanged.
3-Firm; Western, 11@12%c.
IESE—Quiet.
FROLEUM—Stendy; refined, 8%c; crude, 7%

07%с. Wизкy--Western, \$1.05. RECEIPTS--Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 73,000 bu; corn, 88,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAURER, May 14. - FLOUR-Dull and un-GRAIN-Wheat dull; opened Mc lower; closed unsettled and weak: No. 1 Milwankee hard, \$1.03; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1.00; No. 2 do, 96%c; May, 96%c; June, 98c; July, 98c; No. 3 do, 82%c; No. 4 do, 75%@79c. Corn easier; No. 2, 35%c. Oats ensier; No. 2, 27%c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 51c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 60c. PROVISIONS—Quiet, and higher. Mess pork quiet the St. 75 cash. Prime steam tard, \$8.25.
Hoas—Firmer at \$8.356.3.60.
Firsteatrs—Wheat to Buffalo, 34c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 650 bris; wheat, 68,000 bu.
Shiffmants—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 42,000

LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Ky., May 14.-Corron-Firm at FLOUR-Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR-Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat firm; red and amber, \$1.002
1.06. Corn steady, with a good demand; white, 43c; mixed, 28c. Oats firm; white, 33c; mixed, 31c. Rye firm at 55c.
Phovisions-Pork strong at \$10.25. Lard Grmer; choice leaf tierce, 7½c; do keg, 8½c. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 4½65½c for loose. Bacon stronger; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½65½c for loose. Hams, sugar-cured, firm at 8½69½c WHISKY-Market dull at \$1,01.

BOSTON. Boston, Mass., May 14. - FLOUR-Steady, with a good demand for winter wheat at unchanged GRAIN-Corn in fair demand; mixed and yellow 46@48c; extra yellow, 48@48%c; steamer, 46@ 46%c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 39@42c; No. 2 white, 37%-38%-c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 36%-37% c. Rye-63%-65c. s. 7,000 bn; wheat, 3,600 bn. Woot.—Quiet but firm; Onio and Pennsylvania fleece, 33%-37c; Michigan, 32%-33c; combing and delaine, 35%-39c.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Kansas Citt, May 14.—Grein-Wheat receipts 1, 452 bu; shipments, 3, 699 bn; unsettled; No. 2 cash, \$1.05; May, \$1.05; No. 3 cash, \$1.01½; May, \$1.01½. Corn receipts, 14, 314 bn; shipments, 15, 934 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, 31½c; May, 31½c.

BUFFALO. BUPPALO, N. Y., May 14. —GRAIN—Wheat neglected. Corn quiet; sales 8, 500 bn; No. 2 new at 40 %c. Oats scarce; sales 2,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 32c Barley neglected. Rye firm and higher; sales 25,-000 bu No. 2 at 57c. RaisBoad Frenchts—Unchanged. Canal Frenchts—Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—Hoos—Steady at \$2.50@3.55; receipts, 3,000. *
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2, red, \$1.10@1.11.
Corn firm at 35½@36½c. Oats strong at 25@31c. Provisions—Shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 4%c. Lard, 6%c. Hams, 7%@8c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., May 14.-FLOUR-Firm GRAIN-Wheat easier; extra, May, \$1.09%; No. 1 white, \$1.08%; May, \$1.08%; June, \$1.08; July, \$1.07%; milling No. 1, \$1.05. Receipts of wheat, 24,812 bu; shipments, 34,791 bu.

Oswego, N. Y., May 14.—Grain—Wheat scarce; No. 2 Milwaukee, held at \$1.10; \$1.08 offered. Corn firm; old No. 2 Toledo, 46@47c.

St. Louis, May 14.—Corron—Higher; middling, 12c; low middling, 11%c; good ordinary, 11%c; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 900; shipments, 1, 200; stock, 10,900.

MEMPHIS, May 14. -Corron-Strong; held highand the state of t

CLEVELAND. O., May 14. -PETROLEUM-Quiet: Oil Cirry, Pa., May 14.—Perfective—Market opened with 76% to bid, advanced to 77% c, declined to 76% c, advanced and closed at 76% c oid; shipments, 45,000 brls; averaging 38,000; transactions, 208,000. tandard white, 110 test, 8c. 208,000.
Pitrshone, Pa., May 14.—Petrholeum—Quiet; crude, 96% c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8% c hid in Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS. New York, May 14.—Cotton goods continue very firm, and agents are making large deliveries on back orders, but new business light; prints quiet; ginghams moving slewly; printed lawns in good reques. and closely soid up; dress goods in moderate demand; heavy fancy cassimeres and cheviots fairly active; foreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, May 14.—Spirits of Turpentine -Steady at 26%c.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. To Be Answered After the Storm Is Over. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 12.-Why do not the city authorities compel the West Division Railway to obey the ordinance requiring it to sprinkle i's track? Peanut-venders are made to obey the law. Has this corporation too much money, too great influence, or does it control too many votes? Respectfully, A. N. WATERMAN.

The Night-Soll Fiend.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, May 14.—It is my misfortune to live in a locality contiguous to a neighborhood where the night-soil fiend plies his vocation. But why in the night? It strikes me that it were every way more suitably done in the daytime, when the sun's heat would disperse the foul gases; the denser night-air serves as a conductor to distribute them ad libitum and the disgusted but helpless citizens cannot run away as they might in the daytime.

And fifty other Democrats.

The Metropolitan Street-Railway.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 14.—In your issue of this morning it is announced that "ex-Corporation-Counsel Bonfield has been retained by the city take. The city has no interests which require attention in that case. And, even it were other-

to attend to the city's interests in the Metropolitan Railway case." This is an entire misattention in that case. And, even it were otherwise, the present Corporation-Counsel, Mr. Adams, is abundantly able to guard all such interests. The suit was never instituted in the interests of the city, but in pall able and gross violation thereof. It was commenced at the lastance, and is now prosecuted in the interest, of the "Chicago West-Division Railway Company." and Mr. Bonfield has been retained by said Company.

Judge Seckwith and Mr. Leonard Swett pre also retained by the same Company. The officers of that Company have announced that they will not tolerate any competition, and this said is prosecuted in the name of the city by the Chicago West-Division Railway Company for the purpose of crushing the Metropolitan Company, which, if not throttled in its infancy, may in the future prove an undesirable, if not a dangerous, rival.

A Protest from Indiana Avenue.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 13.—We, the property-owners

on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first streets, do most emphatically pro-test against being bored and dogged to death by a street-payer who, in his desire to get a job, is circulating a petition himself, which he started in 1877.

improvement at it. There will be considered from getting rect-parer is not prevented from getting, as he recommon Council to pass his petition, as he represented. The street represented. Common Council to pass the terrain and couly got a few feet represented. The street is good and hard now, but to read it would make it much better and last longer. Many of us are not able to pay at present for the wood-payement, as we are in debt now, and if the street-payer is to be favored at our loss it is a great pity, as some of our property will have to be sold to pay the tax. Please have the kindness to insert this in your paper and oblige, R. G.

The Solid Son To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 14.—Whatever diffe CHICAGO, May 14.—Whatever differences of opinion might have existed among Republicans regarding the repeal of those statutes which were placed as a rider on the Army Appropriation

bill have been removed by the utterances and the action of the Southern men who control the Democratic majority in both branches of Congress. When they first raised the military interference ery they coupled with it loud protestations of their love for the Union, saying that they would hold in sacred respect all the amendance of the constitution and that ments to the Constitution, and that they would see to it that the negro would be protected in

ments to the Constitution, and that they would see to it that the negro would be protected in all his rights, and that he and every other man in the South would be allowed to vote as his conscience would dictate.

It is almost unnecessary to state that the Southern leaders have been faithless to their promises, and that they, too soon, perhaps, for their own material prosperity, have torn the sheep's covering from the tiger's body.

The utterances of such representative men as Hill, Blackburn, and Gibson leave no room for doubt as to their intentions.

Good men all over the country who were beginning to think well of the Southern leaders, believing that they were sincere, will regret that they have forced this issue upon them.

All the principles that lie in the Democratic propositions have been proved by themselves to be greed for place and power, and to obtain this no interference is to be tolerated, no matter what means are employed.

The masked Ku-Kiux are again to have full sway in the South, to shoot down every man who does not vote their way. That is the substance of their demand, and it is a demand the intelligent people of the North will never accede to.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. It seems almost incredible to believe that the leaders of the Democratic party should be

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. It seems almost incredible to believe that the leaders of the Democratic party should be wanting in the plainest features of common sense. Yet, after their party has suffered the Waterloo defeat that awaits it, they may take counsel from adversity, and succeed, if they lose all else in the North, in holding their own in New York City.

F. G. T.

"Easy Lessons in Etiquette," To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 14.—A last week's TRIBUNE contained an extract concerning Prof. Fanning's book on "Etiquette for Gentlemen." I have become so much pleased with this book, so greatly needed, that I have been incited to a modest effort on the subject of etiquette for

Every lady should learn a trade of some kind: yet it is low and unworthy of a lady to heave coal, hew wood, or draw water. Her employ ment should be of a dainty and feminine char ucter, such as knitting, tatting, or spinning.
Upon the street do not use tobacco in any

form.

If a lady must play billiards, let it be in a private house. She will injure her reputation by patronizing gambling helis; also, try to swear as little as possible. It is a sign of a neglected direction. On entering a car, do not draw out your pu

On entering a car, do not draw out your purse and display it ostentatiously, but wait until your fare is required. Do not, however, place your money in your glove; this will give you the appearance of a dairymaid, come to invest her hoarded pence in street-car riding. You should carry a strong purse, neat but not gaudy, for use rather than display. When you arrive at your destination, do not shout to the driver in a loud tone, but attract the attention of the conductor by moving as though about to rise, or by a wave of the hand. You may slightly raise your erebrows, if desirable, but winking is not considered genteel.

A lady of true breeding will never be seen striking matches on the sole of her boot. She had best carry an apparatus for the purpose. In company, avoid sneezing. It is a low, vulgar habit, only cultivated by the mob.

Never offer your left hand in saluting a person of either sex.

in kissing-games, assume a coy and bashful expression, as if shocked at the rude sport. Some may playfully resent the liberty, as circumstances or disposition suggest.

At dinner parties use as many finger-bowls as possible. This denotes cleanly tastes; a zest and piguancy may be imported to the solutions. possible. This denotes cleanly tastes; a zer and piquancy may be imparted to the ablutions by the addition of a cake of soap and a sponge. No lady of proper self-respect will make advances to a gentleman, except in leap-year. Then custom sanctions a declaration on her

(The art of love-making will be considered elsewhere.)

Congressional Funerals.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 14.—In these I think there is great inequality and great injustice. What I mean is this: A member of C ngress dies in Washington. At once every attention is given to his remains, and the most costly burini outfit is procured. Committees are appointed to accompany the remains to their last resting place, and a regular junketing party is inaugurated, and every expense of every possible kind (and all kinds seem possible on these occasions) is paid by the Government agent in charge with a most liberal hand. The best hotels are patronized, probably a special Pullman is engaged. Champagne by the basket and whisky by the demijon is laid in to enable the parties who want to take this trip to assuage their grief

by the demijon is laid in to enable the parties who want to take this trip to assuage their grief over the dear lost brother.

The funeral over, what next? A member from the State introduces a bill promptly to pay to the deceased the amount of salary that would have secrued to him had he lived out his term. In the case of the death of a member recently from Iowa, the family will receive nearly ten thousand dollars, and they are by no means poor. And, in another instance which I receil; the case of a Southern member, who died during the Iast Congress, a bill was introduced to pay his family not only his salary for the remainder of that Congress, but, being a member-elect to the present one, the salary belonging to that also. Men who become members of Congress are not generally poor; as a rule, they have more means than their fellows, and why, their families should receive these special beuefits I have never been able satisfactorily to determine.

In striking contrast is the fate of the poor

efits I have never been able satisfactorily to determine.

In striking contrast is the fate of the poor Government clerk. He may have labored faithfully, diligerally for ten or twenty years. He dies,—the day he dies his pay stops, his family has not even the small remnant of the month's pay in which he dies for their subsistence, and only too frequently contributions from fellow-clerks, always generous, are necessary to give him a half decent burial. Will not some of these members who are so generous to themselves introduce a bill, or insert a clause in an Appropriation bill, directing the payment to the family of any clerk or employe who dies in the service three months' pay? This would require but a small amount of money, as in the Treasury, the largest Department of the Government, an average of only thriteen persons die annually: but the relief such a measure would give to the mind of every poor clerk, to know that he would be decently buried and his family enabled to return to their former home, it seems to me would well repaysome member for interesting himself in this matter.

D. C. C.

Michigan Republicanism Misrepresented. To the Editor of The Tribune. TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—I neg to congratu-late The Tribune upon its general and successful circulation not more than I do over the cause which has largely contributed to its achievements as a newspaper. Any attentive reader must conclude that a journal cannot longer exist devoid of principles which find a re-sponsive indorsement of bumanity, than can a Government long endure which is based upon the wicked political dogma that the rights of all citizens are not equal before the laws or in the courts, be they local, State, or national. 1 read

by a street-paver who, in his desire to get a job, is circulating a petition himself, which he started in 1877.

He gets a name when he can, but the owners do not want the street paved with the wooden block. We should have the street graveled the same as on Michigan avenue. There are some in our block who have done so already. It can be done at much less expense, and can be kept in repair much longer.

Some of the streets paved with wood are soon in a worse condition than before they were paved. The paver tells the property-owners it they do not sign his petition the city will compel them to pay more.

He says he will get his petition passed by the Common Council. We, the owners, think that the Common Council should not act in favor of any petition that is got up and circulated by a contractor for his own pocket.

We should like to have the privilege to make

may be sent to State Prison afteen years for the marriage of a white woman. The State of Michigan may be so unfortunate as to exhibit upon its obsolete statute-books the barbarous hand-marks of ancient Democratic rule; but Mr. X. is the only Republican in the State who would soothe that weeping and walling "ideer" of "State Rights," and in order to wipe out "sectional feelings" he would not only ignore all justice, but trample upon a sacred amendment to the Constitution of the United States and appeal to and enforce a dead slave statute upon whose haggard and wrinkled face the sword of freedom has written the curse of Cain. If "sectional feelings" exist they exist in spite of the unexampled and unparalleled magnanimity of the Republican party. The day is past when any true Republican will ask his party to bend the knee to that dragon of treason whose mouth is a howling wilderness filled with treacherous tongue-batteries which to-day storms and thinders at the Capital of our mation, repealing our sovereign laws and denoming the most needful safeguards to the ballotbox. No true Republican will stoop to the vindication or defense of that monstrous decree of the court of Virginia which consigns a white woman to penal service for fifteen years because she married the husband of her choice according to the laws of the District of Columbia.

A CITIZEN OF MICHIGAN.

CURRENT OPINION.

Dissolve Partnership.

Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

If the Democratic party really owe Usufruct
Tilden anything, why not pass around the hat, collect the sum in "best United States docu-ments," empty it in the "bar'l," and dissolve partnership?

The Soldiers' Friend,

Saw York Tribuns (Rev.).

Democrats seek to commend their party to
ex-soldiers on the ground that its weaker half
was more or less in the Union army. Like the
witness who, being asked, "What is your occupation?" replied, "My wife is a dressmaker." An Exigency Candidate.

Denver Tribune (Rep.).

The more the Democrats in Congress back down, the worse it is for the Grant boom. If they want to dispose of Ulysses effectually, let them pass the Appropriation bills and go home. Grant is an exigency candidate, and upon the Democrats depends the creation of the exigency.

Grant and Harrison. St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.). Ben Harrison, of Indiana, would make a firstclass candidate for Vice-President with Grant. It would be, as to States, the same as in 1868,-Illinois and Indiana. Unless New York desires to put up a favorite son for Vice-President, we do not see that the Republicans can do better than Grant and Harrison.

No Objection to Confederate Bayonets.

Washington Republican (Rep.).

The rifle clubs and shot-gun platoons in the South are composed of veteran Confederate soldiers. They are to be permitted, under the Bourbon policy, to take charge of the polls. In other words, it is the Confederate army, and not the United States army, which is to have charge of things down that way.

A Good Chance for a Tear-Blot. Hartford Courant (Rep.).

If the recording angel was paying attention If the recording angel was paying attention to the discussion in the House yesterday, it may be taken for granted that he blotted out with a smile the "unconscious oath" spoken by Mr. Chittenden in reference to the insane folly of De La Matyr, the Greenbacker. If swearing is ever pardonable it is in such a case as this, where ordinary language tails to do justice to the gigantic absurdities which are solemnly brought forward to be enacted into laws.

We Are a Nation Still.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

The message will give renewed confidence to the country. The doctrine of "State-supremacy," as President Hayes calls it, is by it effectually suppressed, so far as embodied in the measure vetoed. Another of the hydraheads has been elipped off, and the neck so seared that it will not grow again. The dreadful War was not fought in vain. We are a Nation still, and shall so remain while a Republican Executive is at the helm. However the tempestrage, the Ship of State is safe. The Confederate ideas and methods have received a blow from which it may be hoped they will not recover. The day of State-sovereignty and the return of Southern domination is not yet. The President deserves, as he will receive, the thanks and congratulations of the whole loyal land. We Are a Nation Still.

A Fraud upon Its Face.

The action of the President will receive th unqualified approval of the loval people of the North. The bill was a fraud upon its face, its title and its provisions having no necessary con nection. It was wholly unnecessary legisla nection. It was wholly unnecessary legisla-tion, even had it not been a fraud and a trick to entrap the President. The present laws upon the subject are ample, and the President is al-ready forbidden to use the army or navy in any manner not warranted by the Corstitution; and this covers the whole ground. Had the Presi-dent signed the proposed bill, it would have re-pealed all the laws inconsistent with its pro-visions, and left the Executive powerless to gap-port the National authority. We wait patiently for the next act in the Confederate programme.

A Sample of Confederate Rule. Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.) The Confederate plan to unseat Senator Kellogg and seat Spofford introduces a practice of turning out Senators and seating their competitors whenever there is a turn in the party ma jority in the Senate. And by this a bare majorjority in the Senate. And by this a bare majority can prevent any turn being made by the elections. It is the first proposal of this practice, and it is thoroughly Mexican in character. It means that elections are not to count, and that when the Senate has exercised its constitutional power to judge the election of its members, this is not to be a settlement, but that at any future time a bare majority may turn out a member and put in somebody else. This is what Confederate supremacy is bringing our Governmember and put in somebody else. This is what Confederate supremacy is bringing our Govern-

The Point at Issue.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The Republican party does not favor the use of troops at the polls for the purpose of coercing voters or influencing elections. The mere suggestion of such a proposition is repulsive to every American citizen. The idea is horrible. It never has been done in this country, and it is It never has been done in this country, and it is to be hoped never will be done. The party that would advocate it would deserve political death and damnation. To say that the Republican party advocates any such thing is an infamous talsehood. But it does advocate the enforcement of all laws, including National Election laws, and to that end clothing the National authorities with all requisite powers. To deprive the Government of the power to pass and enforce the laws for the protection of the ballotbox and the purity of elections, is to make it a hissing and a byword among men. This seems to be the aim of the Democracy. "On Our Honor, You Know."

"On our honor, you know, We're here again-The very men Who battered the Union, ho! With shot and shell We met the flag of stars
With the Confeds' flaunting bars;
And, though our rag went down. And the Union colors won,
We're here again.
With tongue and pen,
To fight for our dogma of long ago—
'State-rights!''
Cry the Southern Knights,
On their honor [?], we know!

Who taught their hands to war?
Who swore to serve the land?
How can we trust them more?
Perjared from rind to core,
Disunionists they stand.
"State-rights" is still their cry.
Traitors then as now:
And still the dastards sigh,
"On our honor [7], von know?"
C. B. Carter.

What the Confederates Are Trying to Dos-Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The President has acted upon a sense of duty, and refuses to yield to the imperiment demand of the Confederates, that he shall surrender his power as the Executive of the Nation and Commander-in-Chief of the army. He makes clear the fact that the employment of the army will be scrupulously constitutional; but against the Confederate requirement, that he shall surrender his sword or the army shall be starved, he stands with a resolute refusal. Now let the heathen rage. The Democrats can caucus again, and within the caucus, two-thirds com-

posed of old Confederate soldiers and polcians, it will be decreed that the army at perish. The Confederates have been trying get at the army to reorganize it in their own terest. They would be glad to break it up, into trouble with Mexics, ead reorganize ut a Confederate basis. They have Congress, a want the army. The question is not wheti troops shall be used at the polls, but when the army shall be reconstructed for the uses the Solid South. This will serve as an instrative issue for the next Presidential elition. It will answer, as Mr. Blaine would a to punctuate the campaign. If the Confedates bag the Presidency and the army, thill serve as an instrative issue for the next Presidency and the army, thill speedily reorganize the Supreme Court appointing additional Judges enough to see a majority, and then will come the repudits of the "bayonet" amendments, compensation the "bayonet" amendments, compensation the North to the position of a province of he North to the position of a prov

Southern Democratic Objections to Tilden.

New Orleans Times (Dem.).

We object to the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden, because he is neither a great man nor a good man. The Chief Magistrate of the Nation good man. The Chief Magistrate of the Nation should possess either one or the other of these characteristics. Should Tilden become the Head of the State, if we can judge by his past life and history, we may expect that he will be despised for his acts and hated for his opinions. If Tilden should be nominated by the Democratic party, and elected, he will be the first man who has successfully pursued the office with the scurvy methods of a politician. We have hadnufit Presidents.—never a political trickster. has successfully pursued the office with the scurvy methods of a politician. We have had unfit Presidents,—never a political trickster. We pray that this disgrace may pass away from us. We have had Presidents who were demagogues,—who sought the applause of the masses by appealing to their passions and their prejudices; their conduct, in this regard, has been ascribed to vanity and to the habits of early training. We have never had a Chief Magistrate who employed others to sing his praises. No one who has yet achieved the Presidency has been guilty of the contemptable practice of maintaining an advertising bureau for the purpose of advocating his claims to a nomination. Samuel J. Tiden is unfit for the Presidency because he represents, and is the natural product of, the worst era and the most corrupt methods of American politics. He was originally the friend and compeer of Tweed, whose overthrow he afterwards assisted, and upon whose ruin he rose to power, hypocritically crying Reform, Reform, Reform. We say that Tilden is not a great man, because, during those trying days pending the Electoral count, all the world, as with one voice, proclaimed his pusillanimity. The consensus of public opinion with regard to a man whom the world has seen in action is a safe criterion of his worth. We object to the candidacy of Tilden because he is an enemy of the South. He belongs to the same school with Randall. What the Times has said about Randall it will do to repeat against Tilden. Their interest in the South is limited to the votes which they can get to enable them to control the Federal Government. They would rather see the South bound and prostrate beneath the heel of oppression than to see her in actual power in the land. They would rather see the South bound and prostrate beneath the heel of oppression than to see her in actual power in the land. They would rather see the South bound and prostrate beneath the heel of oppression than to see her in actual power in the land. They would rather see the South bound and pro

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act larger than on any day of as the supply of stock, there is number in excess of the 16-th of the trade. In quality the asterially different from those in Theeday and the day before. Weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 lk, and by far the larger part prices ranging from St. 40 upperse were several droves for vise obtained. J. M. Roberts of the several droves for larger part prices ranging from St. 40 upperse were several droves for income were obtained. J. M. Roberts were obtained. St. 25 for 12 averaging 1,672 lbs. The lattiffer the Transit House. Compared the second to the second by a canners, were in small subsequently and inferior to fair mixed hie at \$2.7564.00. Stockers and for, and prices must be reit \$2.3063.65. Veals were in 5.00 per 100 lbs, and milch, 00 per head.

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POLITICAL OPPRESSION.

The Third Main Cause of the Negro Exodus.

The Practical Disfranchisement of the Negroes Admitted by Candid Whites.

Testimony of Eye-Witnesses as to Deeds of Violence for Political Reasons.

Democratic Negroes-"Driven to the Polis Jes' Like a Flock of Sheep" -The Red-Coats.

Value Put upon the Right to Vote by the Negroes .- A Sufficient Cause for Emigration.

Secondary Causes of the Exodus-The Bad Orop of 1878-Allurements of Emigration Agents.

From Our Oven Correspondent.
EDWARDS STATION, Hinds County, Miss. May 11.-The first cause of the labor troubles at the South was said to be the credit system, and ond cause the system of land-tenures. The third cause is as potent as either of the others, and more worthy the attention of Northern THE PRACTICAL DISPRANCHISEMENT OF THE

NEGROES.

I am not ashamed to say that part of the purown eyes and hear with my own cars what might be be seen and heard with reference to Inquiries of this description by a Northern man are held by extreme Bourbons in this part of to see why they are not as proper and justifiable as inquiries in regard to the social, religious, or would not be so generally objected to, I am confident, if the Southern Bourbons were not conscions that great wrongs had been committed in their dealings with the black race. The facts are, indeed, so nearly on the surface that the nerest scratch-examination will reveal them. I care not how ardent an enemy of " The Bloodyirt" a man may be, he cannot travel mue in this part of the country, or converse freely with the negroes and the candid white men, ithout becoming convinced that disfranchise-ent of the Republican voters, white and black, has been practiced in this State and in Louisiana on a large scale. All white men admit the facts. Many justify them by saying that negrorule had become upendurable, and a few do not even take the trouble to do that. They say the negroes had to go down because they were the

THE TESTIMONY in regard to the distrauchisement of the ne-groes is twofold. It is derived partly from the admissions of white men, and partly from the direct assertions of negroes. In many informer. This county (Hinds) contains the Town of Clinton, celebrated for the sangui-"riot" of 1876, the memory of which still lingers in the minds of all the inhabit ants. Riding into the country from the Town of Edwards I met a very intelligent negro, who could both read and write, and heard here, but it was interesting to be as the tes-timony of an actual eye-witness, who at this see of time could have no motive to distort the truth, and who apparently regarded regarded it. My informant is still a tenant-farmer in Hinds, and has been since the massacre. His story was corroborated by a number of others with whom I afterward had assembled at Clinton for the purpose of an that a man named Sivley was killed; that thereafter the whites came pouring into Hinds general massacre of the negroes began.

The white story is identical with this as far as

that they were in those days AFRAID OF A NEGRO INSURRECTION. It is astonishing how this old fear haunts the Southern whites. It has not shated since the days of slavery, and then it was a constant buraboo in every neighborhood in which the blacks outnumbered the whites. The story of every massacre always has this apology, of the fear of a negro insurrection, added to it by the whites. The fear does, no doubt, exist. It was entertained in Tensas Parish after the killing of Fairfax; in Claiborne County after the Port Gibson affair; and m Hinds County at the time of the Clinton barbecae. The killing of one white man by a negro icient to start the rumor of a negro insur ilities it suggests to a Southern mind. gs all the white men of the neighboring brings all the white men of the neighboring country at once to the scene of action. Then the violence is wrought,—generally by the outsiders, who are irresponsible and reckless, and feel that they must have something more than their journey for their pains. They are assisted by young rufflans of the neighborhood. Now, the fear of a negro insurrection may be paralyzing, but it does not justify the white people in letting the devil loose on their negro neighbors before they have committed any overt act. The killing of a white man engaged in aggression upon negro rights is not such an overt act as would justify a general massacre. It seems, indeed, that the Southern people who begin to suppress insurrection before it has broken out do not consult their own good sense. They are in fact panic-stricken. Some good men who went from Natchez to Tensas during the Fairfax trouble, told me that the white people there were more scared than hurt or threatened; and that is probably the condition of the white men South ninety-nine times out of a hundred, when the story of a contemplated nerro insurrection gets abroad. The killing of one wide man by a negro is sufficient to start such a story and provoke war measures. If the killing of one negro by a white man produced simfar results on the other side, the country would be ma a starte of perfectual anarchy.

Though the repressive measures of the whites are swift, bloody, and effectual, the effects of them do not pass away with the cowing of the blacks. The memory of these terrible wrongs lingers with them, and must have weight in the balance when they are counting the comparative advantage of residence here or emigration to the North. I have heard many times from black lips the stories of itry at once to the scene of action

CLINTON, PORT GIBSON, AND WATERPROOF. CLINTON, PORT GIBSON, AND WATERPROOF, and each time the horror and resentment of the narrator have been most noticeable. They deal out even-liangled justice, too. They admit that the negro who resisted arrest in Port Gibson was a desperado, but that, they say, is no reason why his aged father, who was innocent and peaceable, should have been hanged, nor why all his kith and kin, male and female, to the last degree of relationship, should have been sent out of the State.

I asked a negro in Hinds County if he had ever seen any buildozing himself. "Well," he replied, "I saw ten men ride up to my brother's door at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, and, as he slipped out and ran for the woods, they all fired at him, but couldn't hit him. He slept in the swamps two nights, and at last got away to Bolivar County, where he is living now."

Capt. Kidd, the owner of a large plantation four miles from this station, gave me—quite mintentionally—valuable testimony as to the tind of buildoxing that has been practiced in has beighborhood. I asked him what he knew of violence used toward the negroes.

"I never heard of such things," he seid inhousity, "and I never heard anything like what you call buildoxing, except when some oung fellows rode over into the glen there pointing with his finger) and killed the white choolmaster, who had been putting all sorts of evittry into the heads of the niggers."

I never could get Capt. Kidd or any other

white man to explain precisely what was meant by "deviltry" in this connection. But the negroes say the schoolmaster, whose name was Hather, taught them to read and write, and to stand up for their political rights. Evidence of the fidelity of his labors was obtained in the general intelligence of the negroes to whom I spoke in this part of the country, and the fact that nearly all of them could read and write. STAND UP ON THOSE STUMPS.

On the same day that Hather was killed, a

On the same day that Hather was killed, a colored man, named Dawson, and his son, with whom the schoolmaster lived, were caught by the buildozers working in the field. Dawson and his son were required to swear that they would never vote the Republican ticket again. They refused, probably thinking that the white men were trying to frighten them. The leader of the white men cried out, "Stand up on those stumps, you black devils!" and as they stood they were shot down, and left lying as they fell.

In this county negroes lay unburied for weeks after the Clinton massacre, and their bodies were half-eaten by hogs and buzzarda.

DEMOCRATIC NOGROES—RED COATS.

It is often asserted that the negroes have voluntarily gone over en masse to the Democratic party. I questioned many of them on this point. Some of them admitted that they had voted the Democratic ticket, but all claimed that they did so under duress. One of them who came from Yazoo County told me that the planters there drove their labyers to the polls "jes' like sheep," and made them vote the Democratic ticket when they got there. "Nobody on my place shall vote any ticket but the Democratic," is, or has been, a very common notice to negroes seeking cumlowment.

Two years are the negroes in Hinds County who could be coaxed or builted into yoting the Democratic ticket were drummed up and psraded in Edwards. Each was furnished with a red coat, and they were known as the Red-Coats. There were about 600 of them all told. Every one of them was at heart a sincere Republican, induced to join this demonstration by fear of something worse if he refused. To this day all the negroes in Hinds County-laugh at the Red-Coat demonstration. Several who took part in it assured me that they did so to save their bacon. DENOCRATIC NOGROES-RED COATS.

I made it a point to speak to the negroes pri-I made it a point to speak to the negroes privately in the South, and was careful not to ask leading questions. In all, I must have snoken with several hundred about their political preferences; and in this number I could find but one who honestly said that he votal the Democratic ticket because he liked it. This one was a spruce young darkey, the body-servant to a planter, and evidently too well pleased with his perquisites at home to care much about his rights as a freeman at the polls.

DO THE NEGROES CARE FOR POLITICS? I answer unhesitatingly, Yes. Politics, they understand, have made them free, and given them equality before the law with their former them equality before the law with their former masters. It would be very surprising if they did not take an interest in politics. Being new-ly-enfranchised, they attach the same importance to the right of suffrage that newly-naturalized citizens of foreign birth do. The best patriot and the truest American I ever knew is an irishman named John F. Finerty, who, represented the Chicago Times in New Orleans during the session of the Harlan-MacVeagh-Lawrence Commission. He made the streets of that Rebel city howl with his pronounced Unionism. He appreciated and exercised to the full his rights and duties as a good American citizen. And so I think will the newly-enfranchised African if he is permitted. Nobody understands better than the negro that the ballot was given him for protection, and nobody would vote more

ion, and nobody would vote more

EFFECT OF BULLDOZING ON THE EXODUS. EFFECT OF BULLDOZING ON THE EXODUS.

It would be unwise and unfair to ascribe the exodus solely to bulldozing, or solely to the other causes that have been mentioned. A number of causes have worked together to the same end. One kind of inducement has prevailed in one place, and another kind in another place. But conceding—what no candid man can deny—that the negroes have been largely deprived of their political rights in Mississippi and Louisiana, and that they value those rights, is it not folly to deny that these facts have had some not folly to deny that these facts have had some

effect in influencing them to emigrate?

It is true that the exodus has been heavy from Madison Parish, La., where negro rule is unquestioned; but it is also true that the exodustrom Hinds County, Miss., and Tensas Parish, Irom Hinds County, Miss., and Tensas Parish, La., has been or, if unrestricted, would have been, heavier than irom any other parts of these States. No doubt, also, many negroes from the bulldozed districts chose the Parish of Madison to embark from because they believed they would not be molested there. This is a fact that has been too little weighed in arguments

THE EXODUS WILL KILL BULLDOZING. It is the best medicine the negroes can give the whites of that section, who, while not sympathizing with the buildozers, have permitted them in the past to have things pretty much their own way. The wost buildozing, as a rule, has been done by residents of white parishes or counties, who had no special concern in the security and content of negro-labor. But now that the retention of this labor has become so much the retention of this labor has become so much a matter of consequence to the planters, it will be surprising if they do not interfere to prevent buildozing in the future. They know it must be stopped, or the negroes will all gc. And the declarations that it will be stopped on the part of the Vicksburg Convention, and such planters as Col. Richardson, Mr. Ingersoll, and Judge Farrar, is sufficient confession, for all practical purposes, that it has been generally carried on, and has influenced the negroes to join in this movement. It was the hight of folly for the Vicksburg Convention to attempt to keep politics out of its councils, and, at the same time, to guarantee the pegres the fullest freedom in the exercise of their political rights. If politics had nothing to do with the exocus, why should it be considered necessary to guarantee the rights of the negroes? I consider the political motive as so important in controlling the negroes engaged in this movement, that I rank it as the last and most powerful of all. The chief causes of the exocus, as outlined in this correspondence, would then be put as follows: ion of this labor has become so much

causes of the exodus, as outlined in this correspondence, would then be put as follows:

1. A pernicious credit-system.

2. A landm-onopoly.

3. Political oppression.

THERE ARE SECONDARY CAUSES

of moment which have been ignorantly put above the foregoing by some Southern people. Many attempt to explain the exodus by a reference to the bad crop of last year. It is true the crop of 1878 in the Mississippi Valley was unnaually short,—hardly half of what it has been in good years. But the disastrous consequences of a bad crop, so out of proportion to what they should have been, were due to the excessive and inclustic rents, injudicious advances predicated on a good crop, and to the total dependence of all the people, black and white, on a single crop. If they had not staked everything on cotton, they would not have lost everything. And, even with these reservations, the failure of the crop is inadequate to account for the ex.dus. There is no instance in history of a whole people being driven from the land of their birth—a land well suited to them in climate, soil, and productions—by the failure of a single crop.

THE ALLUREMENTS OF EMIGRATION AGENTS THERE ARE SECONDARY CAUSES

THE ALLUREMENTS OF EMIGRATION AGENTS are supposed by others to be the main cause of the exodus. It is true there has been a most amazing panorama through this country. I found traces of it in Hinds County and in Tensus Parish. Several negroes told me they had seen it, and at the house of Elder Jones in Vicksburg I actually met a showman who was negotiating for the use of King Solomon Church (colored) to exhibit his stereopticon in. The pictures most admired in these entertainments are Kansas scenes. They represent negroes in highly-colored garments chasing wild buffaloes through prairies grown up richly in grass and grain, and performing other like feats of prowess; or conteptically in grass and grain, and performing other like feats of prowess; or conteptically stiting in the shade of their dwellings and surveying their vast possessions. Circulars have also been sent broadcast among the negroes. The one signed by Lycurgus P. Jones seems to have been the favorite. I have no doubt that these agencies have combined to direct the tide of negro-emigration to Kansas rather than to any other State. But it is preposterous to say that they were sufficient aione to start the emigration itself. They could nave had no effect on a peaceable and contented people. They were seed sown in fruitful soil, because the negroes had been robbed and oppressed beyond endurance. That is the truth of it. The three main causes enumerated above are those which produced the dissatisfaction and unrest among the negroes, in consequence of which the invitations of the emigration-agents were so eagerly accepted.

Mr. Wilson King Convented Possessing the consequence of which the invitations of the emigration-agents were so eagerly accepted.

American Pork in Bremen.

Mr. Wilson King, Consul at Bremen, in his last dispatch to the Department of the State, refers to the reports circulating in Europe relative to the diseased American pork. During 1878 more than 17,000,000 pounds of pork were imported into Bremen from America. Generally it arrived in excellent condition, the pickages in good order. American exporters have always shown a readiness to accept any reasonable suggestions in the matter, and the importers admit that there is nothing to complain of in the manner of packing. But there are occasional cases of trichina reports of which greatly hinder the sale and use of pork in Bremen. Some meas-

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

Mr. Boyington's Examination Continued and Ended.

An Admission Made to Him by Prus sing About the Attic Story. The Two Reports to Which the Witness

Young Holman Satisfies the Court that He Is a Competent Witness.

Put His Signature.

An Examination on the Subject of Petroleum

Stains and Iron Knots. Half the Stone in the Building Should

Not Have Been Passed.

On the opening of the eighth day's proceedings in the Custom-House cases before Judge Dyer, in the United States District Court, yesterday morning, the Court overruled the de-fense's objection of the day before to the inroduction of the estimate of Messrs. Boying ton, Kalstrom, Cleaveland, Van Osdel, and others, as to the cost of the chimneys, urns,

Mr. Swett resumed his CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. BOYINGTON, who, in response to questions from the astute counsel, said the stone in the building was not of the best quality when put in, and it had been growing worse ever since. Buena Vista stone would do well enough above the basement of such a building, but the trouble in this case below the besement was that it was a poor quality of Buena Vista, owing to bad selection and the fact that the stone itself was improperly placed. Defects in Buena Vista stone could be cured if the stone was properly dried, and if, further, the stone was good for anything in the first

Mr. Swett showed the witness some more photos of the building, taken in 1874 and 1875, and was proceeding to quiz him thereon when Mr. Campbell, retaliating upon the gentlemen on the other side for their objection to the in troduction of certain other pictures the day be fore, remarked that he (Swett) had better offer hem in evidence before he showed them to the ury. Mr. Swett did offer them, and then Mr. Campbell objected, intimating that sauce for the prosecution was sauce for the defense. In other words, the defense could have the pleasure of running around town after the photographer, as the prosecution had been told to do the

day before. this, but it was finally patched up and ce-mented into an agreement fetting in all the photographs of the building offered by both

Mr. Swett resumed the cross-examination and the witness said he had examined that por-tion of the building shown in the pictures as well as the stone in the yard, also represented therein. In the majority report it was stated that but very little bad stone was contained in the building, as far as the Commission had exmined. In his private report the witness ex pressed a different opinion.
"YOU BLEW HOT AND COLD

on this at the same time, did you?" asked Mr. Swett.
"Yes, I did," repited the witness, with a smile.
Mr. Swett asked Mr. Boyington if he had stated in that individual report that half of the

stone should be rejected.

The witness replied that he didn't remember precisely what he said, but in substance it was that he could see very little or nothing in favor

that he could see very little or nothing in favor of the stone.

The report itself was then read, and Mr. Swett asked him how it was that the two reports—his own and the Commission's—were not alike. The witness explained that one was his own and the other the finding of the Commission of which he was a member, and he didn't see anything inconsistent in them. Both arrived at the same conclusion,—that the building ought to go on,—but he differed in some particulars from the other members of the Commission. The latter stated that the bad stone were comparatively few, while he had stated that the bad. And if Mr. Swett wanted to ascertain just the exact difference be-tween the two things he could probably do it as well as anybody else. [Laughter.] One rea-son why he made this special report was that he was in doubt as to the quarry being sufficient to supply enough good stone to execute the contract and put up the building. This was one of the questions to be examined in reporting as to whether the building should go on or be torn

favorable opinion of a lot of stone lying around the building had to do with the amount of stone in the quarry at Cincinnati. The witness said the question to be determined in his mind was as to whether it would be possible, by any proper kind of inspection, to get such quality of proper kind of inspection, to get such quality of stone from the quarry as was called for in the contract. He first reported that 20 per cent of the stones were bad, and then the seven other members of the Commission reported that the poor stones were "comparatively few," and he didn't care to stand out against seven. He had also ascertained by this time that there was enough good stone in the quarry to complete the building. The poor stone in the building at the time he inspected it

HAD GROWN POORER EVER SINCE with exposure and the influence of time and the weather. The light stone in the basement ought to have been rejected anyway in the in-

ought to have been rejected anyway in the inspection."

"Why didn't you call attention to that, then, in your report?"

"We were not there especially to comment on the stone itself. We were not there to pass an inspection of the stone. The question was whether it would sustain the building."

"Haven't you been a candidate for Superintendent of this building?"

"My friends have used my name. I have been very indifferent about it."

"Haven't you also been an applicant for the office of Supervising Architect?"

"No. sir; never applied for it in my life."

"Well, then, haven't your friends, you being indifferent, been suggesting your name for the

indifferent, been suggesting your name for th

indifferent, been suggesting your name for the place?"

"I think they have."

Further on, Mr. Swett asked the witness if it wasn't true that this stone was full of iron and petroleum, and that this was the worst thing about it. As he asked the question, Mr. Swett pointed to Mueller's sample chank of Buena Vista on which he succeeded in getting the contract.

Vista on which he succeeded in getting the contract.

"There don't seem to be any in the sample," observed Mr. Campbell, alluding to the flawless character of the block.

The witness said it did contain petroleum and iron, and, after a great deal of endeavor on Mr. Swett's part to pin him down to a direct answer in regard to his opinion of the stone, replied that he didn't think the stone good stone, and wouldn't have selected it. And yet there were stones in the building, fully exposed in the projecting cornices, that did not show signs of disintegration. Half of the stones, however, in the cornices, he should say, were disintegrated. Then Mr. Swett tried to show, by the witness' admissions, that he really agreed with Gen. Sooy Smith's report to Potter, recommending that the building be torn down. Part of that report was read,—the portion in reference to the disintegrated with that part of the report as far as it fitted the portions of disintegrated stone which he had discovered. He did not agree with the final recommendation, however, that the building be torn down.

"YOU WERE A WITNESS BEFORE THE GRAND"

'YOU WERE A WITNESS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, WERE YOU NOT!"

"Yes, sir."
"How much time have you spent in this pros "We inspected the building five days. The time I was before the Grand Jury was not

time I was before the Grand Jury was not counted."

Mr. Swett tried to get in a paragraph from a Chicago paper, published last fall, in reference to the alleged hankering of the witness for Hill's place. The Court directed him, there being a decided objection from Mr. Campbell to having witness testify to reading what somebody else had said about him, to analyze the paragraph and ask him in relation to it instead of reading it to him.

Mr. Swett assented, and sat down to read the article, while the prosecution resumed the direct examination, the Court, in its decision announced at the commencement of the session, having let in the estimate offered Tuesday afternoon as to the waste of time in cutting and carving the chimneys and urns. Mr. Bouteil proceeded to read the estimate, despite the re-

newed objections of Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Swett, based, however, on other grounds than those advanced the day before. They were finally told by the Court that, if the estimate was not correct, and they were able to show that fact, they would have an opportunity so to do before the case was finished.

THE PAPER THUS OFFERED IN EVIDENCE dealt in estimated and actual time spent in cutting and carving chimney caps, urns, mullions,
coigns, etc., etc. Boiled down, it meant that
the total time, at eight hours a day, which
would have sufficed to do the work in question, was 8,860½ days for cutting and
2,285 days for carving, while the time actually
spent on the work was 16,877½ days for cutting
and 8,810½ days for carving.

Mr. Swett had digested his newspaper clipping by this time, and asked the witness in
reference to it. The latter said he believed
there were such reports concerning the allegation that he was after Hill's place, but he did
not know until long afterwards that his friends
were working to secure his appointment. Con-

were working to secure his appointment. Congressman Aldrich, he thought, was opposed to him. Witness knew nothing about Assistant-District-Attorney Thomson's going to Washington to secure Hill's suspension and his (witness') appointment. mess') appointment.

Mr. Lackner tried his hand at cross-examining

Mr. Lackner tried bis hand at cross-examining the witness, and succeeded in drawing out the fact that he had used Buena Vista in private buildings here; had got a good lot of it; was satisfied with such buildings in which he had used it, and couldn't sees why equally good stone had not been employed in the new Custom-House, although he wasn't prepared to admit that Buena Vista was the best stone for the world by any means. During this long-continued cross-examination, the witness did, however, admit that it would be pretty hard to get a large building of Buena Vista stone in which the stone should be of uniform color. The Chamber of Commerce was so much better a building that really there was no comparison between it and the Custom-House; and, while there might be some patches in it, he was very there might be some patches in it, he was very positive it was not badly patched.

During the cross-examination, the witness' attention was directed to

MUELLER'S ALLEGED SAMPLE. MUELLER'S ALLEGED SAMPLE, and, as an expert. he looked at it through his eye-classes, scraped it with his knife, and reported that it showed a trace of petroleum on the bottom. Yet he would accept such a stone for such a building, provided this petroleum side was put on the back side of the wall. As for any iron knots, its surface certainly reveal-

side was put on the back side of the wall. As for any iron knots, its surface certainly revealed none, although the stone was rather dirty,—probably from handling.

"Suppose you devote yourself during the recess to inspecting that stone for iron knots?" suggested Mr. Lackner.

"Probably Mr. Boyington would like to get some dinner then as well as the rest of us," remarked the Court.

Mr. Lackner amended his suggestion so as to give Mr. Boyington time to replenish the inner man and inspect the stone too, and the Court ordered a recess until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Boyington said he had not had time to examine the stone during the recess. but would do so now if connsel desired him to do so, and if somebody would be kind enough to move the stone where it could be inspected in the light of day and not by gaslight. Mr. Prussing picked up the block, steadied it against his abdomen, and removed it to one of the windows, where Mr. Boyington, surrounded by some of the defendants and counsel, proceeded to examine for iron knots.

While this was going on, Mr. Routtell starten.

of the defendants and counsel, proceeded to examine for iron knots.

While this was going on, Mr. Boutell started off to read some letters on the subject of sawing. These letters, by the way, always come in play when nothing else can be done. The first one on the sawing subject was from Potter to Rankin, Jan. 29, 1875. Mr. Boutell had not got very far before the inspection of the stone was concluded. Mr. Prussing lifted it back on to the ralling,—it had been deluged with ice-water in the meantime,—and Mr. Boyagton stated that he discovered what he thought to be a very shight impregnation of iron on the top surface. he saw anything like petroleum there. The witness took his knife to it and said he did diswitness took his kine to train sail he did cover a trace. Still, he would have passed the stone, because the ifon was so thoroughly oxi-dized that the weather would not affect it; and the Government Inspector who wouldn't puss a stone like that must be a very careful officer. the Government inspector who wouldn't pass a stone like that must be a very careful officer.

Mr. Eackner drew his attention to the building Nos. 91 and 93 Washington street, which witness had built of Buena Vista stone, and asked him if the stone there did not contain petroleum and iron knots. Mr. Boyington said there was no doubt about that, and the spots could be seen from the street.

"Dou't it look as if worms had crawled through it?" asked Mr. Lackner, in an attempt to ascertain that the stone contained claypockets.

ockets.
"It looks as if somebody had been plugging

"I fooks as it someout had been pluggit it for signs," replied the witness, at which the was a general laugh.
"Are there not patches there?"
"I don't remember."
"What? You put it up?"

"I don't carry every patch in my mind that I put into a building or into my breeches for five years." [Laughter.]
"Do you mean to say there are no patches?" "I do not. "There may be some?"
"I don't recollect. The probabilities are

"I don't recollect. The probabilities are that there may be."
Continuing, witness said there were only two stones in the building which, had he known their defects at the time, he would not have allowed to go into a building like the Custom-House, for instance,
"Would you now, for that reason, condemn the parties who inspected that stone years ago?"

The question was objected to, and the Court directed Mr. Lackner to modify its form.

"I will ask you," said Mr. Prussing's lawyer, "whether the acceptance, after inspection, of such stone as you put in the Shreve Block (No. 91 Washington) for this new Custom-House would have indicated a proper inspection, and would the acceptance have been proper?"

"One of these two stories might have been accept without regime."

"One of these two stories might have been passed without notice,—the defects having cropped out since,—but the other could have been seen at the time it was inspected, and should have been rejected."

"Why didn't you reject it?"

"I don't inspect the stone particularly, but simply give it a general inspection. The superintendent of the work does that. Stones often go into a building that I don't see till they are set." ct."
Counsel then switched off on to another

structure,—the Quinlin Building,—but s ed in bringing out nothing new. MR. SWETT TOOK THE WITNESS, and asked him how long he and the other ex-perts were employed in making up the estimate as to the time spent in cutting the chimneys.

rns, etc.
The witness replied that it took five days.
"Who employed you?"
"Mr. Thomson,—the Assistant District-At-

"Who furnished the data?"
"Mr. Thomson gave us diagrams and plans, and we went to the building itself." "Mr. Thomson gave us diagrams and plans, and we went to the building itself."

In response to other questions, the witness said the blocks of stone out of which the ornaments were cut must have been much larger than the ornaments as finally worked out. He had calculated the original size of the blocks, and the calculation has entered into the estimate. He did not know, as a matter of fact, however, just how big a certain stone was when the men had begun on it; but he had figured it up, and rather intimated to Mr. Swett that he knew what he was talking about.

On the redirect, witness explained that he had compared the diagrams with the stone as it was placed in the building, and had then gone to work on his calculations. The spots in the sample stone exhibited were very slight, and could not, he thought, from their position and insignificance, have any deleterious effect on the stone itself. If the stone in the new Custom-House had been selected of an intermediate shade—between the buff and the dark—the building would now have been of uniform color.

building would now have been of united to color.

The individual report which he had made in 1875, he said, was drawn up first in order of time, and then the Commission got together, drew up its joint report, individual differences of opinion were such, and the focument, as it went to the Council, was a sort of a compromise, all upiting on general propositions and sinking individual differences.

"Have you ever had

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. PRUSSING

or regard to the character of the stone in the attic story of this building and on the subject of his inspection of them?"

"I did; yes, sir."

"When was that?"

Mr. Swett objected to this, on the ground that it was new matter.

Mr. Campbell admitted that it was new matter.

Mr. Campbell admitted that it was new matter.

The Court said they might treat the matter as if the witness was recalled, and the defense would be allowed to cross-examine.

Mr. Campbell repeated his question.

"The conversation was some months ago," replied Mr. Boyington. "I met Mr. Prussing on the street-corner one day shortly after the indictment. Mr. Prussing remarked to me: "I am ready to go on to the stand, and I can vindicate my position with reference to the inspection of the stone in the Custom-House. I am willing to stand that test." Said I: "Mr. Prussing, are you willing to say that you made a thorough inspection and passed upon the stone as good in the attic story of inst building?" Mr. Prussing's reply was: "Well, the attic story was made up fargely of stone that had been lying about the yard since the building com-

"I don't think he did."

"And that it was recut to be used in the attic story, which came in under a new design?" "I don't think there was any reference to

new plans."
"Did he tell you that a large portion of the stone used in the attic story was stone already paid for and accepted for the purpose of being used under other plans on this same building, and that for that reason they selected the best portion of that stock and put it into an attic

story!"
"I think be said that the stone were stone
that had been paid for by the Government, and
had been lying about the yard since the commencement of the building. He did not go into any such explanations as you have indicated

anv such explanations as you have indicated."

Mr. Borington was told that his trials as a witness were at an end, and he left the courtroom with exemplary celerity.

At the direction of the Court the prosecution fell back on the aforesaid letters on the subject of sawing, and Mr. Campbell proceeded to real them off by the yard. The purpose of introducing them was merely to show the course of business,—
much stone was sawed and how much was paid for for the two faces of stone throughout the entire building,—as a foundation for testimony to be hereafter introduced as showing that all this work was unnecessary, and the money merely wasted, because the stone had to be all cut over again. eut over again.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Bouteli called MR. M. L. HOLMAN.

MR. M. L. HOLMAN, a tall, intelligent-looking young man, who testified that he was now a resident of St. Louis, was 27 years of age, and was employed in the Water-Works Department at the other end of the bridge. He had formerly been engaged on the new building here, being appointed Assistant Superrotendent May 5, 1875, and having entered record rook his divise shortly before that the ant Superfortendent May 5, 1875, and having entered upon his duties shortly before that, the appointment dating back. He remained in that position till March, 1876. As Assistant Superintendent he also had charge of the stone-cutting, being directed to look after that work Oct. 16, 1875. When he went there John H. Holman, his father, was Superintendent, and was succeeded by Samuel Hannaford. Prussing was not at the building then. Reed was master-mason, and Mills, Mueller's clerk and agent, had an office at the yards. When the witness took charge, the stone-setting was pretty well up on the second stort. The work was suspended in the summer and fall of 1875. The defects in the stone in the building then were very apparent, and there were con-

then were very apparent, and there were con-siderable of them. About 50 per cent were dis-colored, covered with iron and petroleum spots, when he went there, and scaling had gone on to a considerable extent. The patches were also n, and were quite extensive in the porticos. The witness was shown the photos previously The witness was shown the photos previously introduced, and said they were a fair representation of the building as it then appeared. In fact, be saw the pictures taken, and knew they were true to the life.

Mr. Boutell exclaimed, with some triumph, that this identified the photos.

In response to further questions, the witness explained the

explained the

"SCALING"
business. The stone crumbled off, disintegrating in fine dust like meal. In some stones he had seen what was termed efflorescence, and had counted as many as three different scales on one stone, one scale above another, like bilisters or flakes of trost on a window pane. This scaling stone one scale above another, like blisters or flakes of frost on a window-pane. This scaling was quite general, and destroved the skilled labor put on a stone,—the good looks and sharpness of the entting generally. These fayers or scales were thin in the middle and thickened out towards the edges. The stone in the attic seemed to be poorer than the third story was the best to the bridding and that in the attic the poores. the building, and that in the attic the poorest. his opinion, about 50 per cent of the stone was defective in reference to uniformity of color, freedom from spots, stains, or discoloring

matter.
"What proportion of these defects could have been detected at the time of the first inspection of the stone when it went into the building?" asked Mr. Boutell. Mr. Swett ran in an objection to the witness'

expressing an optoion on something which he evidently knew nothing about.

Mr. Hoyne remarked that Cuvier and others might out of certain bones make up a Megatherium or any sort of an animal that the Court might order, as it were, but he didn't see how a Water-Works man from St. Louis could give an opinion or ceutasion of law noncould give an opinion or conclusion of law upon the facts as made. [Laughter.] The Court said it was the same question he had passed on before, and he would allow the

witness to answer.

Mr. Swett made the further curious objection that the witness wass too young to be much of

an expert.

The Court said it would be proper to lay the foundation by inquiring as to his familiarity with Buena Vista stone.

Mr. Boutell, proceeding to lay a proper foundation, drew out of the witness the fact that he was very familiar with this stone, and especially with its defects. Some of the defects could be discovered on first inspection; others—the iron and petroleum spots inside—could not be discovered on a mere external inspection, although they must be known by the quarryinan who had covered on a mere external inspection, although they must be known by the quarry nam who had the run of the quarry, knew where the stone came from, and knew whether it was contiguous to other stone in which petroleum or iron ex-isted. But spots on the surface were discovera-

ble by inspection.

"Were stones rejected for defects which were discoverable at the time?" asked Mr. Boutell.
"I don't remember. That will appear in the letter-book. Wherever rejection was done, it was done officially in the letter-book."
"I think," said Mr. Boutell, triumphantly, "that I have laid the foundation."
"Hold on," said Mr. Swett, "I want to ask

him a few questions.

WHAT ARE THE DEFECTS which come from this stone, Mr. Holman's Name them."

"The scaling, the petroleum stains, and what are called iron spots."

"Is the scaling a development in the stone after being exposed awhile, or is it natural?"

"It is a development in the stone. I have seen scaling in one instance in a stone in the yard which had been cut but not set in the wall."

wall."

"It is a defect developed by time, isn't it?"

"The fact I know is, that it develops with time."

"Do not the petroleum spots develop with time,—because the petroleum is in the interior of the rock!"

"The petroleum will grow blacker with time.

of the rock!"
"The petroleum will grow blacker with time.
I have seen it in one case where it was like tar
on the stone, so you could scrub it off."
"Doesn't it develop by time in the interior of the stone?"
"It gradually comes out and shows."

"And develops by the process of time and ex-posure?" posure?"
"Certainly. Yes, sir."
"Isn't it the same with the iron—that it works out by time and exposure?"
"As I understand it, the iron soot is a little As I understand it, the fron soot is a fittle knob of some of the oxides or combinations of iron, around which the stone rots out, and then this little kernel drops out."

"It may be on the inside of the stone, and not out of it?"

"It may be clear inside the stone for all I know."

"It may be clear inside the stone for all 1 know."

"When it is out of sight in the stone, isn't it the tendency that it works out by process of time and exposure?"

"I haven't made any observation," replied the witness, a trifle sarcastically, "on spots inside a stone, so I couldn't say."

"Well, when you find a spot on a piece of stone, can you tell how old it is?"

"As far as the age of the spot is concerned, I can't say. The spot was probably an inherent quaity, in all probability, in the stone in the quarry."

quarry."

"Can you tell how old an iron spot is before it works out by the location of it?"

"As I understand, the iron spot develops with exposure to the weather. It might lie in

the quarry for thousands of years and not develop."
"Doesn't it depend upon the character of the "Doesn't it depend upon the character of the exposure?"

"The worst iron spot I have seen anywhere is on the back part of one of the columns of the Board of Trade building where very little water could get at it. It's a fearful spot. You can put your fist in."

"Very good," said Mr. Sweet, encouraged, "but isn't it the general tendency of the weather to develop the spots inside?"

"Certainly."

"Is there any way you can tell how old these spots are?"

spots are?" "I suppose, in case observations were made on a sample, as scientific men generally do, and deductions drawn, it could be done."

"Can you look at a piece of scaling to-day and tell how many months ago that scaling commenced?"

"No, sir; nor any other man."
"Can you take an iron spot and, by looking at it, tell when it first developed in the stone on the surface!"
"It first began to develop, of course, when it was exposed."
"Can you tell how long it has been since it first came in sight!"

"Not unless I had the actual data of the

"Or miess you knew the history of the stone?"

"Certainly."

"Well, now, we know the history of a stone that has got spots in it. Can you tell how old the spots are, or when they appeared,—when they first began to show on the surface?"

"It develops gradually, like a blade of grass."

"Can you tell from the looks—the tolor—its are?"

"No."
Mr. Swett sat down.
"ARE THERE NOT CERTAIN IRON SPOTS."
asked Mr. Campbell, "in that building (the Custom-House) that you can determine on inspection they were cut through when the stone was cut, and spots that were a little beneath the surface when the stone was cut?"
"An iron spot in the surface there showed a defect. If it got there in cutting, it can be seen by pouring on water."
"There are certain iron spots that we'e there and cut through?"
"Yes. As I understood the question, it was in relation to those spots inside the stone."
"As to those, you freely say you can't tell when they first came out?"
"Of course not."
"But there are spots which were exposed at the time the stone was cut?"
"Those spots were generally cut out and patched, I suppose."
"I submit," said Mr. Swett, "that this is a question of fact and not subject matter for an expect continue."

"I submit," said Mr. Swett, "that this is a question of fact and not subject matter for an expert opinion."

"It is simply a question now," said the Court, "as to whether this gentleman is competent to express an opinion, and not a question as to the value of his opinion,—not a question on the merits of the matter. I think the examination has illustrated the fact that he is a competent witness. He may testify."

"The defense had to submit.

"I will ask you," said Mr. Boutell, "in reference to this want of uniformity of color, so

erence to this want of uniformity of color, so far as that is a defect in the building, whether that defect could have been discovered at the time the stone was put into the building?"

"To a certain extent it could," replied the witness.
"What proportion of those delects relating to want of uniformity of color could have been dis-covered at the time it was put into the building.

n your opinion?"
"By very careful and rigid inspection I should

"By very careful and rigid inspection I should say about one-halt."
"Now, in reference to the other defects,—of the petroleum and from spots,—what proportion of those defects which you now find in the building copild have been discovered by a rigid inspection at the time the stones were put into the building, in your opinion?"
"I should say rather more than 50 per cent."
"Now how is it with reference to the scaling?"

"Now how is it with reference to the scaling?"

"As to the scaling it is impossible to tell. That develops afterwards. I remember one instance of seeing a scale on a stone before it was dressed at all. It was the only one of all the stock I examined while I was there. I will say that I examined at one time—in August, 1875—the entire amount of cut stone on hand, and also all the rough stock."

Mr. Bouteil asked as to the proportion of cut and uncut stone on hand at that time in the vards, but the witness did not remember exactly, though he thought he had stated, as an opinion, before the Grand Jury, that if it were all taken in a lump it would about finish the building.

At this point an adjournment was taken until this morning, when Mr. Holman's direct exam-ination will be continued.

SUPREME COURT.

Review of the Winter's Work-The Court WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8 .- A review of the business transacted by the Supreme Court of the United States during the term which has just ended shows that the Court has considered just ended shows that the Court has considered since last October 298 cases, in addition to twenty-nine passed and continued and six ordered for reargument. One hundred and seventy-six of the cases brought before it were argued orally and 117 submitted upon printed briefs. The number of cases finally disposed of, including those brought over, pending decision, from the previous term, is 379. In 201 of these cases the decisions of the lower courts were affirmed, and in seventy-nine reversed, the remainder having been docketed and dismissed or settled by agreement between the contending parlies. It thus appears that two cases out of every five thus appears that two cases out of every five actually decided have resulted in a reversal of the judgments of the courts below. The num-Headache, Toothache, ber of cases on the docket has been steadily i ber of cases on the docket has been steadily in-creasing every year since 1840, until it has reached—including cases considered this term —1,150. The Court is now more than three years behind in its business, but it is hoped that the operations of the new law, limiting appeals to cases involving \$2,500 or more, instead of \$1,000, as heretofore, will relieve the hard-worked Justices to some extent, and enable them to keep up with the constantly accumu-lating appeals. An analysis of the docket for the present term shows that of the 1,150 cases decided and pending, one-half came from the

the present term shows that of the 1,150 cases decided and pending, one-half came from the five States of New York, Illinoir, Louislana, Missourl, and Pénnsylvania, the District of Columbis, and the Court of Claims. New York beads the list, with 146 cases, followed by Illinois, with 86; the District of Columoia. 80; Louislana, 78; Missourl, 73; Pennsylvania, 56; and the Court of Claims, 53. Every State and Territory in the Union is represented by at least one case, with the single exception of Delaware. An examination into the personality of the utigations shows that in 91 of the 379 cases disposed of this term, the United States was a party, and that 183 involved railroads, States, municipalities, and other corporations, leaving only 105 cases in which the contending parties were private individuals. Among the sailent features of the business of the term is the large number of municipal bond cases considered and decided. Twenty-four cities, counties, and towns seeking to evade, upon various pretexts, the payment of their obligations, have brought their cases by appeal to this Court of last resort. In 23 instances out of the 24, the Court has held that the bonds must be paid. Of these 24 cases, all but four came from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, and Louislana. A comparison of the work accomplished this term with that of last shows a decrease of 32 in the number of cases finally cleared from the docket. The number of opinious delivered, however, is about the same. The Court is now 72 cases further behind in its work than it was at the close of the October term of 1877.

Disasters in Transatlantic Steam Navigation A supplement to the American Ship of this week Jurnishes the public with an elaborate table of maritime disasters, compiled by Mr. G. B. Winslow from records in the archives of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. It shows the number of vessels lost in transatlantic steam navigation from 1838, when the Sirius first crossed the ocean. The general results are Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. It shows the number of vessels lost in transatlantic steam navigation from 1838, when the Sirius first crossed the ocean. The general results are shown by these summaries: The whole number of vessels, by the different casualties specified, is 145; of which never were heard of after leaving port, 26; wrecked on coasts, 80; foundered at sea, 6; sunk at sea, 6; abandoned, 8; by collision with icebergs, 3; collision with other vessels, 4; capsized, 1; burned, 11. The loss of life by the several kinds of disaster, as far as a sacertained, was as follows: By missing vessels, 850; by vessels sunk at sea (including loss by Arctic, 562), 778; by vossels burned, 533; by vessels wrecked, 1,611; by collisions, 350; by vessels wrecked, 1,611; by collisions, 350; by vessels foundered, 10; by other casualties, 70; total, 4,202. It is remarkable that the loss of life appears to have been made matter of open record in the case of only three out of the twenty-six missing vessels in the list given. These were the Fresident, which left New York for Liverpool in 1841, and of which the loss is varuely given as 200, when it has always been supposed to be much higher; the City of Glasgow, of the Inman Line, which left Glasgow for New York in 1853; and the Pacific, of the Collibs Line, which left Liverpool for New York in 1856. The united loss by these vessels was 850. The total loss, as given above, does not include that of the 23 vessels against which the record is, "Missing: all lost." As far as can be judged from the character of these, and from their points of departure, they were mostly transient ships, carrying few or no passengers. With an average of 100 persons to each, including crew, the total loss of life on the list would be increased to 6,500 human beings. A critical examination of the dates when the missing vessels were built, and of their time of salling, goes to condirm a statement made by The American Ship, viz.: that many vessels were built on the Clyde and elsewhere in Scotland, on

Sean Mag in England.

The London Truth says that a divorce suit is impending which will create a prodigions scandal in British high life: The injur disubland is a Peer, not yet 30 years of age; the respondent is several years younger, and the daughter of a wealthy commoner of old family; and the corespondent is a groom,—a young fellow of 31. Every attempt has been made by the ladv's family to hush the matter up, but without success, the husband declaring that he will not remain unable to marry for the rest of his days. The most curious part of the story is that the now disunited couple have not been man and wife most than try years.

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For the remainder of the mounts to required to be sale and the confir died, and as may herea as Special Master will ast-due conpons secure out that the hold the hold the first with the mounts and the hold the first first first the mounts and the hold the first first first the mounts and the mounts are the mo

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